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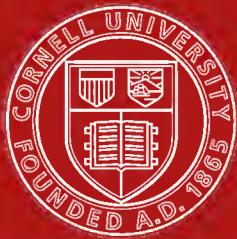
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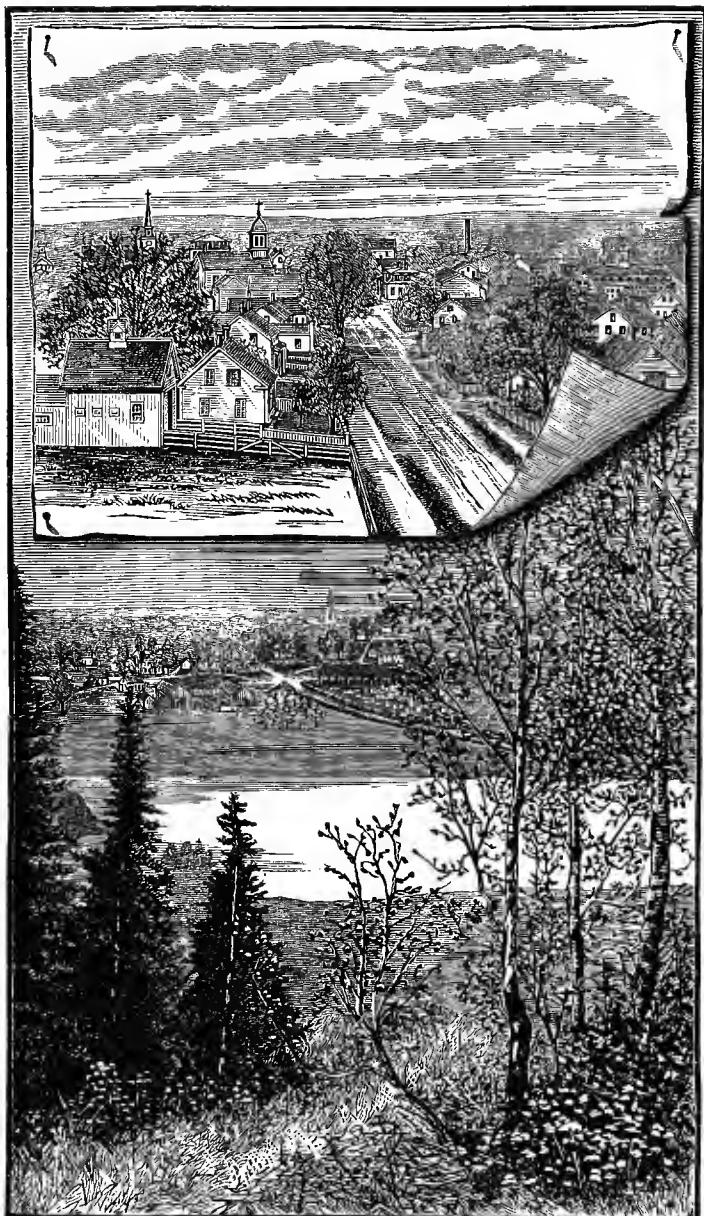
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BIRDS-EYE VIEWS
OF EAST DOUGLAS AND DOUGLAS CENTRE.

HISTORY
OF THE
TOWN OF DOUGLAS,
(MASSACHUSETTS,)

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE CLOSE OF 1878.

BY WM. A. EMERSON.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY FRANK W. BIRD,
OLD BOOK SHOP,
37 CORNHILL, 32 BRATTLE STREET, AND CORNHILL STEPS.
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TO

THE MEMORY OF

My Mother,

MARIA W. EMERSON,

WITHOUT WHOSE LOVING ENCOURAGEMENT THIS WORK WOULD NOT
HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN.

INTRODUCTION.



N a certain sense it may be said that all men are historians, and great lovers of history too ; and that a talent for this is a sort of inherent element in man's intellectual constitution. Is not the brain of every individual crowded quite full with the historic incidents, great and small, which go to make up the vast aggregate of human experiences ? Our very speech, too, is curiously historical. How many there are who only speak to narrate, which is only to historize ? As men are always fond of telling what they have done, or seen, or heard, curiosity is so natural that all such historians are sure to be listened to. Thomas Carlyle tersely puts it in this way : " We do little but to enact history, and we *say* little but to recite it ; and so history is but the essence of innumerable biographies."

Those who have never written or assisted in writing a historical work of any kind, even of a less miscellaneous character than a town history necessarily is, are not aware of the extent and variety of the labor requisite in its preparation. In collecting the material which has been wrought into the present volume the public libraries of Boston, Worcester, and Providence have been placed under contribution for all they contained that could throw

light upon the early history of the town; the records of Douglas, Sherborn, and other places, many of these being difficult to collate, have been examined; ancient manuscripts, deeds, private writings, yellow and worn with age, and other authentic documents have been sought for in all directions; histories of other towns have been consulted, dry family genealogies compared, the recollections of the aged snatched from forgetfulness, and the whole mass compared, rearranged, and verified, that the work might be as correct as care and industry could make it.

The publisher desires to express his thanks to all those who have contributed to lighten his labors in the compilation of the work, and begs leave to refer in a special manner to REV. E. A. MANNING, whose experience as a writer made him an invaluable assistant in the work of reducing the material from a crude state to its present attractive form and arrangement. Also to William H. Briggs, Esq., George W. Spencer, Edwin Moore, Aaron M. Hill, Rev. William T. Briggs, Rev. W. W. Dow, Ira Wallis, Justin B. Whipple, A. F. Brown, Esq., and Joseph Hunt, who have in various ways rendered him most valuable service.

For many of the historical facts obtained he feels under great obligation to the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, to whose extensive repository of buried learning he has had constant access, through the kindness of the Librarian, S. F. Haven, Esq., as well as to the courteous Assistant Librarian, Mr. Edmund Barton, without whose valuable aid the historical worth of the work would have been much diminished.

For statistics relating to the war of the rebellion he has relied chiefly upon the reports of Adjutant-General Schouler, and the statements of soldiers who participated in the struggle.

He is also indebted to Samuel Elias Staples, Esq., President of the Worcester Society of Antiquity, and to Professor Homer B. Sprague of Boston, for the interest they have shown and for information furnished.

In conclusion, he desires to express his gratification at the satisfactory manner in which the typographical and mechanical part of the work has been executed by Messrs. J. A. & R. A. Reid, of Providence, R. I., and also to express his appreciation of the interest they have shown in making this volume in every possible way satisfactory.

With this brief apology for our work, we commend it to all those who can appreciate the past in the corporate career of our town, as having a just and honored claim upon at least the respectful regards of the present; and to all as a most impressive illustration in detail of the capabilities of our common but burdened humanity, under the wholesome inspiration of free institutions based upon religion and learning, without which they gravitate inevitably to unthrift and barbarism.

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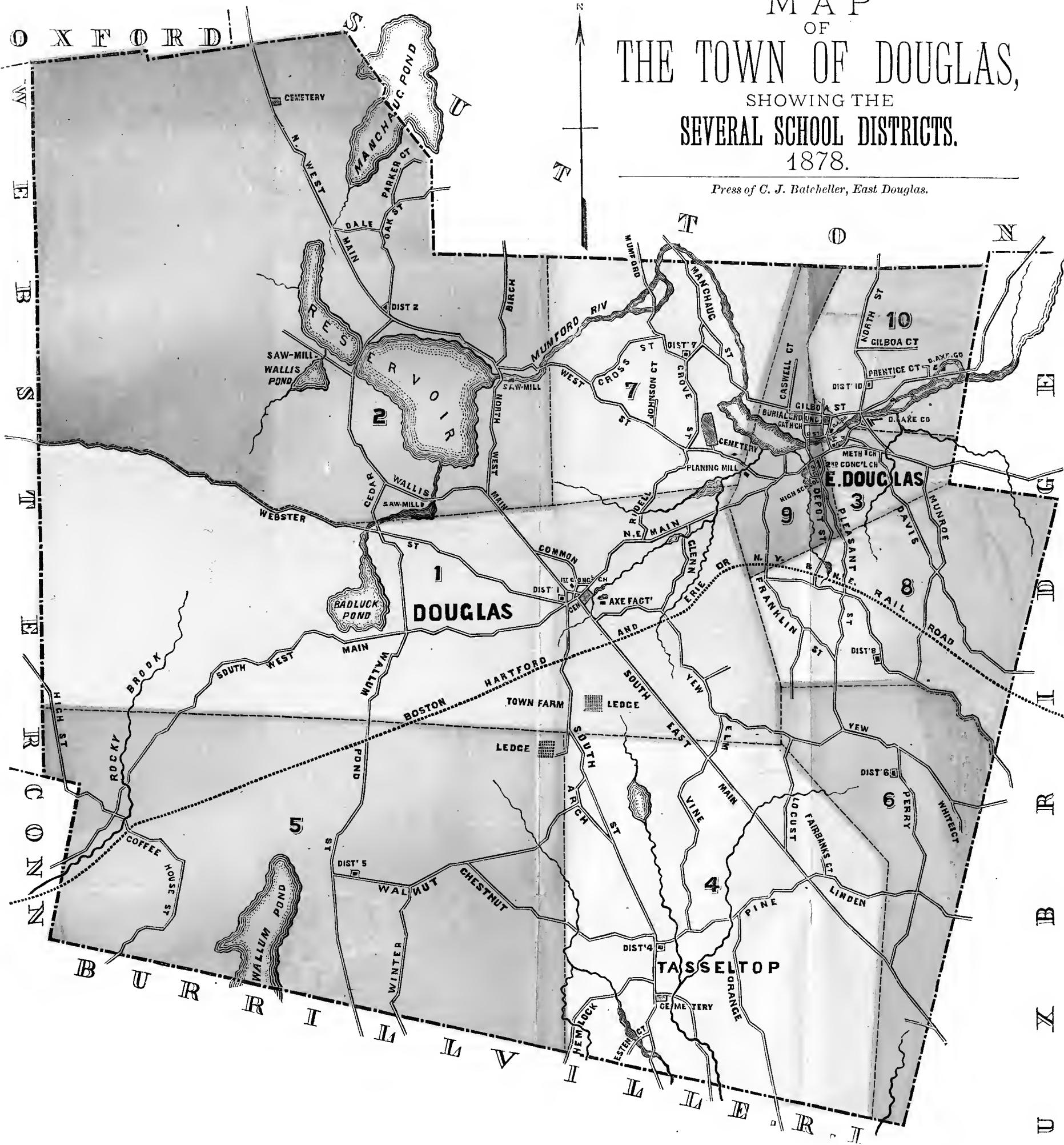


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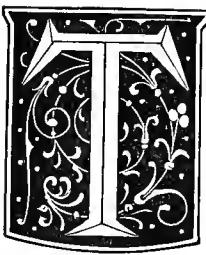
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OF
THE TOWN OF DOUGLAS,
SHOWING THE
SEVERAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
1878.

Press of C. J. Batcheller, East Douglas.



CHAPTER I.

FIRST OCCUPATION OF THE TOWN.



THE name of DOUGLAS was first given to the territory of the town in the year 1746. "New Sherburn," or "New Sherburn Grant," had previously to this date been its designation since its first occupancy by the whites, which was as early as 1715, if not considerably earlier. The original settlers came almost entirely from the town of Sherburn, though some, and probably a small portion of them, hailed from Natick, and in all their transactions as a body they appear to have invariably acknowledged their allegiance to the town of Sherburn. The year in which the present name was given is clearly that of 1746, since in 1745 a new road was laid out, and the records show that it was done by the authorities of New Sherburn, but in all subsequent transactions by these officers they are recorded under the auspices of Douglas.

At the time when these pioneer settlers began the occupation of the town large tracts of land within its present limits had for some years been annually burned over in the spring by the people residing in the adjoining towns of Oxford and Mendon, in order that the lands thus devastated might better answer the purpose of grazing their cattle. The excellent qualities of the territory of Douglas for pasturing had at this early date become well known to the farmers in these towns, and doubtless the same fact was well understood by the Sherburn people in the other direction, and was probably one of the strong inducements governing them in their courageous venture to plant themselves here. This annual destruction of immense quantities of timber, merely for the purpose of

enriching thus summarily their borrowed pasturage ground, was not strange on the part of these neighbors, even though it was done, in process of time, at the expense as well as to the no small annoyance of the more legitimate occupants of the land. In due time it came to an end, however, though not without calling out probably some vigorous protests from those whose rights were thus encroached upon.

Carrying us back, as the name instinctively does, to the chivalrous days of Scottish history, when the proverb was in vogue, "No man may touch a Douglas, nor a Douglas's man, for if he do he is sure to come by the *waur* (worse)," the question, "What's in a name?" is one not entirely unremunerative to the enriosity of a genuine son of the old town of Douglas. In view of the fact that the old-world contest by the real lords of the soil against the Stuarts and their allies was really revived in our Revolutionary struggle, we think it will not be difficult to see that at no time in the past were the Douglasses more uncompromising in their resistance to the haughty and baseless demands of royalty, or less entitled to the honor of having inherited the republicanism as well as the fearless and independent spirit of John Knox and his followers. And lest this should be deemed to be only the ebullition of a merely senseless obstinacy to monarchial authority, uncalled for in reason, we are able to cite one of the noblest instances of loyalty to the king in the annals of any country, in the case of the beautiful and heroic Catharine Douglas, maid of honor to Queen Joanna, who threw herself in front of the assassins who were savagely thundering at the door of the royal apartments, and, substituting her own arm for the bolts that had been treacherously drawn, she held the door therewith until cut down at her post by the swords of the conspirators.

But it is time for us to trace the origin of the name borne by our town. Dr. William Douglas, an eminent physician of Boston, a Scotchman by birth, author of several historical and medical works, being withal a somewhat extensive land proprietor in various parts of the State, in consideration of the privilege of naming the township, offered the inhabitants the sum of \$500 (old tenor), as a fund for the establishment and maintenance of free schools, together with a tract of thirty acres of land, with a dwelling-house and barn standing thereon. It was stipulated in this offer that this land was

not to be sold by the town, but it was sold, nevertheless, in the course of a few years afterwards, though the wise and kind intentions of the donor were doubtless fully met by the inhabitants in ordering the proceeds to be carefully invested for the benefit of the school fund. Something more than \$900 of the money thus realized still remain in the keeping of the town, the balance having been invested in nonproductive securities. It is said also that a bell was promised to the Center School by Doctor Douglas, besides £50 a year for seven years for the support of the ministry, though quite a portion of these pledges was never received by the town.

The location of the thirty-acre farm is supposed to have been in or near what is now known as the Douglas Woods, through which the New York and New England Railroad is located. For the gratification of the curiosity of those who have the leisure to look up the boundaries as they stood when the donation was made, we insert the following extract from the original deed, which bears the date of May 8, 1750: "Northerly on the Range line parting the second and third Ranges of lots; easterly with the land of Dr. Wm. Douglas; southwardly with the Range line parting the third and fourth Ranges of lots; westwardly with the land of Jonathan Fairbanks by metes and bounds—being 215 rods in length and twenty-four rods in width, with a dwelling-house on said land."

Dr. Samuel Jennison, a man whose subsequent prominence in the history of the town, as well as in national matters, would certainly seem to have secured for him the highest regard of his fellow-townsman, appears at a later date to have become anxious that the town should bear his name, in consideration of certain favors which he was ready to grant. For some reason his proposition was not favorably received, since on the 11th of February, 1771, the voters were assembled to see if they would petition the General Court to have the name altered, but the proposal was rejected, and with so much unanimity that it was never again alluded to. Notwithstanding the failure of Doctor Douglas to make good all of his promises to the town, the inhabitants chose still to honor him, or else were content not to experiment further in subsidized cognomens, and hence we do not to-day live in Jennison.

The area of the town now comprises about thirty-three square

miles, or about 21,000 acres. It is bounded on the north by Oxford, Sutton and Uxbridge, on the east by Sutton and Uxbridge, on the south by Burrillville (R. I.), and on the west by Thompson (Conn.) and Webster. Its distance from Boston is forty-five miles, with which it has a direct connection over the New York and New England Railroad.

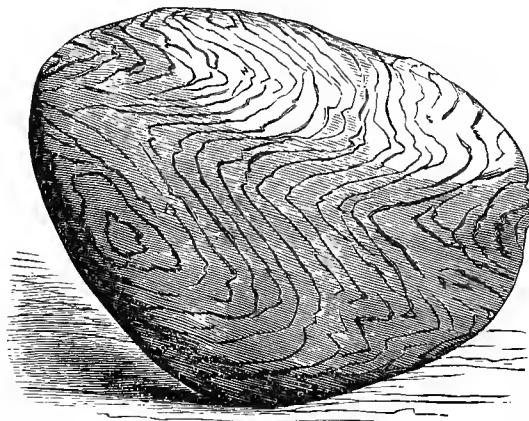
The geological formation consists of quartz, feldspar and mica. Bowlders are plentifully scattered over the surface in nearly every section of the town, and gold and silver ores are said to be found in some localities, though not in sufficient quantities to pay for working. Large quantities of building and ornamental stone are quarried from the granite ledges found in the centre of the town, which are shipped to almost every section of New England.

The face of the country is beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, and it is rendered more beautiful in many sections by the cultivation of shade and ornamental trees by the roadside. The numerous lakes and ponds within the limits of the town add greatly to the beauty of the scenery, and the waters flowing from them, mingling with the rivers and streamlets, are made tributary to the wealth and prosperity of the inhabitants, as the chapters under the head of "Manufactures" will abundantly show.

The principal elevations are Bald Hill, 711 feet in height; Wallum Pond Hill, 778 feet; and Mount Daniel, 735 feet. The largest of the numerous ponds are Wallum Pond, in the southwest part, covering about 150 acres within the territory of Douglas; Badneck Pond, in the western part of the town, covering about 110 acres; Reservoir Pond, also in the western limits, covering about 400 acres; and Manchang Pond, located in the northern border, covering in Douglas ninety-three acres. Besides these, Bating Pond is found in the southern part of the town, and Chamberlin Pond in the west, each covering a small extent of territory.

The soil is varied. In the central and eastern sections many of the farms are susceptible of easy cultivation, and reward the labors of those who till them with remunerative crops, but in the western section there is an unbroken tract, of nearly 6,000 acres in area, extending nearly the entire length of the town from north to south, and comprising nearly one-third of the whole of its territory, its surface rocky and uneven, and covered with a varied growth of

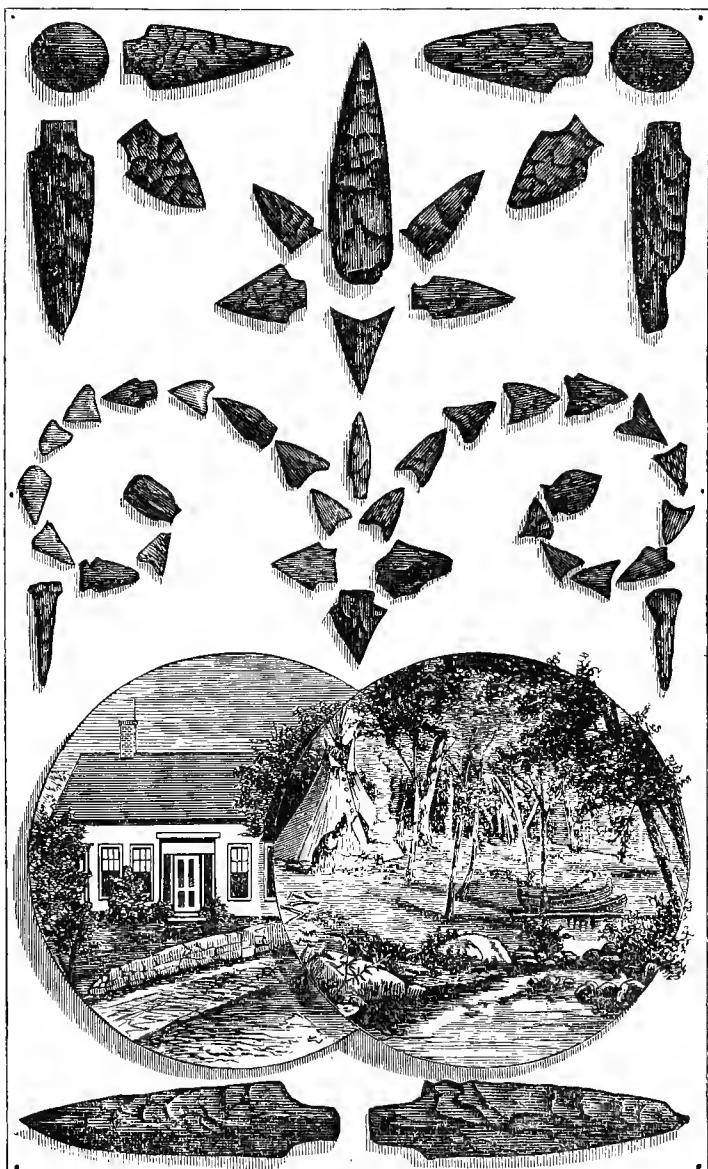
wood and timber, but with scarcely a single inhabitant. Just across the boundary line which separates this portion of the town from Sutton is located a natural curiosity, well known as "Purgatory,"—a weird and rugged spot, in which some terrible convulsion of nature has at a former period rent asunder the solid rocky formation of which the entire region is chiefly composed, leaving a chasm of some fifty feet in width, its perfectly vertical walls nearly seventy feet in depth in some places, into which the superincumbent trees and rocks have been tumbled in wildest confusion. At the bottom of



PIECE OF PETRIFIED WOOD FOUND ON LAND OF SIMON RAWSON.

some portions of this frightful gorge may sometimes be found beds of ice far into the summer months, and visitors who are at the trouble to clamber through the rugged defile find the air strangely alternating from hot to cold. Such fantastic names as "Pulpit Rock," and "The Devil's Corn-crib," have been bestowed on some of the singular forms assumed by the fallen rocks.

From a very early period, probably reaching beyond the year 1635, bands of Indians, principally of the Nipmuck tribe, largely monopolized the beautiful region of country comprised within the southern limits of Worcester county, the Blackstone river being then called Nipmuck river. The numerous relics of Indian warfare as well as of daily life, which have been exhumed from time to time by the plow and spade within the area of Douglas, show



ARROWHEADS AND OTHER INDIAN RELICS FOUND WITHIN THE
LIMITS OF DOUGLAS,
CHIEFLY ON THE SIMON RAWSON PLACE.

conclusively that this was one of the favorite haunts of the red man. It is well known that the Indians almost invariably select for their burial grounds the most picturesque localities, and here they must have congregated quite numerously, pursuing their rude arts of husbandry and predatory life combined.

In 1674 Major Gookin, with that distinguished apostle to the Indians, John Eliot, made a tour through the Nipmuck country, visiting especially among the "praying Indians," who are said to have numbered at this time as many as one thousand, from which it is safe to conclude that the Indian population in this region must have been unusually large as early as this. No records exist showing the time when the Nipmucks constituted an independent tribe. They seem to have been for many years held in more or less subjection to the neighboring sachems.

Until the fatal war of 1675 these sons of the forest lived on the most pacific terms with the white settlers, proving highly serviceable to them in many ways. That ferocity so generally predominating in savage life seems never to have shown itself among them, such was the simplicity of the Nipmuck character. Up to this time no purchases of lands were allowed to be made from the Indians without the oversight of a judicious committee of the General Court, so that no injustice or wrong seems to have occurred on either side, each seeming to realize their mutual needs and obligations. That they were constantly interchanging offices of kindness and neighborly assistance, the following touching incident strikingly exemplifies: At one time, not long after the arrival of the Puritans, it became known to these Indians that their new neighbors were greatly in want of bread, and one of these miscalled "savages" is said to have carried them a bag of corn, believed to have contained as much at least as a bushel and a half, the entire distance from the southwest part of Worcester county to Boston. It is doubtful if the records of civilized life will present many such instances of persevering goodness under similar disabilities.

The census of Douglas for the several decades since the year 1790 shows a constant gain in population, though moderate in the rate of increase. Its elevation above the Blackstone valley on the east, and the valley of the Quinebong on the west, secures to its residents a most salubrious and invigorating atmosphere, and those in quest of permanent residences are beginning to realize the ad-

vantages afforded to such within its limits, as the rapid gain since 1850 will show in the appended table :

1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1875
1,079	1,083	1,142	1,375	1,742	1,617	1,878	2,442	2,202

Within the last few years a camp ground has been established near the Center, where union religious services of the evangelical order are regularly held each year, usually closing with a mass temperance meeting, conducted on the plan of the gospel workers in this cause. This camp-meeting enterprise was started through the earnest efforts of Mr. George M. Morse, of Ptnam, Conn., a leading manufacturer of that town, and possessed of considerable wealth, which he endeavors seemingly to employ as far as possible in the promotion of religious and benevolent efforts. Large numbers of people from the different towns in this part of Massachusetts, as well as from the closely adjoining States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, attend this annual gathering, many of them during the ten or twelve days of its continuance, but the attendance is mostly by those who can leave their homes in the morning and return at night. The order prevailing at these meetings is almost invariably unexceptionable.

C H A P T E R I I.



ALLOTMENT OF SHERBORN NEW GRANT.

E have been unable, after careful inquiry, to obtain any reliable local facts of an early date concerning the settlement of the town, so sparsely made and so slightly appreciated in their real importance and desirableness were the records of those eventful times. Doubtless very many incidents of a most interesting and even thrilling character transpired in connection with the venturesomeness of those who braved peril and hardship to secure for themselves and families a home by pushing out into the unoccupied regions of the country. The perusal of these incarnations of heroic endurance would prove invaluable to us of to-day in many respects. Napoleon is reported to have said that the history of an army could not be written till that of its several regiments had been recorded ; and neither can a nation's history, nor even that of a State, be fairly and impartially constructed till that of its towns and hamlets is collated.

In the absence of these important data, however, the history of its connection with the town of Sherborn (the present legal orthography of "Sherburn" since the action of the Legislature on the subject in 1852) will furnish us much valuable material. This old town was incorporated in 1674, but when Framingham was erected into a township, in 1700, the General Court set off from Sherborn seventeen families, with their estates, to be included in the new town. This proved so unsatisfactory to the inhabitants of Sherborn that they appealed to the General Court for redress, and urged their complaint so vigorously that it resulted in securing to

them two valuable land grants. From the Sherborn Town Records the following items are appended, as giving, perhaps, the only legitimate history of those days:

March 7, 1708.—“At a town meeting, legally warned, etc., it was then manifest to ye town what had been effected with ye Hon. General Court by our Representative, Sam'l Bullard, concerning ye seventeen families on ye north part of ye town, with ye acceptance and concurrence of ye Court herewith, and was consented to by a general vote, in consequence of ye loss of seventeen families which were incorporated with ye town of Framingham. Ye General Court granted 4,000 acres of land, lying westerly of ye township of Mendon, as an equivalent.” These lands were called Sherborn New Grant, and the grant was confirmed in 1710.

“At a meeting of ye inhabitants of Sherborn, June 17th, 1715, to state a rule whereby ye 4,000 acres of land, late granted and confirmed to ye town by ye General Court, in lieu of ye seventeen families set off to Framingham, may be orderly and regularly divided, to and among ye same free holders and inhabitants, it was

“Voted, That ye invoice and polls and ratable estates taken in August, 1714, shall be ye rule whereby ye 4,000 acres of land shall be appropriated among ye present inhabitants of said town of Sherborn, being freeholders, and such other inhabitants that have lived upon hire in ye town for some time passed.

“Ye first committee chosen to look where ye town may be accommodated with ye 4,000 acres of country land was, Dea. Leland, Joseph Sheffield, and Benj. Whitney. Ye first committee chosen to divide ye land according to ye rule adopted by ye town was, Ensign Sam'l Bullard, Wm. Rider, Jr., and Joseph Death: and ye town voted them 400 acres of land for their services. This committee subsequently declined to serve, and Dea. Benoni Larned, Eleazer Holbrook, John Death, Joseph Ware, and Thomas Jones were chosen a committee, and ye town voted that they should not receive but 3 shillings per day for their services.” It was also voted “that ye committee shall begin at ye northeast corner of ye said grant, and work from thence westwardly through ye same in ye first range of lots; then turning and running eastward in their work through ye second range of lots; then working westward again for ye third range of lots; and lastly, to work eastward for ye fourth range of lots—ye lots to be 200 rods in length northerly

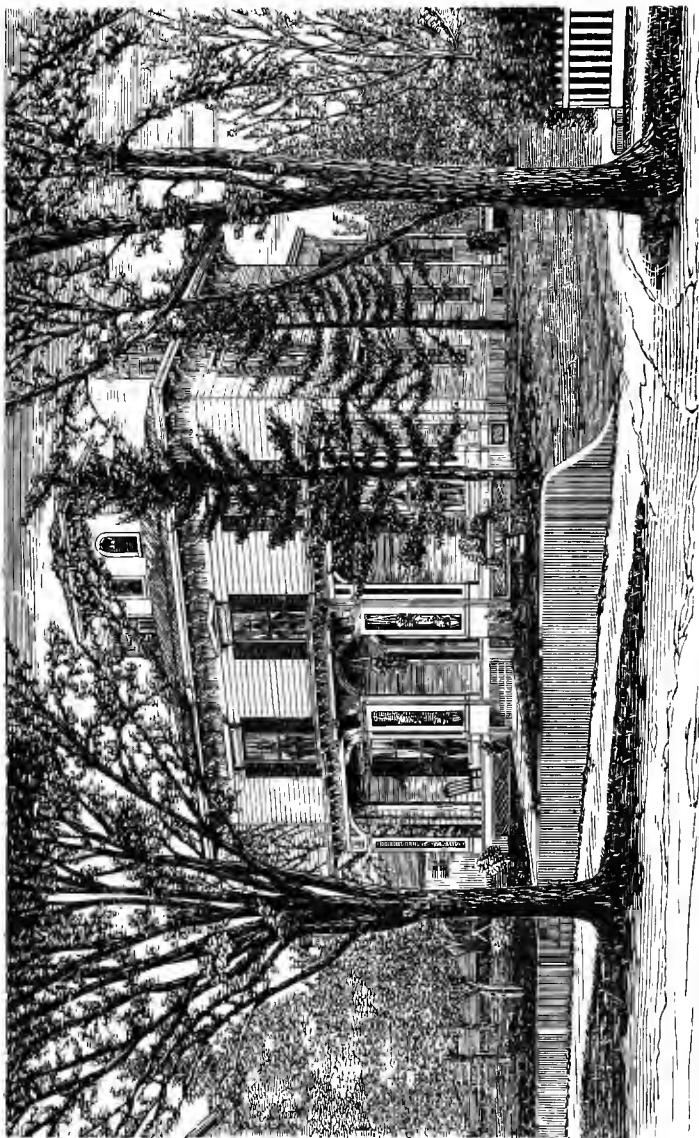
and southerly, and ye breadth of 'em to extend easterly and westerly, according to their bigness."

It was also voted "that ye proprietors draw lots for dividing the land," and Dea. Hopestill Leland was chosen to draw for those of the proprietors that were not present. This 4,000-acre grant was divided among one hundred and five persons, seventeen of whom bore the name of Morse. In 1715 another grant of 3,000 acres was obtained by the town of Sherborn; and subsequently by purchase still another grant of 3,700 acres, all of which was divided according to the rule adopted by the town.

There were granted "to twenty proprietors, of a place called New Sherburn, afterwards Douglas," at some time prior to 1730, an area of 4,524 acres of land at the extreme west and southwest part of the town, within which grant were "400 acres granted to ye ministers, and 160 acres to Simon Chamberlin."

About this time there were set off to several men in Boston a large tract of land, on what is now known as Wallum Pond Hill, then known as the Boston Men's Farm. There were also granted to a son of Gov. Bradstreet, for some meritorious service, 500 acres of land in what is now the northeast corner of Douglas. The committee sent out to locate this land for him, in their report, recommended that they "throw in 60 acres, because ye land was of such poor quality." There were also granted to David Draper 600 acres of land in the northeast corner of New Sherborn, and to Nathaniel Brewer (called afterwards the Brewer Farm) 800 acres south of the Draper and Bradstreet grant. Brewer subsequently sold 500 acres of his grant to Benjamin Murdish. David Draper and Benjamin Murdish soon after this petitioned the General Court to be set to the town of Uxbridge, and they, with their estates, the eastern line of which was near the school-house on Williams Hill, were set to the town of Uxbridge, and have ever since belonged there. The remainder of the Brewer farm is now divided into the farms owned by Willard Whipple, Mrs. Charles Thayer, Mary Prentice, and James and Chester Williams, the farm known as the Knapp Farm (now owned by Wm. A. Perry), and the lower village, owned by the Axe Company."

A part of the remainder of the village of East Douglas, and a strip of land nearly one mile wide, and extending to the Uxbridge line south of the residence of Joseph Hall, was sold by order of



RESIDENCE OF MR. A. J. THAYER, EAST DOUGLAS, MASS.

the General Court, April 1, 1723, "in ye first year of ye reign of our Sovereign Lord, King George ye Second, to Dr. Wm. Douglas, Habijah Savage, John Binning, Wm. Tyler and Andrew Tyler." This land was subsequently divided between these parties, and the Tylers settled upon their shares. On the eastern part thereof, immediately south of this Tyler and Douglas grant, was the first 3,000-aere grant, the north line of which must have been not far from the Martin Four Corners. This tract was two and a half miles long from north to south, and two miles wide from east to west. The 4,000-acre grant was west of the Bradstreet grant. The Brewer Farm and the Taylor and Douglas grants, the east line of which was the east line of the farm formerly owned by Micah Hill, extended two and a half miles from north to south, and two and a half miles from east to west, the west line being near the east edge of Douglas Woods. The last grant to Sherborn, of 3,700 acres, was west of the 4,000-acre grant, and extended as far south as the present residence of Mr. Joseph Morse, and included within its limits Badluck Cedar Swamp. Besides these there were various other small tracts of land granted to individuals, together with sections of land contiguous to these respective tracts, which were designated as "unknown land," "individual land," and "overplus land." The most of these have fallen into the hands of adjacent land-holders.

Among the first settlers of the town we find the well known names of Morse, Hill, Brown, Balcome, Wallis, Jones, Whiting, Dudley, Whitney, Fairbanks, Jepherson, Reed, Gould, Thayer, Aldrich, Humes, and many others. Mr. Ephraim Hill was the first white man that settled in Douglas, and in 1721 the town of Sherborn granted him twenty acres of the 4,000-acre grant, in consideration of this fact, to be divided to him with his other land.

The Sherborn Records give the following additional information on this primary division of the territory of the town:

"At a meeting of freeholders and other inhabitants of ye town of Sherborn, regularly assembled by legal warning, Oct. ye 10th, 1715, to receive information from ye Committee chosen to lay out Sherborn New Grant, &c., as may then be offered, and to give to ye said Committee full and plenary orders and directions how to proceed in laying out ye 4,000 acres of land late granted and confirmed by ye General Court to ye town of Sherborn, as an equiva-

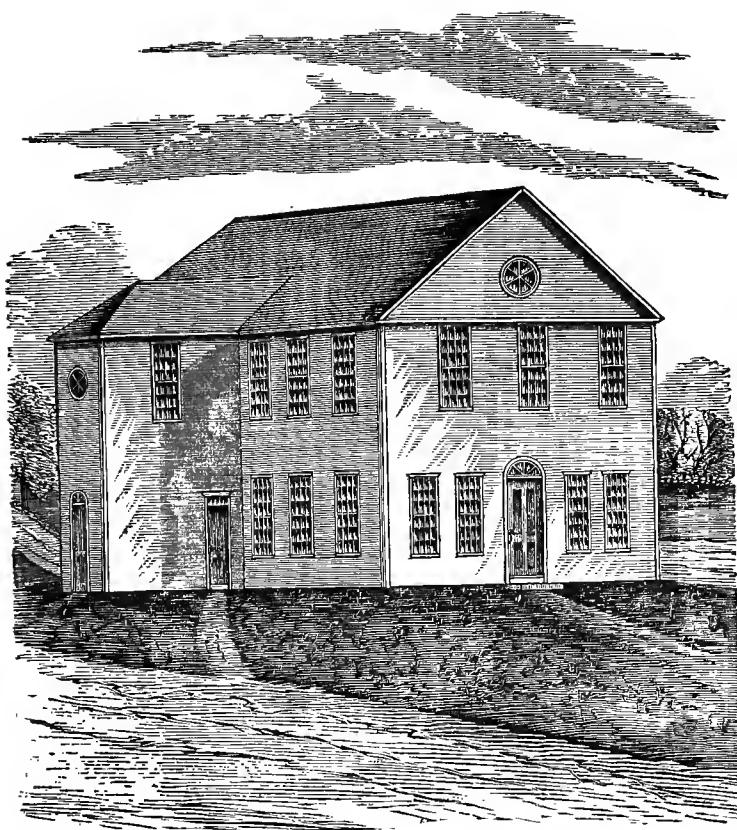
lent for seventeen families, &c., called Sherborn New Grant, as aforesaid,

Voted, That ye said committee, viz., Deacon Benoni Learned, Eleazar Holbrook, John Death, Joseph Ware, and Thomas Jones, shall begin at ye northeast corner of ye said tract of land, and to work from there to ye westward, through ye same in ye same range of lotts ; then turning eastward in their work, through ye land again for ye second range of lots ; then working westward for ye third range ; and lastly, to work eastward for ye fourth range of lots, ye Lotts to be 200 rods in length, northerly and southerly, and ye breadth of them to be easterly and westerly according to their bigness ; and ye said committee to lay out ye whole of ye said tract of land, one with another, good and bad, as near as they can according to equity, to ye proprietors as ye town ha ve voted and agreed upon ; and also to ye Committee that looked up and implatted ye said tract of land, as ye town have agreed with them. Provided also, that allowance shall be made for convenient waye in ye laying out of ye said Lots. Voted in ye affirmative. Also voted for ye said proprietors to proceed to draw lots for dividing ye land ; and Dea. Hopestill Lealand was chosen to draw lots for those of ye said proprietors that were absent. Voted in ye affirmative by ye proprietors, ye 10th day of October, 1715.

Attest, JOSEPH MORSE, Moderator."

"Also, there was chosen Isaac Coolidge, to serve as one of ye said Committee in ye room of Joseph Ware, his desire being to be dismissed by reason of ye stress of his business. Voted in ye affirmative.

Attest, JOSEPH MORSE, Moderator."



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ERECTED IN 1748 AT DOUGLAS CENTER.

CHAPTER III.

ALLOTMENT OF OTHER GRANTS.



LOW we give the minutes on the Records of the town of Sherborn touching the original allotment of the territory included in the New Grant, of which the diagram following is a fac simile, as well as of the additional grants. That portion which is shaded includes the 4,000-acre grant, and the balance the subsequent grants :

"LOTTS DRAWN BY YE PROPRIETORS OF SHERBORN NEW GRANT,
OCT. YE 10TH, 1715:

NAME OF PROPRIETOR.	NO. OF LOT.	NAME OF PROPRIETOR.	NO. OF LOT.
Noah Morse,	1	Ebenezer Hill, Jun'r, . . .	21
Eleazar Fairbanks, Jun'r, . . .	2	Moses Adams, Jun'r, . . .	22
William Sheffield,	3	Ebenezer Lealand, Sen'r, . .	23
Jonathan Whitney,	4	John Golding,	24
John Hill, Sen'r,	5	Edmund Gookin,	25
John Holbrook,	6	Riehard Sanger,	26
William Barron,	7	George Fairbanks,	27
Benjamin Bullard,	8	Thomas Holbrook,	28
Benjamin Twitchell, Jun'r, . . .	9	Nathan Morse,	29
John Morse,	10	John Twitchell,	30
Ensign John Death,	11	Eleazar Rider,	31
Joseph Cozzens,	12	Moses Adams, Sen'r, . . .	32
Samuel Perry,	13	Benjamin Twitehell, Sen'r, . .	33
James Lealand,	14	Timothy Lealand,	34
Nathaniel Morse,	15	Joshua Underwood,	35
Robert Daniel,	16	Jacob Cozzens,	36
Capt. Samuel Bullard,	17	William Wait,	37
Eleazar Hill, Jun'r,	18	Ebenezer Hill, Sen'r, . . .	38
Plain Aaron Morse,	19	Ebenezer Lealand, Jun'r, . .	39
Lieut. Jonathan Morse,	20	Isaac Bullard,	40

NAME OF PROPRIETOR.	NO. OF LOT.	NAME OF PROPRIETOR.	NO. OF LOT.
John Brick,	41	Henry Lealand,	74
John Lealand,	42	Daniel Sheffield,	75
Hopestill Lealand, Jr.,	43	William Lealand,	76
Widow Mary West,	44	William Bull,	77
The Joseph Johnson,	45	John Sawin,	78
Eleazer Hill, Sen'r,	46	Nathaniel Perry,	79
John Hill, Jun'r,	47	Jonathan Fairbanks, Jun'r,	80
Nathaniel Sheffield,	48	Dea'n Benoni Learned,	81
Jonathan Morse, Jun'r,	49	Doct'r Jonathan Fairbanks,	82
Benoni Adams,	50	Ebenezer Pratt,	83
Daniel Rider,	51	Abraham Cozzens, Sen'r,	84
Solomon Hill,	52	The Widow Mary Coolidge,	85
James Morse,	53	William Rider, Jun'r,	86
Thomas Jones,	54	Benjamin Whitney Wholder,	87
Joseph Whitney,	55	Ebenezer Badkick,	88
Joshua Kebbe,	56	Nathaniel Hill,	89
Samuel Morse,	57	James Adams,	90
Joseph Ware,	58	Eleazar Fairbanks, Sen'r,	91
William Rider, Sen'r,	59	Lieut. Tbomas Sawin,	92
The Widow Bethia Perry,	60	The Widow Sheffield Estate,	93
Joseph Perry,	61	Ephraim Bullin,	94
Joseph Morse, Jun'r,	62	Benjamin Whitney, Sen'r,	95
Isaac Cozzens,	63	Daniel Morse,	96
Farm of Aaron Morse,	64	John Bullen,	97
Dea. Hopestill Lealand,	65	Joseph Twitchell,	98
The Widow Leah Goddard,	66	Eleazer Holbrook,	99
Isaac Learned,	67	John Fisk,	100
Joseph Sheffield,	68	Moses Morse,	101
Abraham Cozzens, Jnn'r,	69	Nathaniel Holbrook,	A.
The Widow Deborah Morse,	70	William Johnson,	B.
Isaac Coolidge,	71	Mary Morse,	C.
Capt. Joseph Morse,	72	Israel Morse,	D.
The Widow Lydia Twitchell,	73	Ephraim Hill,	*

In the year 1715 the committee, viz., Deacon Benoni Learned, Eleazar Holbrook, John Death, Thomas Jones, and Isaac Coolidge, having so far "completed their work in ye proportioning and laying out ye 4,000 acres of land lying westward of Mendon, late granted by ye Genⁿ Court to, ye town of Sherborn, with ye assistance of Mr. Thomas White, their surveyor," made their "return of ye service they had done" by a plan of it, drawn by Mr. White, to ye Town for acceptance, as also their demands for their service, and to pay Mr. White for his in ye aforesaid business;

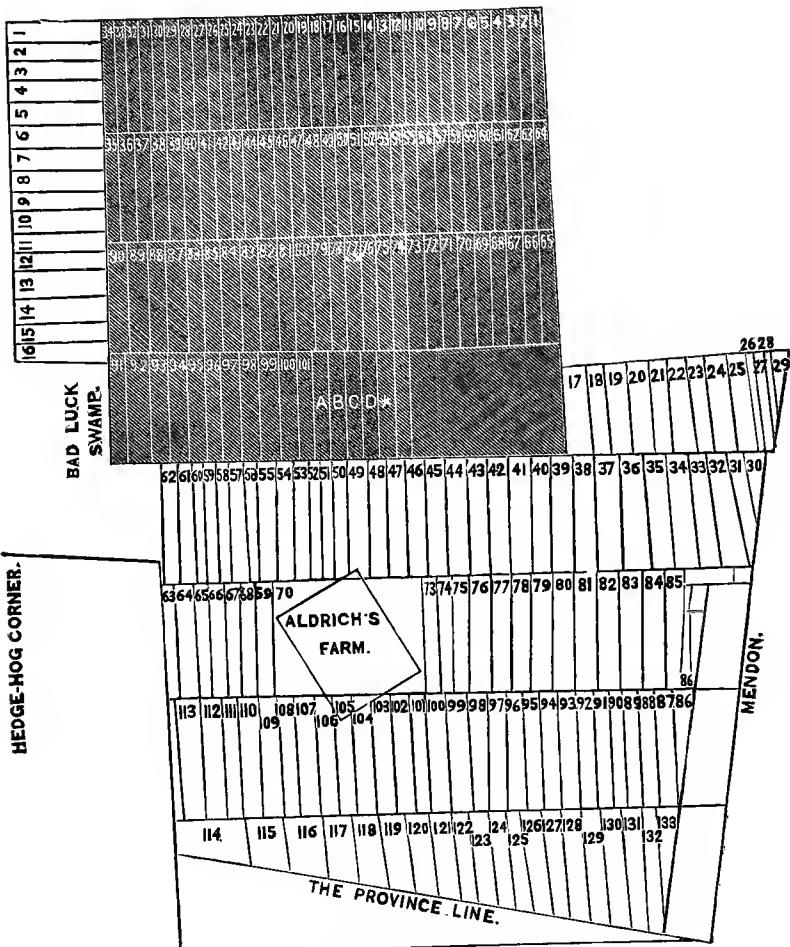


DIAGRAM OF THE SEVERAL LAND GRANTS.

and ye town voted an acceptance of ye sd committee's work, and the cost, amounting to ye sum of about ten pounds, one way or another. Old Mr. Ebenezer Hill appeared (his Lott falling well), and freely undertook to pay off and satisfy ye committee and surveyor for their service, as above said, which was accepted by ye town."

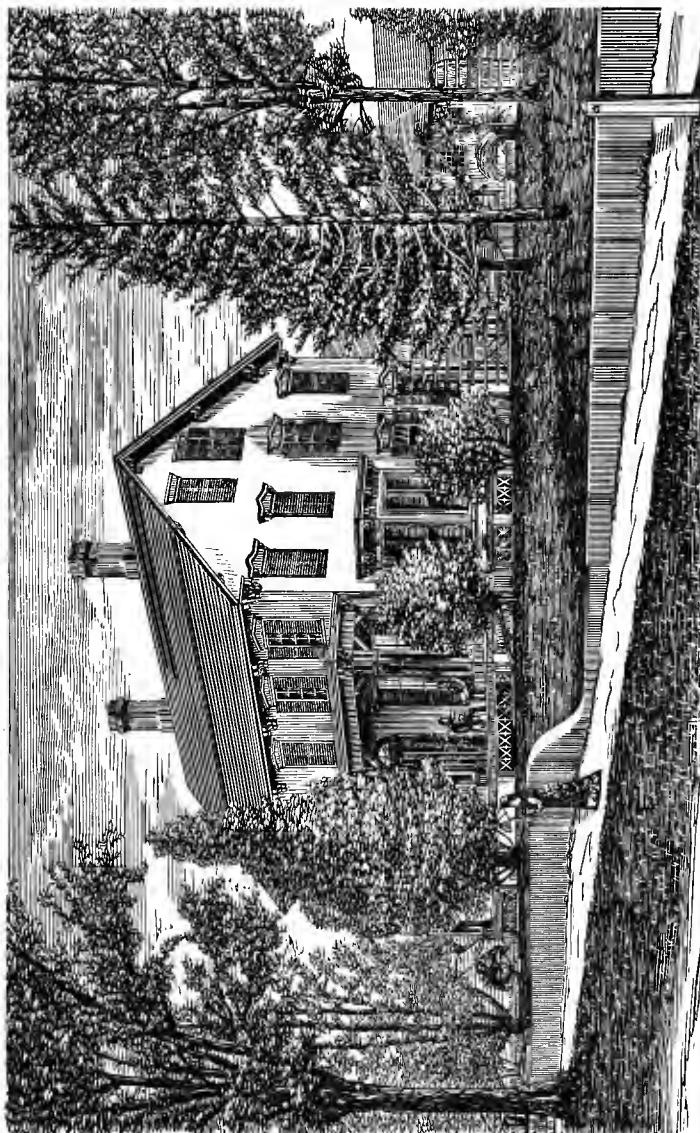
"At a meeting of ye inhabitants of Sherborn, Dec. 29, 1721, ye town granted to Ephraim Hill, and his heirs forever, 20 acres of land within ye common and undivided land in ye said 4,000 acres, in ye 4th range, next to ye last lott there granted, to be laid out in a regular form, in consideration of his being the first settled inhabitant there."

The Sherborn Records contain the following additional minutes of the action of the town in the year 1725 concerning the several land grants :

"At a meeting of ye Proprietors of ye undivided land in three several grants of land made by ye Great and General Court of His Majesty, Province of ye Massachusetts Bay, of late, to ye town of Sherborn, lying westward of and partly adjoining to ye Township of Mendon, in ye county of Suffolk, commonly called New Sherborn, viz.: First, a grant of 4,000 acres; secondly, a grant of 3,000 acres; and thirdly, a grant of 3,700—being regularly assembled and convened upon ye 27th day of December, 1725, by legal warning, and from thence held by several continuations to ye second Monday in November next following, and then met Monday, November ye 14th, 1726."

"Upon a motion made to ye said proprietors, being assembled at time and place as aforesaid, whether it would not be for ye best to make but one lotment and division in ye 3,000 acres and ye 3,700 acres Grants made by ye General Court to ye Town of Sherborn, situate and lying westward of Mendon, saving what ye Town has disposed of to pay for ye Purchase Grant and Badluck Cedar Swamp, to and among ye proprietors, both in Sherborn and Holliston, and any others that rights are belonging unto them therein, according to such rules as ye said proprietors have agreed upon and stated, which motion, being tried by a vote, it unanimously passed in ye affirmative."

"At ye said meeting it was proposed to ye said proprietors to lay out ye said grants to and among them, excepting what is be-



RESIDENCE OF MR. CHARLES A. CAOUETTE, EAST DOUGLAS.

fore granted, in ye following manner and form — that is to say, to begin at ye northwesterly end of ye said 3,000 acres, and so to lay out lots across ye same till it come to ye cedar swamp called Badluck ; then to work on ye north side of ye 3,000 acres, beginning at ye southeast corner of ye 4,000 acres, and extending on a straight line with ye south side thereof until it come to Mendon line ; then to work westward in ye next range, then eastward again, and then westward, and lastly eastward, next to ye Province line, making but 4 ranges betwixt ye said 4,000 acres and ye patent line, saving 500 acres, or thereabouts, of ye roughest of ye land at Hedgehog Corner, and so eastward below Badluck, and at ye head of ye first long range against ye said 4,000 acres. Voted in ye affirmative."

"Voted, by ye said proprietors, that Ensign John Death and Samuel Fairbanks, David Morse, Timothy Leland, Joseph Johnson, James Whitney, and John Leland, be a committee fully empowered by a vote of said proprietors to agree with a surveyor, and at ye cost and charge of ye proprietors, to lay out ye above said land into lots, according to ye rule above mentioned. Voted in ye affirmative."

"Voted, by ye said proprietors, to continue their said meeting to ye house of Richard Gookins, on ye aforesaid day."

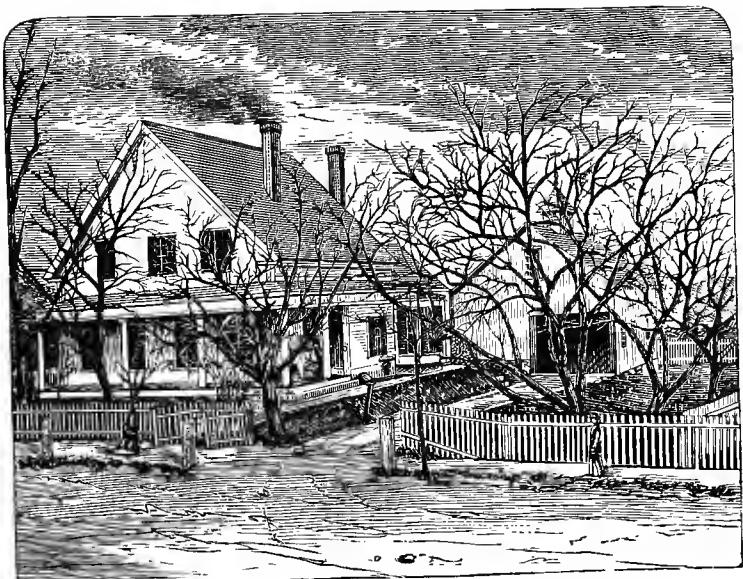
"Voted, by ye said proprietors, to continue their said meeting unto ye 28th day of this present November, at ten of ye clock before noon, at ye public meeting house in Sherborn. Voted in ye affirmative.

Attest, SAMUEL BULLARD, Moderator."

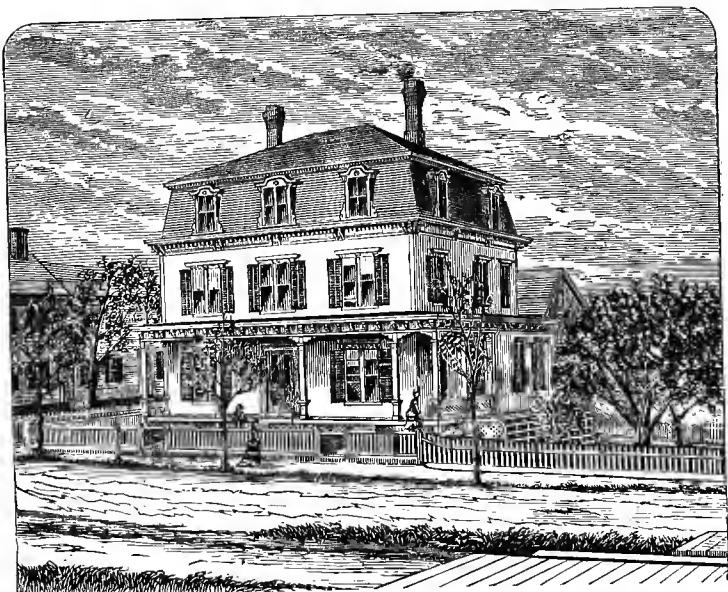
NAME OF PROPRIETOR.	NO. OF LOT.	NAME OF PROPRIETOR.	NO. OF LOT.
Capt. Sam'l Bullard,	60	David Morse,	93
Doct. Fairbank's Estate,	75	John Holbrook, Sen'r,	47
Deacon Hopestill Lealand,	53	Joseph Ware,	113
Eleazar Holbrook,	80	Daniel Morse,	98
John Hill,	33	Eleazar Morse,	7
John Breck,	57	Noah Moses' Estate,	2
James Adams,	22	Arthur Clark,	10
Tho. Holbrook's Widow,	67	Lieut. Jonat'n Morse,	68
Samuel Holbrook,	16	William Barron,	63
Moses Hill,	124	Mary Morse,	72
Jonathan Fairbanks,	45	Sam'l Perry,	64
Samuel Fairbanks,	40	Eleazar Rider,	56

NAME OF PROPRIETOR.	NO. OF LOT.	NAME OF PROPRIETOR.	NO. OF LOT.
Noah Allen, . . .	130	Ephraim Twitchell, .	111
Eleaz'r Fairbanks, Sen'r,	101	The Widow Twitchell, .	91
Eleaz'r Fairbanks, Jun'r,	71	Benjamin Bullard, .	120
William Rider, Sen'r,	1	Eleaz'r Hill, Sen'r, .	127
William Rider, Jun'r,	6	Eleaz'r Hill, Jun'r, .	105
Sam'll Williams, . . .	39	Solomon Hill, . . .	115
Daniel Rider, . . .	48	Nathan'l Hill, . . .	25
The Widow Coolidge, . . .	89	Benj'n Twitchell, . . .	29
James Coolidge, . . .	106	Ebenez'r Twitchell, . . .	82
Nathan'l Morse, . . .	73	Abraham Cozens, Sen'r, .	107
Dea. Larned, . . .	77	Jacob Cozens, . . .	89
Robert Daniel, . . .	92	Joseph Cozens, . . .	23
James Whitney, . . .	17	Hopestill Leland, Jun'r, .	32
The Widow West, . . .	69	Joshua Kebbe, Sen'r, .	36
Nathan'l Perry, . . .	59	Joshua Kebbe, Jun'r, .	54
Edmond Gookins, . . .	51	William Leland, . . .	118
Richard Sangar, . . .	81	William Sheffield, . . .	85
Moses Adams, Sen'r, . . .	35	Isaac Sheffield, . . .	52
Isaac Adams, . . .	112	Daniel Sheffield, . . .	99
William Bull, . . .	84	Joseph Sheffield, . . .	96
William Greenwood, . . .	42	Nathaniel Sheffield, . . .	10
John Phipps, . . .	74	John Golding, . . .	103
John Fisk, . . .	62	George Fairbanks, . . .	129
Joseph Perry, Sen'r, . . .	65	Farm Aaron Morse, . . .	126
Ephraim Bullin, . . .	97	Joshua Underwood, . . .	117
John Death, . . .	8	Ebenez'r Hill, Sen'r, .	114
Benjamin Muzzy, . . .	87	Ebenez'r Hill, Jun'r, .	31
Ebenezer Pratt, Sen'r, . . .	44	David Hill, . . .	110
Henry Leland, . . .	43	Thomas Jones, . . .	128
James Travis, . . .	46	Ebenez'r Pratt, Jun'r, .	131
Isaac Coolidge, . . .	78	John Leland, . . .	133
Jonath'n Morse, Jun'r, . . .	102	Joseph Johnson, . . .	70
Jonath'n Sewing, . . .	9	Moses Adams, Jun'r, .	121
Joseph Marsh, . . .	14	Benony Adams, . . .	100
Isaac Morse, Jun'r, . . .	37	Isaac Morse, Sen'r, . . .	34
Jonath. Torrey, . . .	50	Timothy Leland, . . .	61
Daniel Holbrook, . . .	49	James Leland, . . .	38
Joseph Perry, Jun'r, . . .	20	Isaac Bullard, . . .	19
Obadiah Morse, . . .	27	Timothy Knowlton, . . .	4
Ebenez'r Lealand, Sen'r, . . .	119	Jonath'n Whitney, . . .	88
Ebenez'r Leland, Jun'r, . . .	90	Abrah'm Cnzens, Jun'r, .	24
James Morse, . . .	58	Isaac Cuzens, . . .	94
Joseph Morse, . . .	15	Isaac Foster, . . .	108
Ebenezer Babcock, . . .	132	Gershaw Eames, . . .	116
Joseph Twitchell, . . .	66	John Wallis, . . .	109

NAME OF PROPRIETOR.	NO. OF LOT.	NAME OF PROPRIETOR.	NO. OF LOT.
Joseph Lealand, . . .	79	James Maverick, . . .	21
John Holbrook, Jun'r, . . .	122	The Widow Babcock, . . .	3
Plain Aaron Morse, . . .	125	William Wait, . . .	28
Edmond Morse, . . .	18	Benj'm Twitchell, Jun'r, . . .	95
John Larned, . . .	83	Sam'l Morse's Widow, . . .	123
John Twitchell, . . .	26	Rich'd Gookin, . . .	30
Moses Morse, . . .	11	Benj'm Bullard, Jun'r, . . .	76
David Stanford, . . .	18	Lieut. Sawin, . . .	55
The Widow Goddard, . . .	12	John Sawin, . . .	41
Cornet Whitney's Widow, . .	5		



RESIDENCE OF DEA. ALBERT BUTLER, EAST DOUGLAS.



RESIDENCE OF MR. A. F. JONES, EAST DOUGLAS.

CHAPTER IV.

FROM 1735—1754.



ROM the Sherborn Records we obtain the following account of the doings of the people of Holliston touching what they deemed an encroachment on the territory belonging to them :

“ At a meeting of ye proprietors, etc., holden in Holliston, November 18, 1735, Capt. John Death was chosen moderator to regulate said meeting.

Nathaniel Sheffield was chosen agent, or attorney, to prosecute for or defend ye said proprietors in any action that may be brought for or against them —especially to prosecute any that hath or shall commit trespass on ye aforesaid common land.

Capt. Ephraim Hill and Ensign Joseph Marsh were chosen a committee to inspect, oversee, and take care of ye timber of ye aforesaid common land, and to secure any timber that is already cut down, and to find out if any man commits trespass on said common land, and make report to their agent or attorney.

Capt. John Death, Lieut. Isaac Coolidge, and Nathaniel Sheffield were chosen a committee to treat with ye inhabitants that are already settled on ye aforesaid grants of lands, or any whom they shall appoint to treat with our committee, to adjust and consult what may be for ye best as to setting up of ye preaching of ye Gospel in that place — whether we shall petition ye Great and General Court to incorporate it to be a town, or any other way.”

“ At a meeting holden May 18, 1736, ye proprietors voted to set apart one hundred acres of ye common and undivided land in said grants where it shall be most suitable, for ye first learned, ju-

dicious Orthodox Congregational minister that shall be lawfully settled and ordained there.

Also, voted to set apart 40 acres of land in said common and undivided land for ye use and benefit of a school and school-house, where it shall be thought most suitable.

Also, voted to set apart 10 acres of land in said common and undivided land, where it shall be thought most suitable, to set ye meeting house on, and for a training field and burying place."

"Nov. 13, 1739.—William Leland, Nathaniel Sheffield, and Capt. Ephraim Hill were chosen and appointed to be a committee fully empowered to perambulate, and run linds, and renew bound marks with any of ye adjacent towns or proprietors who have lands adjoining ye lands called New Sherborn."

"At a meeting held at the house of William Jennison, Dec. 9, 1765, the proprietors made choice of Capt. Caleb Hill to be their agent to prosecute in ye law (to final judgment and executionary trespass or trespasser that hath or may be committed on their undivided lands or cedar swamp rights.)"

They also "voted to choose a committee to lay out ye cedar swamp (with the assistance of a surveyor) into lots, according to each original proprietor's rights and property, and that whoever possesses more than one original right shall have ye liberty to have his rights joined in one draught, and so in one lott—provided said possessors shall evidence to ye proprietors at ye time of their drawing lots for ye above division (that he or she is possessed of more than one right, as above said)."

Also, "voted that but 3 of ye committee for laying out ye said cedar swamp shall be under pay at one and ye same time; and furthermore, ye proprietors of ye above sd meeting voted that ye sd committee in lotting out sd cedar swamp shall do it equally, according to ye best of their judgment, both for quantity and quality, according to each proprietor's rights.

Ye proprietors also granted twenty-five shillings towards transcribing ye Proprietors' Records for ye better accommodation of those proprietors that are settled in Douglas.

Attest, DAVID WHITE, Moderator."

The following document will be invested with no little interest, from the fact that it is, as it purports, the record of the doings at

the first legal meeting of the residents of Douglas of which there is any authentic copy in existence :

MINUTES FROM THE RECORDS OF DOUGLAS.

The warrant calling the first town meeting of Douglas of which there is any record in the town archives is as follows :

“ To William Jeperson, Constabel for ye South sid of Douglas District, in ye County of Worcester, greeting :

These are in his Majesty’s Name to require you forthwith to notify all ye inhabitance in your partickulor part of Donglas District how have any acounts Relative to ye Bnilding of ye meeting house in said town or District, that they prepair and lay ye same before ye Inhabitance at their meeting on ye twenty third day of January Next. You are also required by ye same authority to warn and give notice to all ye freeholdirs and others, Rattabel Inhabitance in your part of ye town or Destrikt of Douglas, To meet at ye house of Ensign Joseph Marshe’s, freeholder in said Douglas, on Friday ye twenty third day of this instant January, at nine of thee clock in ye forenoon on said day, then and there to consider and act upon ye following articles, viz :

1. To choose a snitible person for a Moderator of said meeting.
2. To see if ye Inhabitance of ye town or Destrikt will invite Mr. James Weelman to seetel with them in ye work of ye gospell ministry.
3. To see what yearly salery ye Inhabitance will give Mr. Weelman as an enconragement to setel in ye work of ye gospell ministry.
4. To see wheir ye inhabitance will receive and allow ye acounts Relating to ye building of said meeting house which shall be laid before them.
5. To see wt snm or snms of money they will grant for defreying ye charges which all Ready have arisen, or shall arise by means of inclosing ye meeting-house in said town.
6. To see whether ye Inhabitance will vote to levy a tax on ye lands which belong to themselves equall to wt ye grate and Generall Conrt have ordered to be assessed on land belonging to ye non Residents.

And make return of this warrant with your doings therein att or before ye day above mentioned.

Dated Douglas Distriet, January eight, Anno Domini 1746, '7.

SAMUEL DUDLEY, } *Selectmen*
JOSEPH MARSH, } *of*
EPHRAIM HILL, } *Douglas.*

Pursuant to ye foregoing warrent, ye Inhabitance met and made choice of Capt. Caleb Hill for a Moderator to Regulate sd meeting.

1ly. Ye District voted to have ye accounts together.

2ly. Ye articual in ye warrant, Relating to giving Mr. James Weelman a call to settle in ye work of ye Gospell ministry in Donglas, passed in ye Negative.

3ly. Ye severall sums and acounts which was brought and laid before ye town or Destriet towards building ye meeting house in sd Douglas on said day are excepted and allowed by ye Inhabitance of Douglas.

4ly. Ye Town or Destriet voted to grant three hundred pounds *old tenor* for defraying ye charges of building ye meeting house in Douglas Destriet.

5ly. Ye Town or Destriet voted to levy a tax upon their own land equall to ye tax the Great and Genrall Court have laid upon ye non-residents proprietors."

The records of 1747 show that the farm of Jonas Wheeler, in Sutton, was set off from that town and annexed to Douglas. A ravenous wolf had been committing depredations on Mr. Wheeler's live stock, and, with a courageousness that seems to have been duly appreciated, after arming himself with a good flint-lock musket, he sallied forth and slew the ferocious animal, and laid it as a trophy of the exploit before the Selectmen for a bounty. In consideration of the important service done to his neighbors by dispatching such a mutual enemy, Mr. Wheeler's taxes were omitted for the current year. Wolves were not only quite numerous at this time, but deer also abounded, and their flesh formed a most acceptable article of food.

The spirit of energy and enterprise among the inhabitants of the town seems to have shown itself almost immediately on their attaining to independence of the town of Sherborn -- a fact not

difficult to account for, either on the ground of freedom from former restraints, or of an inspiration begotten of their new condition. Perhaps in nothing is the real public spiritedness, not to say the good common sense, of a community more practically manifested than on the subject of providing facilities for intercourse and communication with each other and their neighbors. Roads are a first necessity, felt to be so from the earliest ages; and the earliest Roman history abounds in records of some of the grandest achievements in this line, the remains of which challenge the admiration of the world. The very first year's records of the town are entirely creditable on this point. In September, 1747, the following minute shows that "a road was laid out from 'ye widow Carpenter's old hous,' running southward down a rocky hill to Everton's lands, and from thence 'to sd Everton's siler.'" Two other roads were laid out on the same day, and were promptly accepted by the town. Most of these, it should be said, perhaps, were simply unfenced and ungraded paths through the woods and fields, quite passable, however, for the "rolling stock" of those days, and generally leading from the habitations of the settlers to the meeting-house, a point never lost sight of in those times. Their course was usually indicated by hewn trees and heaps of stones. Some of them were designated as "bridle roads." Considerate as our fathers always seem to have been, the owners of the lands adjoining these rude highways were permitted to maintain bars across them—a very pardonable obstruction to travel, as we shall all concede when we call to mind the scarcity of fences which must then have prevailed, and the difficulty in any other way of preventing the cattle from straying, often beyond recovery.

An entry in the records under the date of Aug. 31, 1748, signed by John Marsh, Town Clerk, gives a list of five persons, said to comprise all the legal voters in the town or district of Douglas at that time. Their names were Joseph Marsh, Ephraim Hill, Caleb Hill, Thomas Jepherson and Isaac Comings. The names of Caleb Hill and Joseph Titus were appended as Assessors, although the latter was not included in the list of legal voters. The town clerk's name was also omitted, from which we conclude that men were eligible to office who were denied the right of suffrage. The statement, however, forms no basis for estimating the population of the town, for, as will be seen by the proceedings of the annual

meeting which took place in the previous March, a considerable number of persons were elected to office whose names were not enrolled as voters. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that every man, like those in Artemus Ward's home guards, was an officer, hence there must have been between fifty and one hundred residents in town, all but five of whom, though competent to manage the affairs of a town corporation, were nevertheless debarred from the right of assisting to elevate their fellow citizens to a like dignity.

The elective franchise was deemed in those days to have been secured at altogether too great a cost to be held either in any trivial estimate or to be bestowed on those not capable of appreciating the weighty responsibility attaching to it. The people of our own times might profit by the example of our fathers in this particular, learning as much from the mistake which Rhode Island committed for so many years (on the point of property qualification), as from the greater blunder of admitting to the rights of suffrage those who have as good as no fair opportunity of becoming acquainted with the genius of our civil polity.

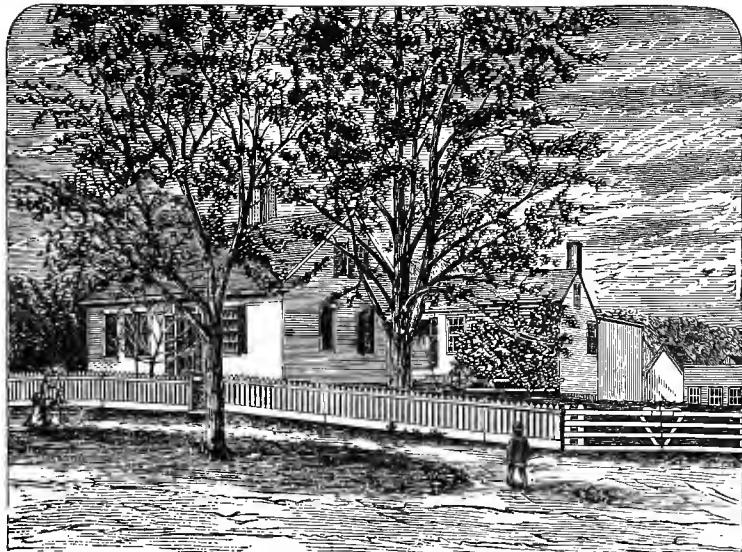
In March of this year the town chose Joseph Titus and Joseph Morse to take care of the "choole monny," and Dea. John Marsh and Joseph Robbins were chosen "Tything-men."

The amount appropriated for building and repairing the highways was £200 (old tenor), which was to be "worked out."

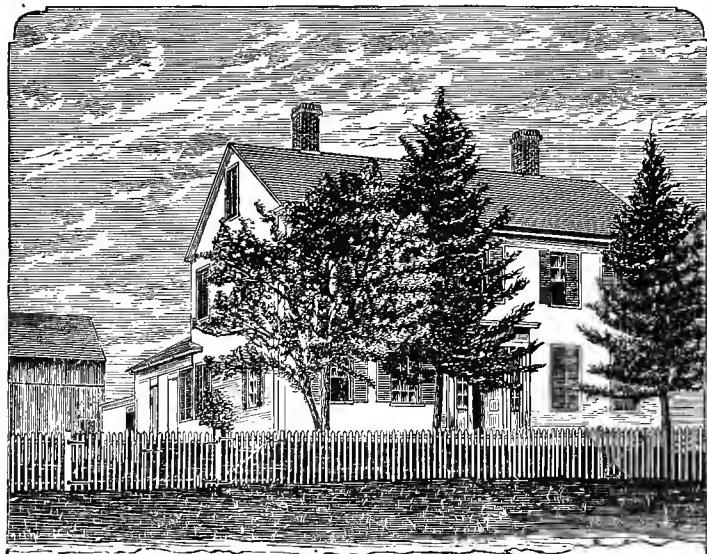
Educational matters received some attention at this meeting, three months of summer schooling being voted, although it does not appear that any money was appropriated to meet the expense. There was but one school-house in town, and that was used until the meeting-house was built for almost all purposes of a public nature. This school was kept in what is now the Center village, but which was then only a very sparsely settled neighborhood, in the midst of an almost unbroken forest, through which the scholars were obliged daily to make their way by following difficult trails.

The last paragraph in the record of this meeting is as follows, which we give precisely as it stands in the records :

"Voted that the town meetings shoud bee adarned for time to Com by a Notifycation and the anual meeting should bee on the second monday in march the swine to go at large."



JOSEPH LEE PLACE — RESIDENCE OF MRS. ADALINE STARRETT,
EAST DOUGLAS.



PARSONAGE, DOUGLAS CENTER — RESIDENCE OF REV. W. W. DOW.

At this date the meeting-house at the Center was in process of erection, and the expense was met by contributions of material and money from the public treasury, for at this period the fact of the indebtedness of the State to the Church was more palpable to the great body of the people than now, when the numerous departments into which the religious element finds itself organized naturally complicates this whole question. The work had progressed so far that it was occupied for an adjourned meeting on the 11th of April, 1748, although floors, windows and doors were not put in until some time thereafter. At this meeting the sum of £140 was voted "for finishing the meeting house so far as it is done."

On the 11th of August another meeting was held, when Mr. Joseph Marsh, who, it appears, superintended the work of erecting the meeting-house, was allowed twenty-five shillings for his expenses. A committee was also appointed to furnish boards, and £54 were appropriated to pay for them.

At a subsequent meeting (date not given), Isaac Comings, Jeremiah Whiting and William Davenport were chosen to call upon the Treasurer and Collector for an account of their receipts and expenditures. The reports showed that there had been collected from resident and non-resident tax-payers the sum total of £89 6s. 8d., besides a small amount which Joseph Marsh was allowed to retain in consideration of the fact that he furnished food and lodging for the carpenters employed on the meeting-house. More lumber being required to finish the edifice, Benjamin Wallis was instructed to provide one thousand feet of the best white pine boards.

The custom now in vogue, of jealously guarding the legal scope of the business transacted at the public meetings of the voters, and also by whom the business at these meetings is to be done, is not without an early precedent, for we find that at this meeting Caleb Hill filed a protest, setting forth that the warrant was not issued according to law. This was the forerunner of an extensive imbroglio, which became more fully developed after the annual meeting held on the 13th of March, 1749. The warrant, which was issued by the Selectmen, and served by Constable Joseph Balcom, contained an article to see whether the town would allow all freeholders, in other words, persons owning real estate in fee simple, to vote for the election of officers. Capt. Hill and others opposed this, on the ground that it was contrary to all

the laws which had been enacted. After considerable discussion, however, the article was carried, and the regular business of the meeting proceeded with. Among the officers chosen were John Marsh, Town Clerk; John Marsh, Thomas Cook and Isaac Cummings, Selectmen.

It was voted that whosoever should take or receive cattle from other towns should pay ten shillings per head, and four persons were desiguated to receive the money. The only other business of importance transacted was the acceptance of a new road, laid out by the Selectmen from the "south end of Douglas district to ye meeting house," and an appropriation of £150 for mending highways."

Capt. Hill, the leader in the opposition to freeholders having a voice in the election of officers, was so much dissatisfied with the course adopted that he circulated a petition to the General Court, then in session, asking that the proceedings of the meeting be annulled. This, of course, drew out the strength of the opposite party, and on the 29th of May following a meeting of freeholders was held in the meeting-house, at which it was voted to oppose the petition, and Isaac Comings, Samuel Parker, John Marsh and William Davenport were chosen to act in their behalf. Pending the presentation of this petition to the General Court, the following terms of settlement were proposed by the petitioners, and considered in a meeting of the inhabitants on the 5th of June :

1st. That the petitioners shall drop their petition at the Great and General Court, and proceed no further therewith.

2d. That all the town officers which were chosen at the meeting in the month of March last past shall stand in their posts for the present year, and that all notes which were paid at said meeting shall be esteemed as good and valid by the town.

3d. That the town allow all freeholders to vote in town affairs for the present year.

4th. That there be a new valuation taken in the month of August next by the Assessors, and if the petitioners with the said town cannot agree who are qualified according to law to vote in

town affairs by said valuation, then they, the petitioners and the agent of the town, will lay the valuation which the Assessors have taken, as aforesaid, some convenient time before the next annual town meeting, in the month of March, before John Harwood and

Robert Goddard, Esqs., for them to judge and determine who are qualified according to law to vote in town meeting for time to come, and that we will make the list of qualified voters left by them with the town clerk our rule to proceed by for that year, and until another valuation is taken.

5th. That there be a town meeting called, and that the former town clerks, Captain Hill and Esquire Cady, bring the minutes of such town meetings which they have by them, which should have been put upon record by them when the town book was in their hands, and lay them before the town, to see if the town shall think proper to order them to be put upon record.

The first four articles of this agreement were adopted, and the fifth postponed for further consideration; but the obnoxious petition was nevertheless pressed upon the attention of the General Court. On the 20th of June the town voted to send in a counter petition, setting forth reasons why the "March meeting last past should not be broken up;" and in case the reasons were unheeded, it was decided further to petition for a nullification of all meetings held contrary to law since the town was incorporated.

After mature consideration of the points involved in dispute, the court coincided with Captain Hill by ruling that the annual meeting was illegal, and appointed Samuel Davis of Oxford, Capt. Robert Taft of Mendon, and Capt. John Farnum of Uxbridge, to make a list of valuation of all the real and personal effects belonging to the inhabitants of the town, that the qualified voters might be known, and lodge the same with Robert Goddard, Esq., a justice of the peace for the county of Worcester. This left the town without a government.

On the 22d of August, pursuant to a warrant issued by Robert Goddard, under authority of the court, another meeting was held, and the following officers chosen and qualified according to law: Town Clerk, John Marsh; Selectmen, John Marsh, Isaac Comings, William Davenport; Assessors, William Jepherson, William Davenport, Seth Marsh; Treasurer, Jeremiah Whiting; Tything-men, Joseph Robbins, Benjamin Titus, Thomas Cook; Constables, Samuel Taft, Lorenzo Robbins. These gentlemen continued to serve the remainder of the year with unquestioned authority.

At the annual town meeting held March 12, "1749-50," John Marsh was chosen Town Clerk. For "mending highways" £200

(old tenor) was granted, a man to have £1 per day in June, July and August, and at all other times but 14s. A committee was also chosen to provide a school, which was to be continued for a period of six months, and Seth Marsh, Caleb Hill and Samuel Dudley were appointed to carry out this vote.

Aug. 13, 1750.—Voted, that “the committee chosen to glaze the meeting house should have their money as soon as it was received from the non-residents,” and a proposition to “inquire into the reasons why Rev. Mr. Phipps had not received his last year’s salary” was voted down. From the few brief hints given by these laconic records it is somewhat difficult to understand whether the real animus of these seeming opponents of the religious teacher of the town was of a merely personal or general character. It would seem that the fate attending the famous Captain Weston’s colony at Wessagussett, as the town of Weymouth was then called, ought to have settled the scruples of any inclined to venture upon any similar experiment, for it is a notable fact that the ignoring of religion entirely by this offshoot of Plymouth Colony as a community, ended, after a fair trial, in such thorough demoralization as not only to render these colonists a by-word of reproach even among their Indian neighbors, but so abjectly destitute also as to make them objects of charity on the part of their white brethren.

In the month of September of this same year, at another legal meeting, the town voted not “to allow Rev. Mr. Phipps £50 in place of the same amount expected but not received from Dr. Douglas.” The failure of Doctor Douglas to fulfill his promises of financial aid to the town seems never to have caused any special bitterness of feeling toward him on that account, so far as any reference is made to the subject on the town records. This has given rise to the suggestion that their non-fulfillment was caused by embarrassment, or from causes beyond his control. Possibly the libel suit in which he became involved after the publication of the first volume of his *Historical Summary*, which is said to have been the reason why he put his property out of his own immediate possession at one time, may have had something to do with his ultimate failure in this regard.

Dec. 27, 1750.—Voted to petition the General Court for the annexation of the farms of Mr. Draper and Mr. Murdock. Also to

“sell the scool lot lying by the meeting house to the hiest bider, at £6 (old tenor) per acre.”

March 11, 1751.—At the annual election of officers, Jeremiah Whiting was chosen Town Clerk, and William Davenport, John Leonard and Captain Hill, Selectmen.

May 6, 1751.—Voted that the width of “contry roads” should be four rods, and town roads two rods. The letter “D” was adopted for a town brand. It was also voted to let out the school money upon interest, and to build a pound.

June 12, 1751.—The voters assembled at the house of Capt. Caleb Hill, inn-holder, chose Edward Aldrich surveyor of highways, and adjourned without transacting further business.

August 30, 1751.—Voted to petition the General Court for an omission of the Province tax, and Capt. Caleb Hill chosen to carry the petition to Boston.

March 9, 1752.—The record under this date shows “Caleb Hill chosen ‘District Clark,’ and Jeremiah Whiting, Ralph Shepard, Capt. David White and Jedediah Phipps Selectmen. Refused to raise ye minister’s salary to £50 per annum, also to remunerate Captain Stearns ‘for ye trouble he have bin put to’ concerning ye line between Douglas and Uxbridge, and to sell a tract of land given by ye proprietors of ‘Shearbonr’ for ye benefit of a school. It was voted to have a reading school kept six mouths in ye several parts of ye town, and £2 2s. 8d. appropriated for its support.”

Oct. 11, 1752.—A committee was chosen “to confer with Rev. Mr. Phipps about ye price of Indian corn for ye present year, in order that ye minister’s salary rate may be made.”

Nov. 3, 1752.—Voted to put seats into the meeting-house.

March 12, 1753.—Capt. David White and Capt. Caleb Hill were chosen a committee to secure to the district the donations of Dr. Wm. Douglas. Voted to sell the land given by the proprietors of Sherburn for the benefit of a school.

Aug. 20, 1753.—Voted to raise £8, lawful money, to provide a town stock of arms and ammunition, according to law. Dea. John Marsh was allowed six shillings for keeping the key and sweeping the meeting-house. The salary of the Town Treasurer was fixed at £1 per year. The town voted to provide a “funeral cloth.”

Nov. 26, 1753.—The friction touching Rev. Mr. Phipps’ clerical relation comes up again, as the record states that “propositions to

readjust ye minister's salary, and to see what ye town would do about a school were passed over."

Feb. 11, 1754. — By vote of the town the price of Indian corn was set at 2s. 4d. per bushel for the year.

April 16, 1754. — The committee chosen to secure the donation of Doctor Douglas were directed to " demand, receive and recover the remainder of said donations, in behalf of the town" — the only reference to this matter, thus far, having the slightest caustic flavor.

Some of the older inhabitants will remember the time when tithing-men were chosen among the other officers of the town, as regularly as the annual town meeting came round, some of the most respectable and dignified men in the town being selected for this position. Their badge of office was a long staff, and it was their duty to be regularly present in the meeting-house on the Sabbath, and to note any disturbance in or around the premises. They took care that all should be in the meeting-house before the services commenced, and also had an eye on those who were among the absentees from church ; and inasmuch as all labor and traveling on the Sabbath was forbidden by law, it became the duty of these officials to see the law enforced in this respect also, as well as that which prohibited all playing, amusement or unnecessary work on the Lord's Day.

CHAPTER V.

FROM 1754-1791.



MORE amiable relation between the people and the minister now begins to appear, as this record of the town meeting shows :
May 20, 1754. — The following proposition was sent to Rev. William Phipps :
“ The District of Douglas do agree to give to our reverend pastor, Rev. Mr. William Phipps, for his suitable encouragement and comfortable support, to preach the gospel among us during the term of seven years next to come, the sum of £53 6s. 8d., lawful money, for his yearly salary, one half of said salary to be paid to our said pastor in money, and the other half in labor, in the lieu of the contract made with our said pastor the twenty-third day of October, 1747.”

The pastor signified his willingness to accept these terms, upon condition, however, that the amount to be paid in labor should be paid within the compass of each of the seven years, and in such husbandry work as he would be willing to accept, which was acceded to by the town.

Aug. 13, 1754. — A settlement of accounts between Mr. Phipps and the town took place, when the treasurer and minister signed the following document, which certainly evinces anything but an unamiable relation between him and his parishioners :

“ Upon a careful adjustment of all accounts and Demands this Day made, between the Treasurer of the District of Douglas and in behalf of the District, and the Pastor or Lawful Congregational minister of the same, it appears that said District and minister

upon a balance are cleare and Each of said parties cleare: of all Dues unto or Demands of money upon Each other Relaiting to said minister's salary: of any Name or Tenor whatsoever: viz., from the begining of the world to the first Day of march Last past.

W. PHIPS, *Congregat'l minister.*
JERE. WHITING, *Treas.*"

Nov. 4, 1754.—The town granted £6, lawful money, for the support of a school, and authorized the Selectmen to determine its location.

Dec. 27, 1755.—In obedience to an act imposing a tax upon distilled spirits, the town clerk reported that the amount of rum consumed by families in town, bought out of the Province, was twenty-nine gallons and three quarts. It wouldn't appear from this that intemperance prevailed to any very great extent at this date, though a query arises about the reliableness of this "return."

Oct. 6, 1757.—The sum of £10 was appropriated for the support of schools, to be set up in five parts of the town.

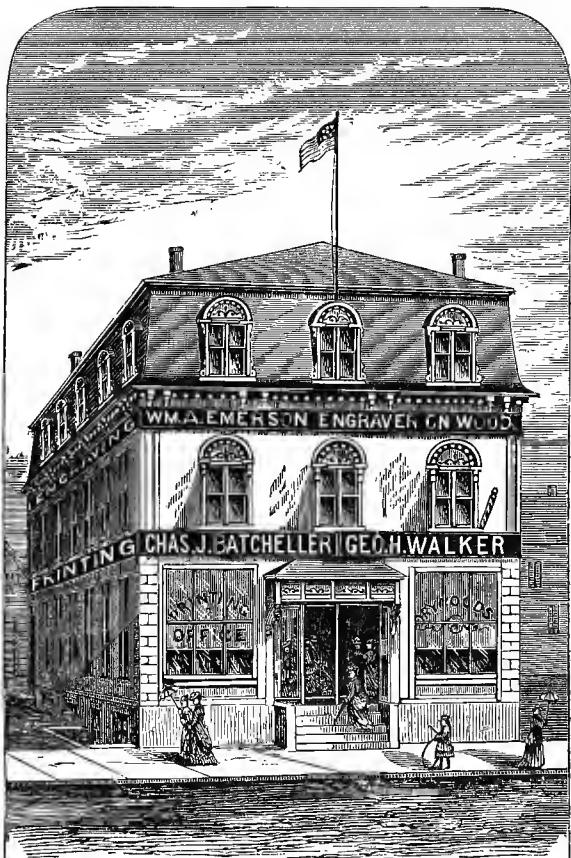
Dec. 10, 1759.—Voted to petition the General Court for license to set up a lottery, to repair the road in Douglas from John Marsh's to the Connecticut line, the benefit from said lottery to amount to \$1,000, exclusive of charges. Capt. Caleb Hill, Capt. David White and Ensign Jedediah Phipps were appointed to present the petition.

March 10, 1760.—Voted to build a fence around the burying-ground, at an expense of \$6.

In 1769, "inasmuch as the Proprietors' original plans are much impaired and grown dull, and hardly legible, it was voted to desire Joseph Twitchell to new draught them, agreeable to the Proprietors' Records."

In February, 1773, the old school-house near the church was turned into a work-house — a sort of penitentiary, where people were confined and put to hard labor for the crime of poverty. Its use for such a purpose made it an object of special aversion to all whom necessity had made the subjects of public charity.

The depreciation of currency operated to largely increase the obligations of the town, and the treasurer's account exhibited a debt of £2,500, which was paid off in November, 1780. The early inhabitants had a horror of debt, and their management of finan-



THAYER'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET, EAST DOUGLAS.

cial matters was in striking contrast with that of the present day. If a person innocently came in possession of counterfeit money, of which there was a considerable quantity in circulation, it would be redeemed at the expense of the town, and many instances may be found on record where this was done. When the Revolution was ended, the Continental money on hand was sent to a Boston broker for disposal. There was considerable of it in the treasury, but its value was very uncertain, and a committee was chosen to count it, and to see that it was disposed of to the best advantage. "Cornering the market" was practiced by speculators then as well as now, but the people had an effectual way of stopping it. Committees were chosen to "take care of those persons who buy and sell articles to raise the extraordinary price." Such an item as this last one makes us wish now and then that the same sort of "care" were in order to-day.

The following description of the appearance presented by our town long ago will be read with interest:

Main street was originally a turnpike, owned and controlled by a stock company, and was the most important thoroughfare between Boston and New York. An immense amount of staging and teaming was done over this road, particularly during the war of 1812, when large quantities of stores and thousands of passengers were conveyed between the principal eastern towns. There was a toll-gate at Badluck Pond (afterwards removed to near where V. M. Aldrich now lives), one in Mendon, and another at Bellingham. Twelve and a half cents was the amount which each person on horseback or with chaise was required to pay at these gates. Large quantities of flour were transported from New York to Boston over this route, requiring the employment of many horses and men. Usually a number of teamsters would club together and employ a separate team to carry food and fodder to the places of rendezvous. Collins Thayer, a brother of our present townsmen, Mr. Asa Thayer, was largely engaged in teaming over this turnpike, and generally drove a tandem team of four horses.

For the accommodation of all this travel and business, numerous hotels were kept in every town, and there were then more public houses in Douglas than will probably ever be again. The principal one was kept at the Center by Paul Dudley, on the site of the present one kept by James H. Dudley. We believe there has been

a hotel kept on this spot for a century, uninterruptedly, always bearing a good character, and never passing out of the hands of the Dudleys. Being "to the manor born," Mr. Dudley ought to know how to "keep a hotel," and evidently does know. The character of the house has, of course, been greatly changed since those days, as time has wrought changes in everything. When night came on the yard was generally filled with vehicles of travelers, who partook of the hospitality of the wayside inn while their horses were comfortably provided for in the adjoining stables. The lumbering stage-coach, carrying the mails and passengers, would roll by at regular intervals, then the only vehicle of public conveyance. The construction of railroads has diverted all this travel and business into new channels, and, instead of being the busy scene of commerce and activity, the Center is now a quiet but industrious community of farmers and artisans; and the hotel, though losing none of its respectability, is no longer the scene of bustle and commotion, and has become a quiet, retired resort for summer boarders, and a favorite stopping place for those who delight in eating good dinners and sleeping in clean, comfortable beds.

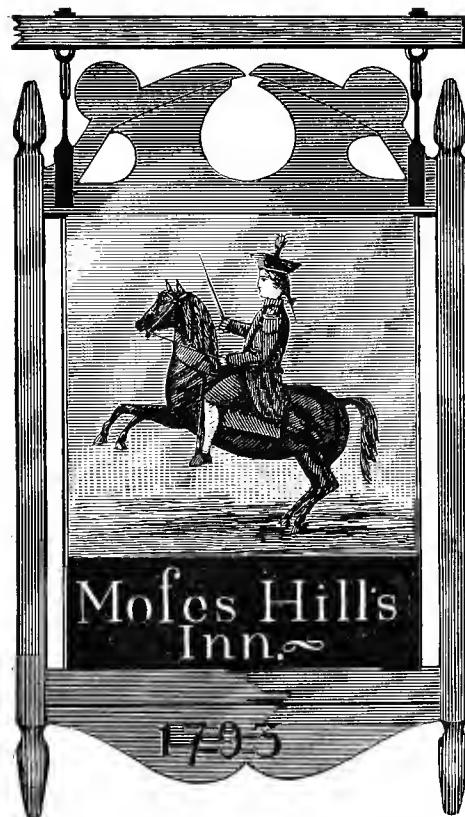
A public house was also kept on the Asa Thayer place, about a mile east of the village of East Douglas, in Uxbridge; and Israel Thayer also kept a hotel near the lower village factory, although the inn-holder's license was in the name of Benjamin Wallis, 3d. In 1818 the "Gale House" was open to the public, and was kept for a short time by Beniah Morse.

The two-story brick building now standing on the Caleb Hill place was originally built of wood, before the Revolution, and was used for many years as a hotel by Capt. Caleb Hill. The house has been kept in good repair, no material changes having been made in its interior arrangement. It will, no doubt, outlast many of the more modern houses. The large, old-fashioned stone chimney, with its oven and smoke-hole for smoking hams, and the beaufet, with its shelves for decanters, glasses and loaf sugar, still remains; and the old tavern sign which, a century ago, welcomed the traveler seeking rest and refreshment, is now carefully preserved by the Hill family. This sign has been painted three times, the last time in 1800, and bears the coat of arms of the State of Massachusetts on one side, and the national eagle and motto on the other. Underlying this last painting that of a for-

mer one is distinctly visible, and so perfect that the accompanying accurate copy of it has been engraved. The sign presents the same figure and inscription on both sides.

Over the fire-place, in what was once the waiting-room of the hotel, is a panel painted in oil—a view of the City of Boston in

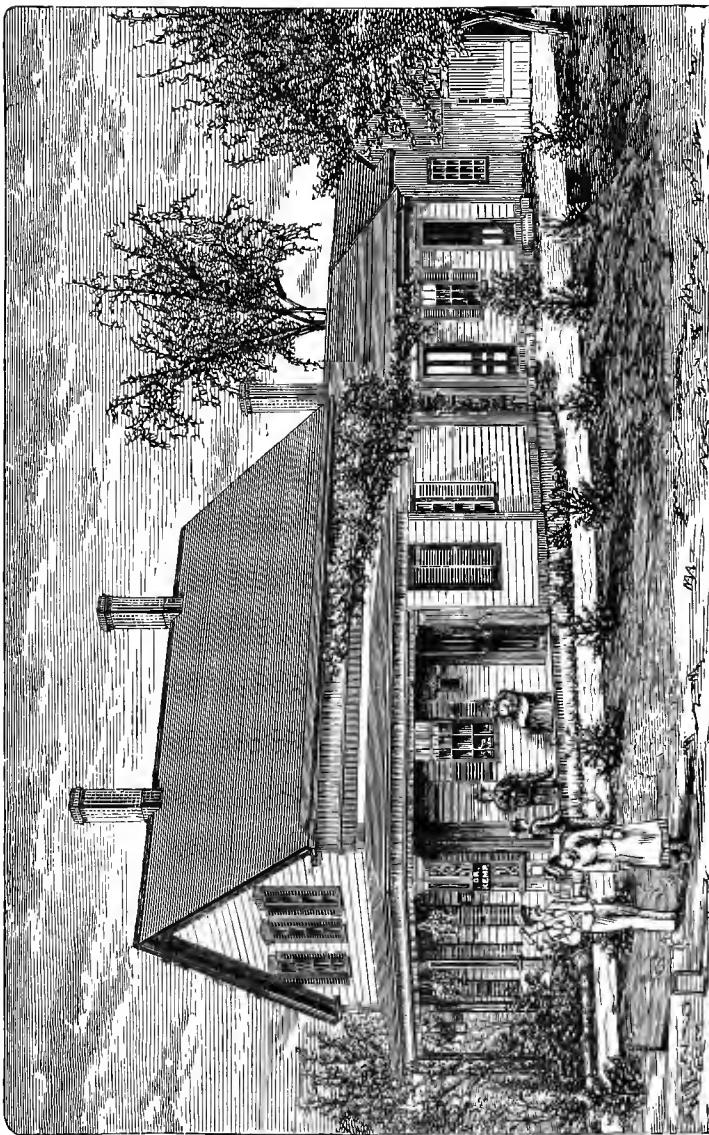
its infancy. This was preserved until within a few years, when, in making some repairs, it received a coat of white paint.



MOSES HILL TAVERN SIGN.

The fine common in front of the house has been cut through in making subsequent improvements in Main street, and its beauty was greatly impaired thereby. It was once the favorite village training ground. The house, although originally built of wood, was transformed into one of brick by constructing the walls outside of the original frame, about the year 1817. Captain Hill, the first proprietor, was one of the principal men of Douglas, and occupied many

public positions. He was the progenitor of a numerous family, many of the descendants of whom are still residents of the town. He was succeeded in the office of landlord by his son Moses. At his death, Caleb, father of the present owner, came into its possession, but it was closed as a public house, and has since remained a private dwelling. Away back in the history of the town, we



RESIDENCE OF DR. A. E. KEMP, EAST DOUGLAS.

find that it was a common thing for the voters to assemble at this hotel to shape the destinies of the town, and to devise measures for supporting the Continental armies in the struggle with Great Britain. Here, too, in later years, during the Shay insurrection, the incident recorded in another chapter took place.

The "Douglas and Providence turnpike" was built about the year 1808, through what was almost a dense forest. Another turnpike, which was a continuation of the Providence road, extended from Douglas to Oxford, and for many years it was the most direct route for travel between Providence and the towns in this vicinity. It passed through the meadows now flowed by the Whitin reservoir, and by the house of Joseph Wallis, which stood in about the centre of the submerged territory. Benjamin Adams was the owner of a large tract of land in Douglas Woods, including the Streeter farm, so-called. The "Gore turnpike," through these woods, was built in 1826, through the exertions of Benjamin Adams and Paul Dudley. It led from Dudley's tavern to Webster. Previous to the construction of this road, the only way to get to Webster was through East Thompson, or around through Oxford.

Prior to 1832 the territory lying west of Douglas, now Webster, was known as "Oxford South Gore," and a road crossing the turnpike in the south part of the town was known as the "Gore road." In 1814 there stood at the junction of these two roads a building, then showing marks of age, which was known as the Coffee House, and had in former times been kept as a hotel. This was the last house on the turnpike before reaching the Rhode Island line. Joseph Hunt and John Adams, two old residents of Douglas, can distinctly remember every family living on the turnpike at that time, and have related to us the following: James Tilley tenanted the Coffee House near Badluck Pond. Then, going towards the Center, came the farms or residences of two Chase families, Philip Howell, Barnabas F. Howell (a hatter), Levi Morse, Minor Morse and Pliny Johnson, the latter living upon what is known as the "Stoddard place." Then came Paul Dudley's hotel, the parsonage and church, and the residences of David Dudley, Oliver Hunt, Samuel Balcom, Henry Ridell, Joseph Emerson and Stephen Southworth, all at the Center. Edmund Carpenter and Nathaniel Carpenter lived at Centerville, the latter a tanner. The only houses on that part of the turnpike running through East

Douglas were those of Moses Holbrook and Benjamin Cragin (at the Lovell Southwick place), Caleb Hill (at the old tavern stand), Emory Taft (present residence of Rev. Wm. T. Briggs), Capt. Joseph Hunt, Samuel Legg, James Farwell, Isaac Gale (near the Axe Company's office), widow Sprague (at the Nahum Legg place), and Widow Harwood (at the Noah Taft place). Aaron Hill, a one-armed man, whose chief occupation was pigeon-catching, lived on the place now occupied by G. W. Manahan, just in the edge of the village. Noah Taft lived on the Howell farm, in the hollow, formerly known as the "Sprague house," and where once stood a blacksmith shop. Widow White's was the last residence on the turnpike before reaching the Uxbridge line. Other families, of course, there were in town, but they did not live on the turnpike. A distillery formerly stood upon the site of Anderson Hunt's present residence, and was torn down in 1822, when John Adams built the house now standing.

Lovell Pulsipher represented the town in the General Court in 1789, and also in the year following. Under instruction from the town he took charge of a number of the State's poor whom the Legislature had ordered to be removed from the town of Boston.

All officers of the State or town, before assuming the duties of their respective positions, were required to renounce and abjure all allegiance, subjugation and obedience to the king, queen or government of Great Britain, and to declare that no foreign prince, person or potentate ought to have any jurisdiction over them.

The bridge over the Mumford river, near Caleb Hill's, was built in 1787. Persons from all parts of the town were allowed to work out their highway taxes upon it, and they were credited as though the same amount of work was performed in their own districts.

Aaron Marsh was chosen Representative in 1792, receiving forty-four votes, the whole number cast.

Several cases of small-pox appeared in that year, but the town voted *not* to allow inoculation to prevent the spread of the disease. In the winter of 1825 this terrible disease again made its appearance, attended with a fearful mortality. The first case was a daughter of John Aldrich, and within the next few weeks the following-named persons died of the disease: John Aldrich; Joseph Aldrich; the wife, son and daughter of Paul White; Willis Walker; Joshua Fairbanks; James Lee and wife; Mrs. Tiffany; Joseph

Richardson, Jr. ; Mrs. Harwood, and a child named Aldrich. The persons above mentioned included some of the most respected residents of the town, and the ravages of the pestilence in sweeping them away caused great sadness and gloom throughout the entire community. About thirty cases existed at this time, some of them taken in the natural way, and others by inoculation.

The meeting-house, having become rusty with age, in September, 1793, it was voted to have it "colored," and Mr. Aaron Marsh was instructed to procure the materials and superintend the work. In the following year the windows were repaired. To meet the expense of these repairs it was voted to sell the pew ground that belonged to the town, and apply the proceeds to this purpose.

In 1799 Jeremiah Whiting led off in a proposition, which the town adopted, respecting the pastor's salary. Afterward some doubt arose in regard to the import of this vote, when it was made clear by the following explanation :

WHEREAS, In my proposal to the town of Douglas, dated June 27, 1799, I proposed that the town should pay to the Congregational teacher of piety, morality and religion of the town of Douglas, fourteen dollars annually, and as doubts arise respecting the meaning of said proposal in that case, therefore I would mean to be understood that the town of Douglas shall make use of said fourteen dollars annually for to pay the public teacher as aforesaid for his services in the ministry of said town of Douglas.

The town was not represented in the General Court in 1793, but in the following year Aaron Marsh, who was also town clerk, was chosen representative. A resolve of the Legislature called for an accurate map of each township, and Mr. Marsh was chosen to make such a map, with the assistance of two of the Selectmen.

In 1794 the town voted to make up the pay of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, enlisted or detached by order of Congress, to ten dollars per month, and to pay a bounty of nine dollars upon passing muster.

Massachusetts was divided into Congressional Districts in the year 1794, and Douglas was one of the towns constituting the Third Western District. Dwight Foster was elected Representative to Congress. A memorial from the inhabitants of Douglas, addressed to him at Philadelphia, was replied to as follows :

PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1796.

GENTLEMEN: I had the pleasure on Monday last to receive the Memorial of the Inhabitants of Douglas relative to the appropriations for defraying the expense of carrying the treaty lately negotiated between the United States and Great Britain into effect. I immediately presented the Memorial to the House of Representatives, and it is, with others of a similar kind, laid on the table. Happily, previous to that time a bill for the purpose had passed both houses of Congress, and had been approved by the President. This subject has caused great anxiety and agitation. It was highly momentous and important to our country. That the people at large should have been alarmed was not surprising. Their good sense and the information generally diffused enabled them to judge what would have been the consequences of a refusal on the part of the legislative body to make the necessary provisions. Consequences would have ensued which appeared dreadful in the extreme, and which were most devoutly to be deprecated. I congratulate you on the happy result, and must confess I feel a pleasure in reflecting that, in the discharge of what I considered to be my duty, I have conducted it agreeably to the sentiments of so great a proportion of my respected fellow citizens.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, gentlemen, your most obed. servt.

DWIGHT FOSTER.

Selectmen of Douglas.

The above letter, in a good state of preservation, is filed away with miscellaneous documents in the office of the town clerk.

The following "balance sheet" of the town Treasurer, nearly a hundred years ago, may serve as an excellent model in simplicity and economy for contemplation in these days:

TOWN TREASURER'S ACCOUNT IN 1791.

The Town of Douglas to Lt. Benjamin Wallis, Jr., Town Treasurer:

	Dr.				
To paid Selectmen's orders,	£	289	1	11
Two orders from Abel Foster,		1	15	6
Paid on Nath'l Brown's note,		0	12	6
John Gould, remitted rates,		0	7	5
Four Selectmen's orders,		10	1	9
Sum total,		301	19	1
			3		

	Cr.						
By received town taxes,	£248	13	7	3			
John Whiting, note for pew,	6	0	0	0			
Benj. Wallis, Jr., note for pew,	5	10	0	0			
Caleb Whiting, note for pew,	5	14	0	0			
Capt. John Brown, note for pew,	5	6	0	0			
Aaron Hill, note for pew,	0	15	8	0			
Samuel Wallis, part of note,	2	15	0	0			
Eli Stockwell, note and interest,	4	4	5	2			
Lt. Elijah Moore, interest,	1	17	2	0			
Josiah Humes, interest,	1	0	7	0			
Lt. David Wallis, interest,	4	12	6	0			
John and David Balcom, interest,	2	14	6	0			
Benj. Dudley, for nails,	0	3	8	0			
Lt. Sam'l Amidon, on note,	10	1	9	1			
<hr/>							
Total,	£299	8	11	2			
Balance due the Treasurer,	£2	10	2	1			

At the presidential election in 1792 the whole number of votes east was 22, although, according to the Assessors' enumeration, there were 66 legal votes in the "north part of Douglas." The following table shows the gradual increase of the number of voters from time to time :

Number of voters in 1797,	145
Number of voters in 1804,	130
Number of voters in 1806,	152
Number of voters in 1807,	153
Number of voters in 1816,	218
Number of voters in 1817,	246

June 27, 1791, the town voted to procure a new stock of ammunition, and a place was provided for it in the attic of the meeting-house. It was voted at the same time to build a "Virginia rail fence on the east side of the cemetery, at an expense of 20s."

Ebenezer Marsh asked permission to set a house on the common land, but was refused, and it was decided to purchase a piece of land at a cost of £3, which he was allowed to occupy during his natural life. We cannot understand the reason for this unusual generosity, unless it was to reward Mr. Marsh for faithfully performing the duties of church sexton.

In November, 1794, the Selectmen of Douglas, Uxbridge and Sutton met, and established the boundaries between the respective towns by branding trees with a marking iron.

CHAPTER VI.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.



HE part enacted by the inhabitants of Douglas in the severe and long-protracted struggle of our country against the tyranny of England in the Revolutionary War is worthy of all praise. Considered as a desperate resistance by a mere handful of recruits, who had to learn the art of whipping the regulars of Great Britain, a wealthy nation of cultured and well-drilled warriors, on the sea as well as on the land, this struggle ranks among the grandest of all such popular uprisings in the world's history. But when we add to this view of it the hardships which had already been encountered by the settlers in their wearisome toil in subduing a new and rigorous country, superadded to all which must be cited the fearful and bloody atrocities perpetrated against them by the Indians and their white allies for almost a hundred and fifty years, the fact of their final triumph over this apparently invincible array of antagonisms assumes a grandeur difficult of comprehension.

From the fact that it is not often referred to, it may be well at this point briefly to call attention to the singular fatality attending the repeated and long-continued attempts which had been made from time to time to inaugurate on our continent some of the European forms of government. The wonderful discoveries by Columbus naturally had the effect of arousing an unwonted spirit of enterprise among these nations for the expansion of their possessions as well as power. Spain and Portugal were among the first to venture forth on their schemes of cupidity and conquest, a papal bull by Alexander VI granting them "all the heathen and undiscovered

ered countries of the globe!" John and Sebastian Cabot are soon in quest of new dominions for England, and Labrador comes immediately under Anglo-Saxon rule. Verrazzano in 1523 enters the list of explorers, starting off in search of a western passage to Cathay, but is strangely led into New York and Newport harbors. Twenty years later Ferdinand De Soto through Florida reaches the Mississippi. The Marquis de la Roche, forty years after this, renews Cartier's attempt to colonize new France on the St. Lawrence, but realizes only a temporary success. Champlain subsequently finds a settlement there, but does *not* find a foothold for a nation, though a patent is given *him* for "the whole Atlantic coast, from Montreal to Philadelphia!" The tragic fate meted out to Coligny's attempt to establish himself in Florida and the Carolinas is eqnally significant. Nor ought we to omit from this brief but suggestive epitome the futile attempt, as late as 1569, under a royal charter, to transplant bodily the monarchial regime of England to Virginia, where it was deliberately proposed that the immigrant colonists, without representation in any form, should be subjected to "the arbitrary will of a governor appointed by a commercial corporation," as Bancroft states it.

We shall be pardoned for saying that the utter failure of all these schemes, so enthusiastically proposed, and backed by such an array of authority and financial ability in their prosecution, would surely serve to dishearten utterly the early colonists, as they contemplated the terrible disparity in their numbers and resources as compared with the alarming array of military and naval power which Great Britain, grown haughty by past conquests, could bring against them. Nevertheless, with a firm and unyielding trust in that wise Providence which they so clearly recognized as having reserved a goodly heritage for their occupation, they began their heroic struggle against both monarch and corporation.

In this gallant contest Douglas had the honor of being represented doubtless by the maximum percentage of volunteers, comparing her small number of inhabitants with that of the remaining towns in the State. As far as can now be ascertained, her available population, at the commencement of the war, did *not* reach *three hundred in all!* And few towns probably can boast of a *bona fide* representation of seventy-five men in the army at the lowest computation, out of as small a community. And to the

honor of the citizens of Douglas it must also go upon the record that they contributed most generously of their means to help on the struggle, as will appear in the facts which we shall be enabled to give in these pages. Nor were they lacking in those elements of statesmanship which could detect an infringement of the rights of freemen in a proposed article of State constitution, and that by professed Republicans too, as well as in the bolder but not less detestable oppressions of Parliament.

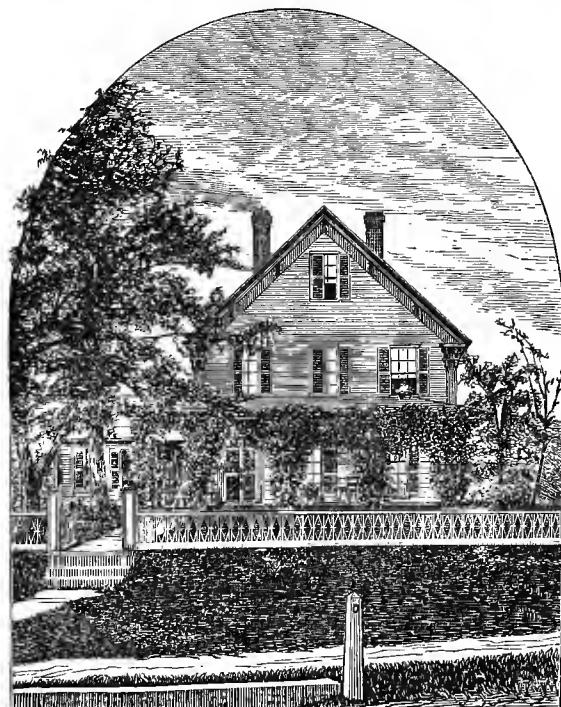
In 1774 the militia was reorganized, and Douglas was assigned to the Seventh Regiment, together with the towns of Mendon, Uxbridge, Northbridge and Upton — Sutton and Oxford being in the Second Regiment. At this time the Selectmen were Caleb Hill, Joshua Fairbanks, Edward Aldrich, Robert Humes and Nathaniel Snow, all of whom were among the active participants in the various measures devised for opposing the arbitrary exactions of Great Britain.

In the month of March a letter was received by the town clerk, William Dudley, from the committee of correspondence at Boston, setting forth that the administration had, by imposing certain taxes, set aside the chartered rights of the people, and showing clearly that the repeated usurpations of the officers of the crown had a manifest tendency to draw them into slavery and bondage. A letter of similar import was also received from Worcester, accompanied by suggestions as to the advisability of appointing committees in the various towns of the county, to whom should be entrusted the duty of seeking to secure concerted action in the emergencies which were likely to arise, and which could only be properly met by some such prudential arrangement.

In accordance with these suggestions a committee was chosen to co-operate with those of other towns in devising the best methods for carrying out the plans which should from time to time be adopted. This committee for the town of Douglas was composed of William Dudley, Jedediah Bigelow, Caleb Whiting, Elijah Moore and Samuel Balcom.

On the 19th of August, 1774, it was deemed important to call a convention of representatives from the different towns in the county, so threatening had the aspect of the affairs of the colonists become, and this gathering was appointed to be at the inn of Mrs. Mary Stearns, in the town of Worcester. The convention

was well attended, and the condition of the country was earnestly and candidly considered, and resolutions of a most thoroughly patriotic nature were enthusiastically adopted. Samuel Jennison was chosen to represent Douglas in this convention, and it will be seen that he took a very prominent part in its deliberations, for we find him one of the committee on public affairs, and also as a member of the committee on resolutions. In the course of the business



HOUSE OF REV. WM. T. BRIGGS.

brought before the convention a proposition was made to take some measures that would check the judges of the courts in their willing and obsequious enforcement of the harsh and irritating exactions of the British government, and after mature discussion it was decided to request these judges to refuse any farther co-operation with Parliament by declining to sanction its unconstitutional demands. Mr. Jennison was selected by the convention to repair to the court-

house and communicate to the judges the decision that had been reached in this matter, which duty he promptly discharged, and with such ability and vigor that he returned to the convention with an assurance from twenty-one of them that they would comply with the request which had been sent them.

Mr. Jennison was also appointed as a member of a committee to propose some plan for securing a more acceptable administration of justice in general, in view of the many and well-nigh intolerable oppressions that had been endured at the hands of the law officers of the crown. Here again the practical good sense and energy of the representative from Douglas is seen in the fact that, as the result of his voice and vote, the judges that were subsequently appointed were from those who had the interests of the colonists at heart, and who would perform their magisterial duties on this line, whether in accordance with existing arbitrary laws or otherwise — a long stride towards the goal of independence, for which the hearts of the people were now daily coming to be more and more prepared. A very suggestive incident, showing the progress already gained in this direction, is given among the occurrences of these times: The order of the convention above alluded to seems to have been deliberately ignored by one of the clerks, whose name was Samuel Paine. In compliance with a law of Parliament, this clerk proceeded to issue venires to the constable of the county, whereupon Mr. Jennison was appointed to bring him before the convention. He soon made his appearance with the contemptuous clerk, when, after listening to an apology from him, and in consideration of his being somewhat young and inexperienced, he was allowed to depart without further molestation.

It ought not to be omitted in this connection, for it is a fair exponent of the good sense and comprehensive views of the leaders among the people in those days, that at this convention measures were taken to establish a printing office in the county, and by special vote it was agreed to make vigorous efforts to secure the necessary support for such an enterprise from all the towns within the county limits. Encouraged in the highest degree, as he must have been by this prompt and decided action on the part of the citizens of the county, what wonder that ISAIAH THOMAS, the veteran patriot printer who had so defiantly and successfully maintained his opposition to the loyalists of Boston, removed his press to Wor-

cester? Mr. Thomas took this course simply because he could no longer remain in safety in Boston, and on the third of May following the battle of Lexington, in which he was personally engaged, he issued the first number of the *Massachusetts Spy* from its new quarters in Worcester.

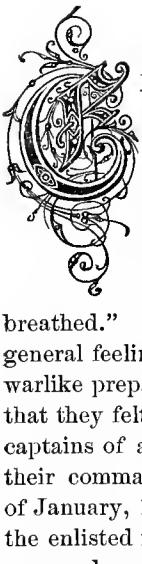
When the Provincial Congress of deputies from the towns in the Province of Massachusetts Bay assembled at Salem, on the 7th of October, 1774, Mr. Jennison was again selected as the representative from Douglas. Among his associates from this vicinity were Samuel Baldwin of Northbridge, Capt. Joseph Reed of Uxbridge, and Capt. Henry King and Edward Putnam of Sutton. At this time the British troops were in complete possession of Boston, but so ominous had the demonstrations of patriotic feeling become in many quarters that the loyalists had already begun the erection of defensive works on the Neck, in the direction of the town of Dorchester. This was construed as an earnest of the intention of the British authorities to press their measures against the peace and prosperity of the people, and a message was forwarded to Governor Gage, in which he was politely assured that the colonists had not the least intention of doing any injury to the king's troops; but the message also proceeded to say that, if he regarded the dignity and happiness of the empire, and the peace and welfare of the Province, "that fortress commanding the south entrance to the town of Boston *must be demolished*, and the pass restored to its natural state!"

How much of the audacity characterizing the above peremptory message may have been attributable to the rapid growth and importance which had been acquired by the town where the Congress had assembled, may be inferred from the fact that there were sent out from Salem during the war that so soon followed one hundred and fifty-eight privateers, mounting two thousand guns, carrying not less than six thousand men, and capturing in all four hundred and forty-five prizes, nine-tenths of which were brought safely into port! A sense of the absolute justness of their title to independence must have pervaded the hearts of such a people, and, fortified with such a conviction, they may well be pardoned for having thought themselves to be equal to the emergency they encountered so bravely; and they would doubtless have triumphed over even very much greater impediments.

But in all the deliberations at this rendezvous of patriotic men at the Salem Congress, which were watched by the people everywhere with intensest solicitude, Mr. Jennison felt himself to be so fully sustained by the patriotic constituency which he represented that his vote was always given for the people, no matter how adverse to the crown ; and on returning home he found his course so fully approved that he was promptly sent to represent the town in the Second Congress, which assembled in Cambridge in the following February.

CHAPTER VII.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR — CONTINUED.

XCITEMENT in publick affairs was now fast culminating to its only issue, that of overt resistance to any and every form of British domination ; and, as General Gage expressed it at the interview between him and the Boston boys, whose snow-forts and skating-grounds on the Common had been repeatedly and wantonly destroyed by the soldiers, “the very children drew in a love of liberty with the air they breathed.” The inhabitants of Douglas so eagerly shared in the general feeling, on the breaking out of hostilities, that from the warlike preparations carried on in their midst it would almost seem that they felt their own town to be in danger of invasion. The captains of all the military companies were ordered to assemble their commands at the earliest moment practicable. On the 9th of January, 1775, a grand muster and inspection took place, when the enlisted men were provided with as many muskets as could be procured, and all the ammunition which could be prudently spared. Minute-men were chosen by the town, who were ordered to keep themselves in readiness to appear for active service at any moment when called upon. In the magnanimity of their hearts it was at the outset decided to pay these men for their time and services in this capacity, but after fully canvassing the matter in town meeting, in which all mercenary motives were spurned, and the men had declared themselves ready to make any sacrifice for the good of the country, the vote placing them under pay was finally, though not without reluctance on the part of the great proportion of the voters, rescinded.

The king’s troops had at this time committed no act of blood-

shed, their leaders standing in salutary fear of adding this to their numerous other outrages. But such were their numbers, backed by the power behind the representatives of the crown resident in Boston, that the mere presence of such a well-organized band of military was a source of perpetual terror to the great body of people outside of Boston, as well as to those still remaining there. In addition to the many and burdensome levies upon private property by the Governor and his officials, which were almost continually occurring, all business had come to an alarming degree of stagnation, necessitating a large amount of suffering and want. In the midst of this distressful state of things an arrangement was finally consummated whereby those who desired to leave the town were permitted to do so. Those availing themselves of this opportunity, however, were for the most part possessed of so little, either for their support or journey away from the town, that they were obliged to throw themselves upon the charity of their compatriots. It was estimated that not less than five thousand people were thus rendered almost entirely destitute, and unable to bear the expense to which they were subjected. As soon as the facts became known, the Provincial Congress recommended that the different towns extend such aid as was in their power to these refugees. On the 23d of January, 1775, a town-meeting was called in Douglas to take this matter into consideration, when it was with commendable promptness voted that these sufferers by British depredations in Boston and Charlestown should receive such relief as the inhabitants of the town were able to offer; and it appears that twenty-two of these exiles from their homes, their business, and their possessions, were provided for by the Douglas people until they could arrange for themselves.

During a portion of the year 1775 Capt. Caleb Hill, already a veteran in the service of his town in various capacities, was actively engaged in the Continental service, and at one time, with a command of only four men, escorted a number of prisoners through the town to a place of safety. He was provided with an order requiring all inn-holders in the towns through which he passed to furnish the necessary supplies for the subsistence of his party. In July of that year Captain Hill was sent to Watertown as a delegate to the General Court, an indication of the deep esteem in which he was held by his townsmen, both as civilian and as soldier.

Lieut. Ezra Whitney represented the town in the Provincial Congress which commenced its session at Concord in April, 1775. In May following, Dea. Jeremiah Whiting was sent to the General Court at Watertown, and was succeeded by Mr. Hill.

Immediately after the battle of Lexington (April 19) the town was called upon for arms, ammunition and clothing for the army. This was promptly responded to by forwarding seven fire-arms, a quantity of powder, and twenty-four coats. Later in the history of the struggle the town voted to raise for the support of the soldiers and families of those who were serving in the Continental army the sum of £100, and William Johnson, Ezra Whiting and Robert Humes were chosen to distribute the money.

The condition of public affairs following the commencement of the war with Great Britain had necessitated the appointment of committees of safety and correspondence in the different towns, and on the 11th of March, 1776, such a committee was appointed in Douglas, consisting of Caleb Hill, William Dudley, Ezra Whitney and Nathaniel Snow. It was the duty of these gentlemen to co-operate with Congress and with various committees in promoting the cause in which they were engaged, to carefully inspect and report everything derogatory to and consistent with the struggle of an oppressed people to regain their independence, and in every way to use their influence to support the measures adopted by the Provincial Congress for the safety and interest of the inhabitants. That this duty was promptly, energetically and satisfactorily attended to, we have every reason to believe.

On the 13th of June, 1777, a committee was chosen to look after such persons as were suspected of being tories, or enemies to the American cause, and in the discharge of their duties Daniel Aldrich, Stephen Streeter, John Hevendeen, Joseph Emerson, Nathaniel Snow, Samuel Parker, Daniel Hunt and Abner Pevey were arrested on suspicion, and held for examination; but they were all found to be innocent, and were discharged.

The Declaration of Independence was approved by the town on the 24th of June, 1776, not a single vote being recorded in opposition to it. To show that the people were in earnest in declaring themselves "independent of the crown of Great Britain," they at once forwarded for the use of the army six each of shovels, axes, picks and spades.

During the war Douglas contributed most liberally of her limited means to the support of the army and the families of those who had entered the service. In March, 1777, £25 were granted for the purchase of coats for the soldiers, and a bouuty of £8 per year, or during the war, was offered to all who enlisted, until the quota of the town was filled. In the following month an additional bounty of £25 was offered to all who had enlisted, or should do so previous to May 1st, and the entire amount necessary to meet this expense was assessed and paid into the treasury at once. In March, 1780, \$500 in paper money was paid to all who enlisted for three months, and a fixed rate of pay established for three and six-months' men. A summary of the various sums contributed for the pay of soldiers and support of their families places the amount at more than £70,000, exclusive of bounties and indirect expenses, which would largely increase the amount. A large share of this, of course, was in depreciated paper currency, requiring at one time £12 to purchase a bushel of corn; but a portiou of this was in supplies having a positive value, and often the appropriations were made in "silver money."

There are no means of ascertaining the actual number of men who enlisted in the army from this town. On the 13th of June, 1777, the first bounty was offered, and an account of the disbursements shows that a number of men responded. In 1779 nine men were furnished upon requisition from Congress. In 1780 the best information places the number of men in the service at about twenty. Sixteen three-months' men and sixteen six-months' men were subsequently enlisted, and in the latter part of December nine men were enlisted for three years, or during the war. In July, 1781, six men were sent to West Point, and a number into Rhode Island. According to these figures, it is probable that at least *seventy-five* of the inhabitants of the town served in the Continental army between the years 1776 and 1781. Their quota was filled at every call for men, and they as promptly answered every requisition of the Continental Congress. When we consider that the entire population could not have exceeded three hundred, and that their limited means frequently compelled them to ask for an abatement of the Province tax, the facts here given are an admirable commentary upon their patriotism and devotion to the cause of American freedom, and their deeds rise to sublimity when we

find no recorded act of opposition to the measures for the accomplishment of the glorious results of the long and bitter war. The feeling which pervaded the community is better illustrated by the proceedings of a meeting held Dec. 25, 1780, when John Taylor, Aaron Benson, Caleb Whiting, Ezra Whiting, Isaae Martin, David Thompson, and Job Knapp, — a committee appointed to take into consideration the resolves of the General Court relating to furnishing men and means for the war, — presented their report, which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. They deelared it to be the duty and for the interest of the town to engage the men called for, without delay, for three years or during the war, and that they should have all the publie bounties, clothing, refreshments and pay granted by the town, State, and continent. Furthermore, it was declared that no man should be accepted who had not been a resident of the town for three months, and that no prisoner or deserter from the British army should be accepted in any case.

CHAPTER VIII.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR — CONTINUED.



In the last few chapters we have directed attention to some of the many facts going to show the heartiness and efficiency with which the people of our town entered into the terrible struggle for our national independence. We trust it will be conceded by all that these facts have not been unduly emphasized, but on the contrary have been only in the most modest spirit spread on the permanent local record we have here given them. Granting this humble claim, we may well be pardoned for raising the question whether our fathers, so unhesitatingly coming to the front in the direful work of war, when destructiveness well-nigh eclipses every other consideration of public policy, were equally devoted and efficient in the grander task of reconstructing the elements of a torn and distracted country into a symmetrical and practical order of government. As we progress in our inquiries we hope to show that in this more difficult line the part assumed by our fathers was equally creditable.

As early as Oct. 15, 1776, when every intelligent and genuine patriot began to perceive that the status of the different State governments was destined to be of at least nearly equal importance with that of independence of the mother country, Lieut. Samuel Jennison, one of the recognized men of ability and influence in Douglas, as well as through the Commonwealth, drew up a preamble and resolution on this subject for the consideration of his fellow-citizens at a town-meeting. The paper was listened to with deep interest, and attracted so much of public attention that it was called for at a subsequent delegated convention of the county.

In view of the important part accomplished in the future history of the State by this document, we present the original draft, which was as follows :

“ As the good order, well-being and happiness of every State depends, under God, on the establishment of such a mode or form of government as is most lasting in its nature and beneficial in its consequences ; and as this State, with the rest of the continent sharing the unhappy controversy with *Great Britain*, rendering it necessary of relinquishing the government of that State, and declaring themselves independent of that crown, the Grand Council of the United Congress have recommended to every State therein the forming and establishing such a mode or form of government as to them shall appear likely to be attended with the most lasting and salutary consequences, as to the present and future generations ; and the General Assembly of this State, having signified to every town and district therein the design of attending to that business, have called on them for their assistance and approbation, and have recommended such towns and districts as neglected to return a member or members at the last election that they send one or more at this time, that the wisdom of the whole State may be called on so important an undertaking, —

We, therefore, the freeholders and other inhabitants, freemen of Douglas, after timely notice convened, having taken the matter under consideration, and well weighing the importance and necessity of having a frame of government established in this State whereby the lives, liberties and properties of this people may be rendered safe and secure, a foundation laid for the tranquillity and happiness of future generations, do

Resolve, That the present General Court, assembled with the Council of this State, do form a plan of government for the regulation thereof, and that the same be laid before the inhabitants at large for their approbation or rejection, which, if approved, shall be established as a form of government. But, if any essential alterations or amendments be judged necessary, in such case the alterations and amendments shall be made before the same shall be established.”

The highest meed of praise due to this production is found in the simple statement that it was finally made the basis of that ad-

mirable frame-work of government under which we have lived so long as a State.

The return of peace, which was concluded in 1783, while it spread joy throughout the American colonies, developed the fact also that the government and the people of Massachusetts had so entirely devoted their energies to the cause of the Revolution that they found themselves loaded with an enormous weight of public and private debts. The paper money, which was nearly the entire currency, was so depreciated as to become nearly worthless ; the resources of the country were exhausted ; and credit was nearly as low as was the paper money itself. The chief creditors of the State were its own citizens. Some of them had advanced money, and were *bona fide* creditors ; and some of these, with others, were government officials who had purchased "State securities" and "soldiers' certificates" at less than one eighth of their nominal value, and these could have afforded to wait a little longer. All these creditors were pressing the government for payment, and thus pressed, the Legislature yielded, and as a consequence enormous taxes were assessed upon the people.

In addition to the amount of money contributed during the war, the town in 1783 was assessed £758 10s. as a town war tax, and \$410 as a State tax ; and for failing to send a representative to the General Court a fine was imposed upon the town of £20 10s. The Legislature had passed an act in 1782, ordering a general valuation of the taxable property of the people. Another act had levied an excise or duty on several of the articles of trade. With these acts the people had become very much dissatisfied, as they were thought to interfere with their rights and privileges, besides being unequal and unjust ; and a convention was called, to meet in Worcester on the 14th of April, and again in May of the same year (1782), which reported a list of grievances, and the list was sent to the several towns.

In the following year Eliphas Stearns was chosen representative, and was succeeded by Josiah Reed in 1785. During the session of the General Court in 1784 the following petition was presented by Mr. Stearns, having previously been endorsed by the voters of Douglas in town meeting assembled :

“ To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of this Commonwealth :

The petition of the town of Douglas humbly sheweth that, although the good people of this Commonwealth have by the kind hand of the Supreme Governor of the universe been prospered through a long and unnatural and cruel war, and have by the same protecting and overruling hand arrive to a happy issue and peace in our borders ; and although in addition to the above said blessing we are favored with a good Constitution, under which we enjoy a good form of Government, yet there are certain matters of grievance which this Commonwealth labor under in general, and this town as a part of the same, which we think may and ought to be redressed, of which we shall mention to your honors the following :

1st. The giving into the hands of the honorable the Continental Congress the impost, to be under their sole control, we conceive to be a grievance, and in our opinion ought to be immediately repealed. Not but that we are free and willing that an impost on all imported articles should immediately take place, but the proceeds thereof ought to be paid into our State treasury, and in a constitutional way drawn out by a warrant from the Governor of the Commonwealth, and if appropriated to Congress, or any part thereof, it ought to be set to our credit, so we may receive the benefit of the same, which we conceive no State in the Union have any just right to.

2d. We conceive that the expense of days of public rejoicing ought not to be paid out of the public treasury, but ought to be paid by those who partake of the same, and not by the Commonwealth at large.

3d. The making large grants to the officers of the late Continental army, or officers of the public, any more than an honorable pay for their services, we conceive a grievance, and under our present circumstances ought not to be ; and wherever any has heretofore been made they ought to be reconsidered, for in our opinion the grants heretofore made cannot be more binding on the good people of this Commonwealth than that of the redemption of the old money, which in our opinion most earnestly ought to be urged by the General Court, and that no further grants be made to the Congress until the other States in the Union comply with

the redemption of said money, and that his excellency the Governor be requested not to sign any warrants on the treasury for the remainder of the four hundred thousand pounds which is now assessed and paid, or ought to be paid into the treasury, until a redress is obtained.

4th. That the good people of this State are greatly oppressed and distressed for the want of a proper balance of a circulating medium, and that the credit of the State greatly suffers from no other motives than the necessities of the people, and by reason of the State's holding the property of individuals binds one part of the people so that the other make their necessities their opportunity, which much agrieves the good people of this State; and we pray that ways and means may be found out for our relief.

We, your humble petitioners, pray your honors to take those matters into your wise consideration, and grant such relief as you in your wisdom shall see just and reasonable, and your petitioners in duty bound shall ever pray."

This petition was dated May 19, 1784, and signed by Caleb Whitney, Isaae Martin and Lovell Pulsipher, who constituted a committee to draft it. Upon the back were the following endorsements :

" May 10, 1784.

" We, the Subscribers, Bein appointed a Commity to inquire instruction to the Representative, (viz.) Mr. Eliphas Sterns, this Day chosen to represent the Town of Douglas, do hereby think it the Deuty of said Inhabitantce of said Town to present the petition that has Ben laid before them at their meeting for the choice of their Representative. Wee therefor Do hereby Instruct the above Named Representitve to use his Best Influence to Exhibit sd. petition, and to carry the same into Effect."

No signatures were affixed, but the endorsement was apparently written by those whose names were attached to the petition. The second endorsement shows that the petition was presented to and approved by the county convention at Worcester. This reads as follows :

" We, the Delegates duly and Legally appointed and chosen by our respective Towns to meet in County Convention, to consider of certain matters of grievances which the good peopel of this

Commonwilth in General and this County in particular Labour under, we are unanimously of the opinion that the foregoing petition be laid before the several towns in this county for their approbation, and if by them approved of the same, be by their several Representatives presented to the General Court, with particular instructions to use their Influence to sea that the same be immediately attended to.

EBENEZER DAVIS, *per order.*

Worcester, April ye 22th, 1783."

The people, it will be seen by these documents, were in a state of great dissatisfaction, and the inhabitants of Douglas shared largely in it. It finally culminated in the famous "Shays Rebellion." Among the causes of complaint with the people were the high salaries of public officers, the fees of lawyers and sheriffs, the frequent suits at law, and the consequent costs of court. In spite of the remonstrances and petitions of the people the courts continued to entertain all actions for the recovery of debts, and to issue executions as usual. Wm. Lincoln, Esq., in his History of Worcester, states that in 1784 more than two thousand actions were entered in the county of Worcester, then having a population of less than fifty thousand; and in 1785 about seventeen hundred were entered. Lands and goods were seized, and often sold at enormous sacrifices, the general distress driving away purchasers. These proceedings became so odious to the people that several of the towns presented the extraordinary prayer to the General Court that the "*courts may be abolished,*" declaring that they "conceived their existence to be a great and unnecessary burden upon the people." At this time it is said that the offices of the senior Levi Lincoln of Worcester, Dwight Foster of Brookfield, and John Sprague of Lancaster (they being the principal lawyers in the county), were thronged every day with suitors, presenting the appearance of some public day, so great was the gathering of the people. The door-yards of their offices and the adjoining fences were thronged with the horses and carriages of unfortunate debtors, and not much less unfortunate creditors. As the courts declined suspending judgments and executions on suits for the collection of debts, the malcontents formed the rash and desperate resolution of taking the law into their own hands by stopping the sittings of the courts with force and violence, thus preventing

entirely the issuing of executions. In September, 1776, about four hundred men from most of the towns in Worcester county assembled at Worcester, under the famous Daniel Shays, and succeeded in preventing the sitting of the court. The court adjourned, after continuing all actions to the December term. In December the uprising became more general, and showed itself in Springfield in strong force. It is said that the number of persons coming from the several towns to Worcester numbered about two thousand, many of them veterans of the Revolution, who felt that they were now as much called upon to engage in the defense of their liberties as they had been at any time during the war. The court was again overawed, and adjourned to the 23d day of January, 1787, at which time Governor Bowdoin sent armed forces to protect the sitting of the courts at these points, and they were permitted to proceed unmolested in the transaction of business; and finally the malcontents were scattered in every direction, and large numbers of them were arrested and imprisoned in different parts of the State.

The leader in this unhappy revolt was possessed of much personal influence in the south part of Worcester county. Though it is believed he never was a resident of Douglas, he had nevertheless a strong party of sympathizers among its citizens, and his adherents were scattered over a wide territory, and were in considerable force in this part of the State, as well as in Rhode Island. Some of those belonging in town, having refused to pay the taxes assessed upon them, their cattle were seized by the town authorities, and offered for sale at auction. The sale was to take place at Hill's tavern, and the cattle were collected there. But before the time appointed for the sale had arrived a company of men from Rhode Island appeared, under the lead of one Wilmouth, and demanded that the cattle should be released and returned to their owners. This was refused, as a matter of course, and a desperate hand-to-hand fight took place, in which the "Shayites" were victorious. Clubs and missiles were violently used, and blood was shed freely, but fortunately no one was killed.

After the suppression of this outbreak under Shays, petitions were forwarded to Governor Bowdoin, praying that the prisoners might be set at liberty. The General Court was also memorialized

on the subject, and this body was asked to pass a general act of indemnity, and also to suspend the action of the courts *until after election*. A peculiar significance attaches to this latter petition, from the fact that Governor Bowdoin, being supposed to have been in some degree accountable for the unpopular acts of the General Court, it was thought that after strictly enforcing the laws he would be inclined to deal severely with the insurgents. General Hancock, his rival in the pending election, was known to be favorable to a more lenient policy. The election was close at hand, and hence the petition for delay. When the election took place it was found that Governor Hancock was elected by a large majority. The vote in Douglas stood thus: For Governor, John Hancock, 44; James Bowdoin, 1!

In April, 1778, the draft of a form of government submitted for the approval of the people by the Provincial Congress having been received, after full and careful discussion it was rejected by twenty-six majority. The town also refused to send a representative to the General Court, which was in perfect consistency with their action in rejecting the draft for a form of government. But this action must not be construed as denoting any lack of interest in public affairs; on the contrary, it showed that the question of what kind of government should succeed to that which they had overthrown during the war had received the most careful attention, and the voters were confident that in some respects, which they considered vital to the success of their heroic struggle, a better form could be devised than that which had been submitted to them. In the month following, after fully canvassing the subject, it was decided to recommend a new form, such as they conceived to be more just and equitable, and Ezra Whiting was directed in behalf of the town to aid in calling a convention at Worcester to take the subject into consideration. Such a convention was held, and the town was represented by Jeremiah Whiting.

The voters of Douglas assembled in town-meeting May 8, 1780, to take into consideration the measures recommended and adopted by the Provincial Congress for the formation of a new State government. Each of the thirty articles in the Declaration of Rights were taken up separately, and with but few exceptions were approved, the number of votes cast varying from fifteen to thirty-nine. There did not seem to be a full concurrence in the plan

proposed, but in most cases where there was a feeling of dissent the voters chose not to express an opinion rather than to seem in opposition to the wisdom of Congress.

The third article, which empowered the Legislature to require each town to maintain institutions of public worship, was accepted conditionally, with an amendment, and the wisdom of the people here manifested is apparent when we learn that such an amendment as was proposed was adopted subsequently by the concurrence of the requisite number of voters throughout the State. The ninth article, providing for the free election of all officers, was rejected by thirteen majority. Previously a property qualification was necessary to enable a man to vote in public affairs, and the people preferred to adhere to this principle rather than venture any new experiment. In this their wisdom was not so apparent. The twenty-ninth article, providing for the appointment of judges to hold offices during good behavior, was rejected by an emphatic majority, twenty-six votes being cast in the negative.

The constitution was considered at a subsequent meeting, when all the voters were present, all of whom concurred in the four articles relating to Legislative powers. The first, second, and fifth of the Senate articles were rejected, and all of them have been since amended. The third and fourth articles, relating to the House of Representatives, were also rejected. The first article, conferring Executive powers, which made a man ineligible to the office of Governor unless he should declare himself to be of the Christian religion, was adopted with a recommendation that the word "Protestant" be substituted for "Christian;" and an amendment was also suggested to the tenth article conditionally upon its adoption. The remainder of the Constitution was accepted without opposition, and Eliphas Stearns, a delegate to the convention, was authorized to use his judgment in expressing the will of the people as to when its provisions should go into effect.

C H A P T E R I X.



TOWN ACTION ON EDUCATION.

On the subject of schools the earliest recorded action of the town occurs in 1748. Among the items of business transacted at this meeting is the following : “ Voted, That a choole be kept three months in ye summer season.” This leaves it fairly to be inferred that previously the town had given this matter a good share of public attention, though the record on that point has not been preserved. This becomes all the more probable from the fact that at least one school-house appears already to have been built, and which was used for almost all purposes of a public nature until the meeting-house was finished, which was at this date in process of completion.

This pioneer school-building was located in what was subsequently known as the Center Village, at that time a very sparsely-settled neighborhood, surrounded by a dense forest, marked only here and there by a house or cultivated field. And it should go upon this page of our town’s history, as a wholesome fact for the attention of the scholars of our day, that to such a lonely spot as this must necessarily have been did those brave and hardy boys and girls daily travel to and fro, making what would now be called impracticable journeys, so far as distance merely is concerned, and along the most difficult trails through the woods besides,— and all for the privilege of receiving instruction in “ reading, writing and reckoning ” only !

The very next year shows the most commendable advance in this direction of full one hundred per cent., the inhabitants in town-meeting assembled voting that the school be kept during six

months of the year; and a committee, consisting of Seth Marsh, Caleb Hill and Samuel Dudley, was chosen to carry out this vote.

In 1750 a vote is recorded “to sell ye school lot lying by ye meeting-house to ye hiest bidder, at six pounds (old tenor) per acre!” The only explanation of this singularly-worded vote must be that the auctioneer was enjoined from selling the property at anything less than the £6 per acre. But however the fact may have been, nothing whatever appears on the record indicative either of hostility or indifference to the educational plan so well initiated. So far from this, it was voted the next year after this order of sale that “ye school money be invested.”

In 1752 a vote is recorded as follows:

“Voted, To have a reading school kept six months in ye several parts of ye town;” and £2 2s. 8d. were appropriated for the support of the same. The query presents itself, whether this style of school was not on the principle of our modern spelling-schools, itinerating from one house to another, since there could not have been at this date the requisite number of school buildings “in ye several parts of ye town,” in which to hold them. School-houses were erected, however, from time to time in different sections of the town, as the necessities of the people required, and the territory was subsequently divided into “squares,” or “school districts,” as they afterwards came to be designated. The town also voted this same year (1752) “not to sell a tract of land given by ye proprietors of *Shearburn* for ye benefit of a school.” In 1753 this vote was countermanded, and propositions which were made, to see what the town would do about a school, were passed over.

In 1754 were granted £6, lawful money, for the support of a school, and the Selectmen were authorized to determine its location.

In 1757 there were £10 appropriated “for ye support of schools to be set up in five parts of ye town.”

On the 27th of October, 1760, at a town-meeting held in the meeting-house, Capt. Caleb Hill, Capt. David White, and Jedediah Phipps were authorized to sign a warranty deed in behalf of the town, conveying to the purchasers the school land that had been sold by auction. At the same time Joseph Balcome made application for the purchase of a portion of the meeting-house lot lying on the south side of the county road. The terms of sale hav-

ing been agreed upon, a committee was chosen to make the conveyance.

A division of the town into five sections, or "squadrons," took place in March, 1764, for the double purpose of establishing permanent schools and organizing the able-bodied males into military companies. In each of these sections the inhabitants were required to build and keep in repair suitable school-houses, and commissions were issued to suitable persons to enroll, equip and command the militia.

In 1774 there were six squadrons, and the town voted the sum of £125 (old tenor) to build and repair the school-houses in the several squadrons. A committee was chosen to divide the money according to the valuation of each squadron, consisting of Caleb Whitney, Wm. Dudley, and Robert Humes for the 1st squadron; John Emerson, Edward Aldrich, Joseph Thayer, Esq., 2d squadron; Benj. Wallis, Ezra Whiting, Jedediah Bigelow, 3d squadron; Caleb Hill, Isaac Martin, John Brown, 4th squadron; Thomas Fuller, Jeremiah Whiting, James Hill, 5th squadron; Joshua Fairbanks, Benj. Walker, Lovell Pulsifer, 6th squadron.

In the northeasterly squadron, now known as District No. 10, preparations were made to build a school-house, Dea. Jeremiah Whiting, Thomas Fuller and Jona. Stockwell being a committee to provide the necessary material. A new house was also built in the Center squadron (District No. 1), at an expense of £70 5s. 1d., a substantial brick building taking the place of the old one, which was sold by auction to Ezra Whitney, and an appropriation was made for building a house in Caleb Hill's squadron, now the East Village.

The cost of schooling in Douglas between the years 1747 and 1770 ranged from £2 to £20 annually, and on occasional years nothing whatever was appropriated for this purpose. The school lands given by the proprietors of Sherborn and Dr. Wm. Douglas were sold off as fast as purchasers applied for them, and the proceeds of such sales were placed upon interest; and in 1763 the interest accrued was sufficient, with the addition of only £3, to comfortably support five schools in as many different parts of the town. Jedediah Phipps was one of those who located on the school land, and the tract purchased by him brought the sum of £3 16s., which went to swell the proportions of the school fund.

Nathaniel Fry Marsh was chosen Town Clerk in 1782, and held the office for a number of succeeding years. The Selectmen chosen at the same time were Eliphas Stearns, Caleb Whiting and Jona Whipple. Population had gradually but slowly increased, and as families became more numerous more attention was given to school matters. Schools multiplied all over the town, and the money raised for their support reached as high as £60. Frequent changes were made in the boundaries of squadrons, to accommodate this or that family, and new ones were established. In 1782 a new squadron was formed, which included Joseph Cummings, Samuel Lee, John Fuller, Comfort Martin, Jesse Briggs, Jonathan Stearns, Ephraim Lee, Jacob Southwick, David Hayward, Bezaleel Gould, Eleazer Gould, James Hayward, and Eleazer Gould, Jr. Richard Howell and Elijah Moore were annexed to the Center squadron, and a number of persons known as Friends, were set off as a squadron by themselves.

In olden times school districts were not known by numbers, as at present. We have given in a previous chapter information concerning all the districts, including the names by which they were commonly designated, but these names were modified in some cases by subsequent events. When the forge was established in East Douglas, District No. 3 was called the "Forge District," and at the same time No. 7 was called the "East Indies."

The amount appropriated for schooling in 1793 was £40, and in the following year £50. The amount of notes in the treasury, the interest of which was used for schooling, was £127 16s. 5d. Paul Dudley was set off to the Center district, and Eleazer Gould to the Walker district, in 1794.

The interest taken by the people of Douglas in educational affairs, between the years 1790 and 1800, and the measures adopted for the support of public schools, may be learned from the following summary from the records :

In November of the first-mentioned year three persons were chosen in each district to "set up and regulate schools," and no money was allowed to be paid out of the treasury for school purposes except upon their order. Previously the Selectmen had performed the duties of school committee, and as this was the first experiment of the town in appointing committees exclusively for this purpose, we give the names of the gentlemen chosen :

Center District — Lient. Elijah Moore, Capt. Caleb Whiting, Capt. Aaron Benson.

Squire Whitney District — Lieut. Benj. Wallis, Jr., Ensign Benj. Dudley, Ezra Whitney, Esq.

Dea. Whiting District — Aaron Marsh, David Chase, John Ballcome.

Southwest District — Joseph Parker, Abner Yates, Capt. Emerson.

Capt. Wallis District — Capt. David Wallis, Paul Dudley, Elijah Smith.

Moses Hill District — Lieut. Nathaniel Brown, Ezra French, Job Knapp.

Thayer District — Thad. Thayer, John Baker, Jonah Brown.

Friend District — Daniel Aldrich, David Mowry, Aaron Aldrich.

New District — Comfort Lee, Abel Cummings, Eleazer Gould.

Benj. Walker District — Benjamin Walker, Lieut. John Thayer, Lieut. Samuel Amidon.

Various persons who had purchased pews in the meeting-house gave their notes to the town in payment therefor, and these notes were applied to the benefit of schools. Some difficulty in collecting the money led to numerous vexatious lawsuits, and in more than one instance the notes were surrendered, and the ownership of pew property restored to the town, thus reducing the amount from this source intended for the support of schools. This was by no means the only appropriation for this purpose, for the amount granted annually in addition by the town was not less than £40.

In March, 1791, the Whitney and Wallis districts were united, retaining the boundaries by which two years before they were known as the "South Squadron," and were divided by "Baiting Pond Brook." In the year 1799 a school-house was built at Wallum Pond Hill, by Emer Bowen, at an expense of \$135, one in the Benj. Walker district, at an expense of \$167, and another in the New District, at a cost of \$137.

CHAPTER X.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.



N the 11th of November, 1747, Rev. Wm. Phipps (or Phips, as it was often written), the first minister in town, was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational Church at Douglas, and at the same time a number of persons from Sutton and elsewhere united with the Chureh. The meeting-housne had been commenced at this early day, and was then partially finished, but, if we may believe the records, it was not fully completed until 1789, though it was probably occupied in the year 1748, or possibly earlier than this. It is almost incredible that a period of forty-two years should elapse between the time of laying the foundation stones and the completion of the building. But we must not forget that in those days of log-houses the building of a framed meeting-house was an undertaking of no small magnitude. And it is an interesting note of the spirit of those times that in the warrant for a legal meeting in a neighboring town which contained nine articles, seven of them had reference to the meeting-housne.

The salary allowed to the minister was of a very uncertain character, judging from the following entry on the records: "Ye Destriect allowed mr. Phipp's sallary at fourtin shillings per bushel for this present year." Money was a scarce article in those days, and in its stead some staple product of the town was used to represent money, its value being always determined by a vote of the people. Probably the greed of gain was as strong then as now, but the straightened circumstances of the great body of the people rendered intolerable any such thing as "cornering the market." Corn was generally adopted as currency, and this was

Lowell Pulpitmen
Daniel Taylor ^{Caleb Hill}
Benj Dudley Aaron Wallis
Cullen Whipple John Mayes
James Farwell Job Kneep
Moyle Hill Aaron Benyon
David Holman Isaac Stone
Nath'l Carpenter ^{Mc Knapp}
Blaggin Welcome Whipple
Samuel Malcome Aaron Marsh
Stephens Southworth
John L. Legge Ezekiel Preston
Nath'l F. Morse
Warren Glimes Silas Brett
Elijah Biglow Aaron A. Wallis
C. Hutchins Sumner Bolecom
Andrew Mitchell

probably paid to the minister, a bushel representing fourteen shillings (old tenor). It was also decided, at the same time of adopting this standard of value, “to come into some methord of glazing ye meeting-house and laying ye flowers and dores,” which shows more clearly still the great scarcity of money which prevailed.

Work on the meeting-house had lagged during the harvesting season, but now it was decided to go on and complete the edifice, and considerable energy must have been thrown into the undertaking, for in 1771 — eleven years thereafter — the plastering was done, and seats were put into the gallery. The work was performed mostly by Caleb Whitney, for which he received the sum of £12.

At the annual meeting, March 9, 1761, Capt. Caleb Hill, Benjamin Wallis, Edward Aldrich, Wm. Dudley, and Ezra Whitney were chosen Selectmen, and Jedediah Phipps Town Clerk. Mr. Phipps' successor was William Dudley, who held the office seventeen consecutive years.

Heretofore the minister had been engaged for a term of seven years at a time, but, owing to numerous misunderstandings in relation to the salary, the plan was adopted of hiring him by the year, and the price to be paid for preaching the gospel was determined annually. An attempt was made to reduce the amount previously allowed Mr. Phipps, but he refused to submit to a reduction, for the reason that he contemplated the offering of pecuniary assistance to his needy neighbors, and this he could not do if his income was reduced. As this fact became more fully known it is quite to the credit of the citizens that the record goes on to state that the whole amount of his former salary (£53 6s. 9d.) was made up to him, and he renounced the intention of severing his connection with the parish, which it seems he had cherished. A similar sum was granted for his support each year, until, in the spring of 1765, a reduction was again made. Mr. Phipps now renewed his previously expressed determination, and informed his parishioners that, unless the vote to reduce his salary was reconsidered, he desired to terminate his engagement with the town. He also demanded, if dismissed, that a sufficient sum should be granted to recompense him for the expense and trouble of moving from the place, and for the delay which would ensue in his procuring a new settlement. Accordingly, on the 17th of June, it was ordained that the relation between Mr. Phipps as pastor, and the district of

Douglas as a people, should be dissolved, and £60 were allowed to meet his demand for damages.

There were a number of persons in town who professed the faith of the Baptists, and who naturally objected to being taxed for the support of Congregational preaching. For several years they had submitted to the tax under protest, but by continually agitating their grievances in town-meeting they secured the desired exemption in 1770, and were permitted to contribute of their means for the support of such denominational religion as their consciences approved. Their final success encouraged a number of professed Quakers to make a like demand, and in 1771 the era of religious freedom began. The minister tax was not, however, abolished, but only levied upon those who acknowledged adherence to none other than Congregational doctrines.

The money raised from the sale of pews in the meeting-house had been placed in a bank, with the intention of using it to keep the building in repair, but when it was proposed to use a portion of it to pay the expense of new shingles and clapboards the town refused to consent, and appropriated the whole amount, something over £85, for the support of schools. It was decided, however, that money due from pew-holders might be used for repairing the house, and subsequently the town made a small additional grant.

Judging from the facts presented, entire harmony did not prevail in the parish at this time, and the people seem to have been about evenly divided between adherence and opposition to the Church. The trouble continued during and beyond the ministry of Mr. Phipps, who was succeeded by Rev. Isaac Stone, and one of the items first appearing during Mr. Stone's pastorate is this: "The friends of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Stone, succeeded in securing the passage of a vote increasing his salary to £90, but the opponents rallied and reduced it to £60 at the first opportunity."

Owing to the difficulty experienced by Rev. Mr. Stone in collecting his salary, in March, 1789, he asked for a dismissal from the pastorate, which the town at that time did not see fit to grant. Notwithstanding the delinquency of the people in meeting their obligations, a strong bond of sympathy and affection existed between many of them and their pastor. There were some, however, who did not attempt to conceal their hostility to him, and whether this dislike was based upon reasonable cause must be determined

by what followed. It was decided to choose a committee to wait upon Mr. Stone to hear his reasons for urging a dismissal. The amount due him on account of salary was £325, besides £1 5s. for boarding the schoolmaster ; and to recover this sum suits had been brought against the town. When the case came up for trial the town allowed a default, and consented to pay all costs, upon condition that no further action should be taken. Mr. Stone consented to this arrangement, with a stipulation that the money should be paid him by the 1st of September following.

Very naturally the minister was anxious that some means might be adopted that would prevent this quarreling about his salary, and at the same time secure to him reasonable compensation for his services. Consequently, when the committee chosen by the town called upon him he submitted to them the following proposition as to the manner in which his future salary might be provided for :

To the good people of Douglas :

GENTLEMEN : I inform you by your committee that if you think proper to continue me here in the ministry for a while longer, and it should be agreeable to you to purchase the Mr. Whiting place adjoining to my land, south of the great road, and give me a good deed of the same, I am willing utterly to relinquish salary grants after coming into possession of said land and building thereon. In this proposal I expect my salary to continue until I come into possession of said land and building thereon, if I continue to serve as minister of the town ; and, upon coming into possession in full of said land and building, I will fully discharge the town of Douglas from making any more salary grants in consideration of future services as my support as the minister. If I should not continue in the ministry here ten years from the time of my coming into possession of said premises, I hereby bind myself to give back of the sum the land costs in proportion to the time lacking of ten years from the time I come into possession. Further, I shall consider myself under equal obligation to do all the duties of a minister until I am regularly dismissed, as if I had an annual salary, agreeable to the original contract. I shall not expect any timber or wood shall be cut, but the premises shall remain as they now are. This from your friend and humble servant,

ISAAC STONE.

N. B. — Considering all circumstances, I feel willing to be reg-

ularly dismissed if you think best. I do not mean to be strenuous to stay with you or go from you. Yours affectionately,

ISAAC STONE.

The terms of this proposition seemed to be in every way satisfactory, and, after the matter had been considered in town-meeting, steps were taken to secure the property mentioned by purchase. Three gentlemen, one each from Uxbridge, Sutton and Oxford, were chosen appraisers, and named a price which Mr. Whiting refused to accept. The sum asked was £132, but it was finally agreed to.

Mr. Stone took possession of this place on the 1st of April, 1792, and gave the use of it to his son Moses. After the title was properly transferred he executed a bond releasing the town from any future salary grants, notwithstanding which he was allowed £85 that very year, a larger sum than ever before, and we do not learn that his salary was wholly discontinued at any time during his ministry. The settlement effected was a signal for many of the inhabitants to petition for an abatement of their minister rates, which in most cases was granted. In 1805 Rev. Isaac Stone was involved in new difficulties. He again asked for a dismissal, because people were dissatisfied with him, and, as he said, "On me at this time hangs the displeasure of many, and no prospect remains that I can ever be useful to the town." The final disposition of his case will appear in its proper order in the following concise history of the society, furnished us by Rev. Mr. Dow, the present pastor :

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was formed Nov. 11, 1747, with twenty-three members. The first house of worship was erected in the middle of the town, very near where the present Church edifice stands, and was dedicated in 1748. Mr. William Phipps, a native of Sherborn and a graduate of Harvard University, was ordained the first pastor, Dec. 16, 1747, and continued in office until July 10, 1765. Those were times of controversy, resulting in divisions. During his pastorate new settlers came into the town, and forty-seven were added to the Church. There were 205 baptisms. Tradition represents him as a faithful minister, though ardent in the



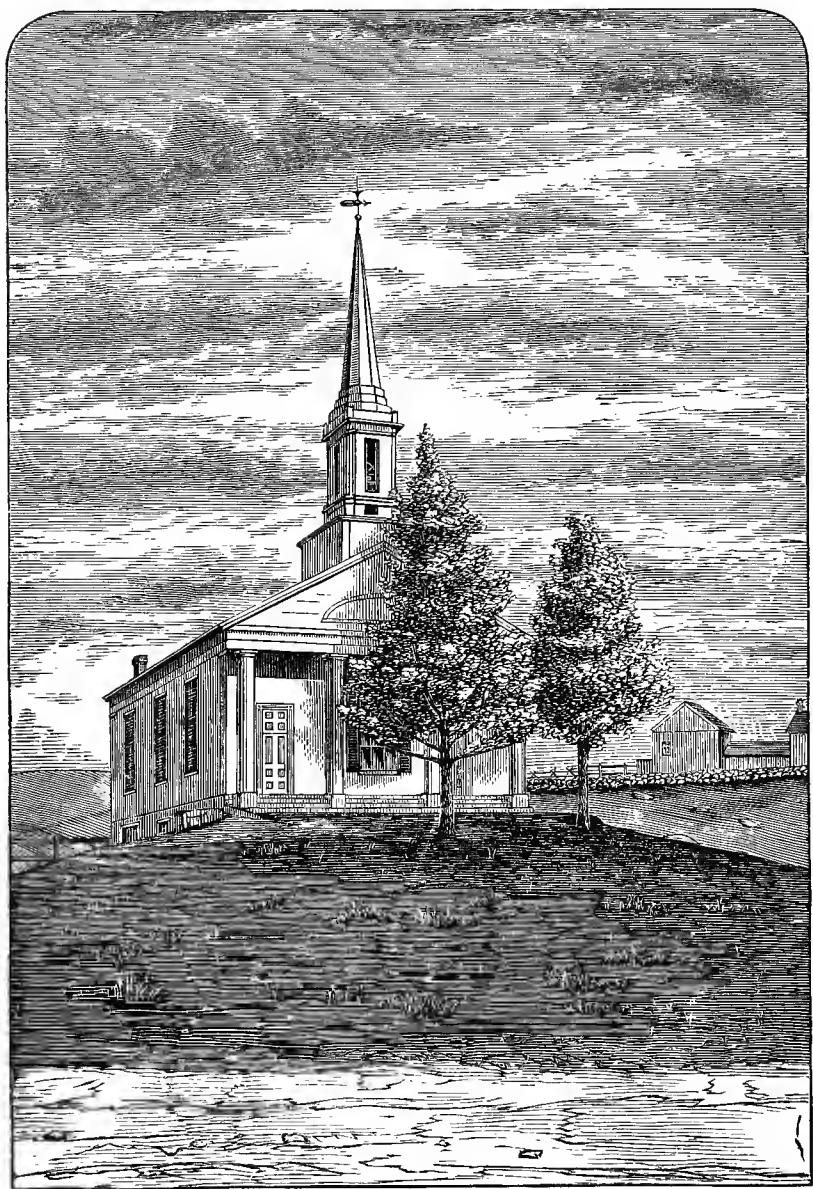
David Johnson.

controversial spirit of the times. He was of vigorous mind, and patriotic on the public questions which agitated the colonies.

After the dismission of Rev. Mr. Phipps the people were without a pastor for six years, having, however, invited four to their pastorate, who declined, evidently on account of existing dissensions, common at the time.

Mr. Isaac Stone was ordained the next pastor, Oct. 30, 1771. He was a native of Shrewsbury and a graduate of Harvard University. These were indeed troublous times in Church and State—times that “tried men’s souls.” Dissensions and divisions became more bitter; yet better days evidently came afterward in Rev. Mr. Stone’s long pastorate of thirty-four years. During his ministry sixty were added to the Church, and there were 215 baptisms. He continued to reside in town several years after his dismission, and then removed to Oxford, where he died.

Mr. David Holman, a native of Sutton and a graduate of Brown University, was ordained pastor by a council that met Oct. 18, 1808, continuing in session two days. He studied theology with Rev. Dr. Emmons, of Franklin. Dr. Emmons was moderator of the installing council, and addressed the charge to the candidate. On account of the causes just referred to, the Church had become much reduced, so that there were only twenty-seven members when Mr. Holman became pastor. His pastorate continued thirty-four years, during which 226 were added to the Church, and there were 360 baptisms. These facts are stated in his farewell sermon. There were seven seasons of marked revival interest, besides many tokens of the renewing presence of the Divine Spirit in intervening times. Yet many changes occurred, among them the formation of the Church in the East Village in 1834, which greatly reduced the old First Church, so that when Rev. Mr. Holman closed his pastorate the number of members was reduced to 102, and one-third of these were non-resident. The present house of worship was erected in 1834. During this long pastorate there were many years in which this Church was one of the largest and most influential in the conference. But the Church was now declining in material strength. The population were continually leaving for the manufacturing districts around, to the depression of those who remained, and there was unhappiness in the society connected with the dismission of Rev. Mr. Holman.



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, DOUGLAS CENTER.

In 1843 Rev. John W. Salter became pastor. During his pastorate the present parsonage was erected. Becoming discouraged, he continued only three years. The council that dismissed him bore witness to their "undiminished estimation of his Christian and ministerial character," and commended him to the Churches.

Rev. Mr. Holman continued to reside in the parish, and for a long time labored as pastor when the Church was destitute. He was revered in the community, retained an active interest in the Church to the close of life, and had a wide influence in the Churches of the conference. He died at his home, Nov. 16, 1866, at the age of eighty-nine years, and rests among his people.

Rev. Gilbert B. Richardson became pastor in 1857, and continued in office only three years. He was much esteemed by the people, and the council that dismissed him expressed deep regret that causes should exist to make his labors so brief.

In recent years Rev. John D. Smith, Rev. Francis Dyer, Rev. Amos Holbrook, Rev. J. W. C. Pike and others have labored with the people for brief periods. But by the frequent changes and removals of the population the society has been much reduced. Yet there have been many tokens of good during these years, and individual additions to the Church. The present pastor is Rev. W. W. Dow. The society has shown a good degree of perseverance, although it has had to give up much of its choicest strength to build up other communities elsewhere.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN EAST DOUGLAS.

This Church is an outgrowth of the First Church in Douglas. Increase of business and population in this village made it a necessity. For years the village population worshipped in the old church, and not until the daughter had fairly outgrown the mother was she willing to acknowledge her independence through a separate organization. On the 12th of June, 1834, an ecclesiastical council was convened to consider the expediency of this, and the council unanimously gave the measure their approval. A committee of three was appointed, consisting of Rev. Dr. Dow of Thompson, Ct., Rev. Messrs. Maltby of Sutton, and Grosvenor of Uxbridge, under whose direction the petitioners, twenty-nine in number, were organized into a Congregational Church.

The names of the twenty-nine original members are as follows:

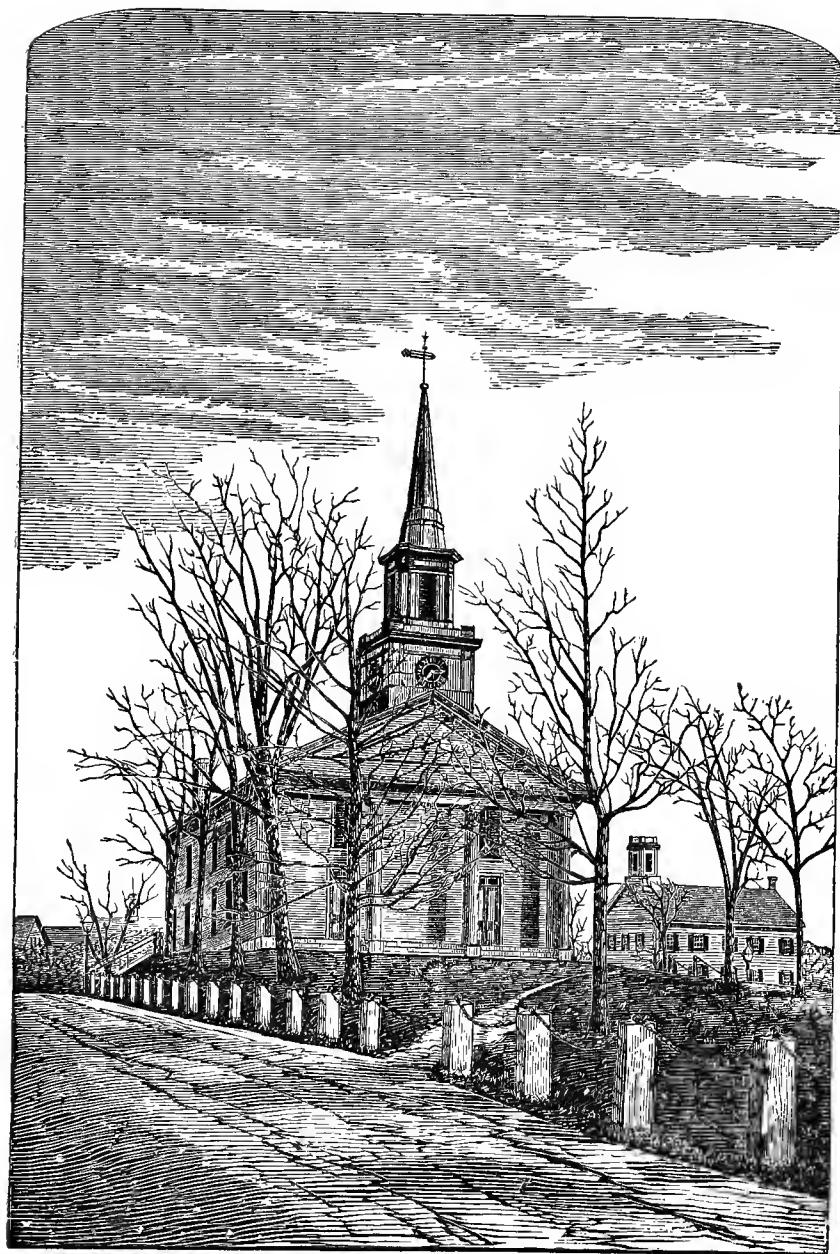
Micah Hill,	Oliver Hunt, Jr.,	Phebe Hunt,
Warren Hunt,	Leander B. Hunt,	Judson Balcome,
Zelik Darling, Jr.,	Lydia Hill,	Betsy Hunt,
Luther Stone,	Aaron M. Hill,	Sophronia Stone,
Sally Hill,	Sally Stone,	Betsey Reynolds,
Sarah Ann Darling,	Philinda Whipple,	John B. Hunt,
Diadema Stone,	Emeline Sprague,	Nabby Lee,
Moses Hill,	Mary Hill,	Louisa Lee,
Otis W. Hunt,	Azubah Craggin,	Royal Keith.
Anderson Hunt,	Harriet N. Hunt,	

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was first administered in the new church on the 3d of August following, by Rev. Luke Wood, a temporary supply.

The infant Church grew and waxed strong. Born with much prayer, the sacrifices incident to its early growth were cheerfully made by those without whose deep interest the enterprise could hardly have been a success. Soon after the Church was organized a new house of worship was completed and dedicated, and subsequently, on the 14th of January, 1835, the Church extended a unanimous call to the Rev. John Boardman, late of West Boylston, to become their pastor. Mr. Boardman accepted the call, and was installed over the Church on the 25th of the following month. He continued in office till Nov. 8th, 1841, when he rested from his labors.

Mr. Boardman was a man of large heart and strong social feelings, whose intercourse with his people was both pleasant and profitable. He was noted for insisting upon exact order and decorum, and was well fitted to mould his people to the best habits in these respects. Strongly evangelical, if he was not a close student, or what might be called an eloquent preacher, his sermons, as a ministerial father once said, contained so much of *goodness* that it was good to hear them. Beloved as a pastor, his death in the strength of his manhood was long and sincerely mourned by his people.

During his ministry of six years and eight months there was no general revival, and yet he did not fail to see additions to his little band of Church-members, fourteen being admitted to the Church by profession and thirty-seven by letter. His last utterance was an earnest prayer for his people. That prayer was



SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EAST DOUGLAS.

answered. A general and powerful revival of religion followed his death almost immediately. Neighboring ministers lent their aid, of whom special mention should be made of Rev. Mr. Tracy of Sutton. As the fruit of this revival, seventy-five were added to the Church by profession.

While this work was in progress Rev. Chauncey D. Rice commenced his labors, and was installed as pastor on the 7th of the following December. It was the privilege of Mr. Rice, and a privilege greatly prized by him, to labor here during part of the revival, and gather and enjoy the abundant harvest. At the close of the ingathering the Church numbered one hundred and fifty members—about twice its number previous to the revival. Mr. Rice continued pastor of the Church until December 7th, 1851, when, owing to impaired health, he was dismissed. Although there was no general revival of religion during his ministry here, there were seasons of limited quickening, some conversions, and additions to the Church.

On the 6th of April, 1852, the Church unanimously invited Rev. Joshua L. Maynard of Cornwall, Conn., to become its pastor, and he was installed the 7th of July following. At that time the Church had suffered considerable depletion by deaths and removals, having but little more than one hundred and twenty members. From that date, though externally prosperous, the Church received few additions until 1854, when in one year there was a net increase of twenty. From this time until 1858 the accessions were very few, although there were seasons of some awakening, and the house of worship was enlarged and improved. The spring of 1858 was the commencement of a revival of considerable power. As the fruit of it, more than fifty were received into the Church on profession.

Mr. Maynard was dismissed March 8, 1864, after a pastorate of more than eleven years, having received a call from the Congregational Church in Plainfield, Conn. Laboring in this place until November, 1864, he went to Williston, Vt., remaining there nearly nine years—a portion of the time pastor of two Churches, when he was called suddenly to his reward. His more than thirty years of ministerial life have been no small contribution to the cause which lay near his heart. He loved his work, and devoted himself to it with rare singleness of aim, taking a deep interest in all mat-

ters of public concern, especially those relating to temperance and education. Careful in his preparations for the pulpit, laborious and faithful, his ministerial life could hardly be otherwise than successful. He died with the harness of Christian service on, in the midst of usefulness, and is affectionately remembered.

Succeeding him, Rev. S. M. Plympton was engaged for one year as acting pastor, devoting himself with rare zeal to the interests of Christ and the Church, and gaining many friends by his genial spirit. He, too, laid aside the armor in the midst of his days, in the midst of usefulness summoned to the higher work and service of heaven.

March 21, 1866, Rev. William T. Briggs was installed, the Church and society having extended an unanimous invitation to him to become their pastor. During this pastorate of more than twelve years, and still unbroken, one hundred and fifty-three have been added to the Church, and one hundred and sixteen by profession—an average of nearly thirteen each year. At the present time the Church numbers two hundred and thirty-two members. The two years of largest accessions were in 1866 (when forty-one united with the Church—thirty-six by profession, five by letter) and in 1877 (when thirty-six united—twenty-nine by profession and seven by letter). In 1872 the meeting-house was partially remodeled—an alcove opened in the rear of the pulpit, and a fine organ purchased and placed therein, making it one of the most attractive houses of worship in the vicinity. During this pastorate of twelve years every Church composing the conference has been deprived of its pastor, in more than half a change has twice occurred, and in a few instances three times.

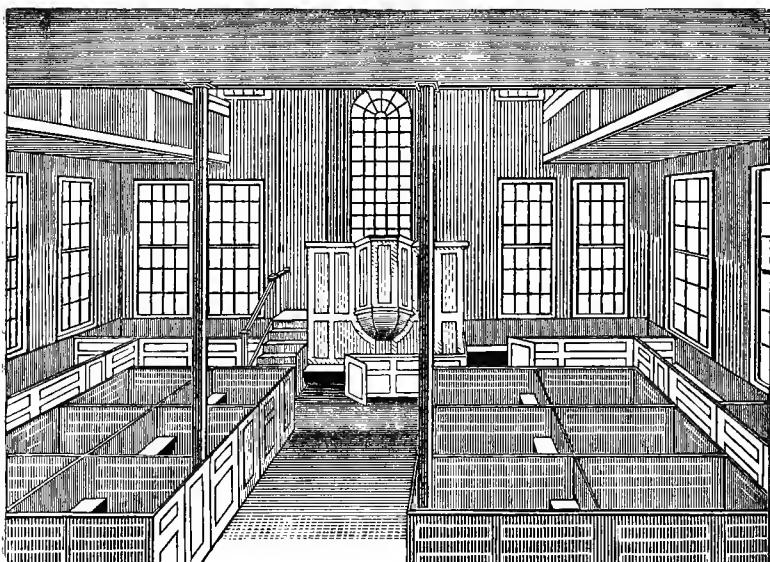
At this date the Church is well-nigh a unit on the temperance question, nearly every member having signed the total abstinence pledge. For twelve years it has been free from debt, and intends to remain so, believing it wiser not to incur a debt than to lift one. Within three years the Church has prepared and published a new manual, retaining the old confession for substance, and adding to the essential articles of faith an elaborate statement of evangelical doctrine.

Although time has wrought great changes, and many pillars in Church and society have fallen, yet it may be no exaggeration to state that neither Church nor society were ever more united and

prosperous than at present. We see not why the future of both may not be as the past — yea, and much more abundant.

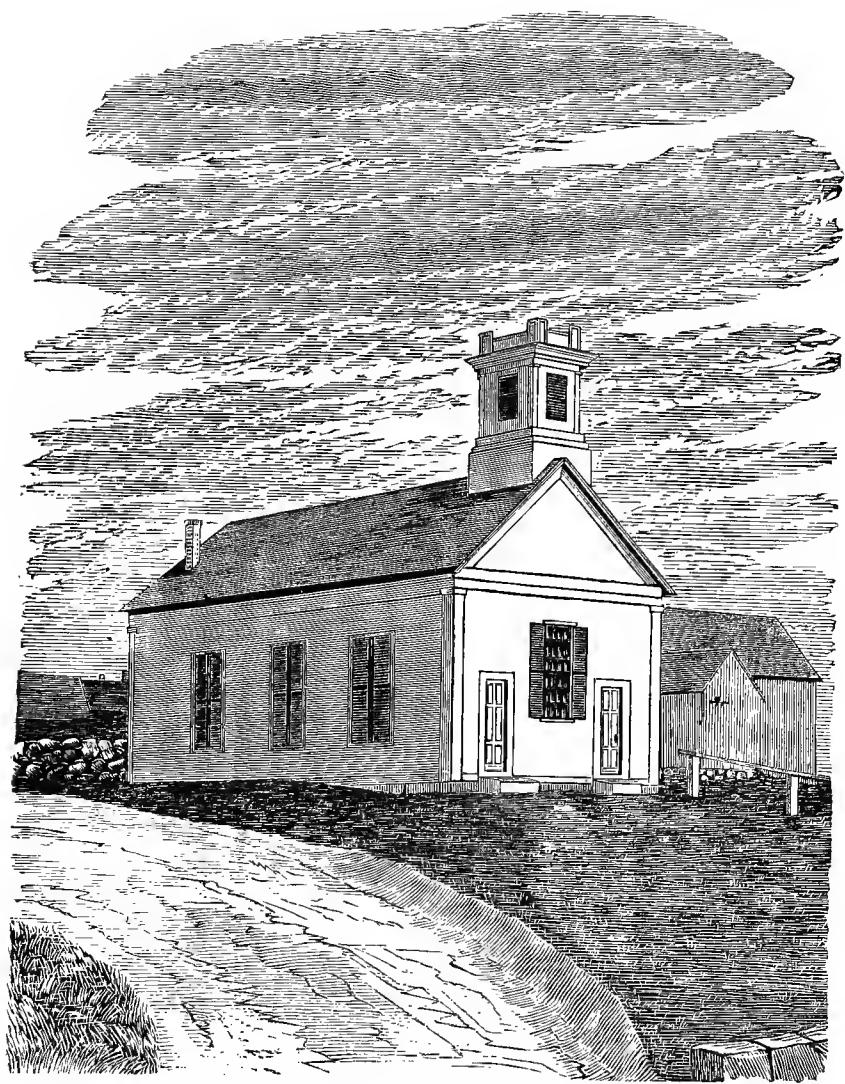
REFORMED METHODIST CHURCH — SOUTH DOUGLAS.

In the year 1808 a Methodist Episcopal Church was formed at South Douglas, and the Church edifice now standing was built. Elder Pliny Brett, the first pastor, continued until 1815, when he



INTERIOR OF OLD REFORMED METHODIST CHURCH — SOUTH DOUGLAS.

withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and effected a new organization, under the name of Reformed Methodists. Twenty-five members of his Church united with him in the formation of the new organization, of which Mrs. Nancy Yates, wife of Elder Yates, is the last surviving member. Others shortly followed Mr. Brett, who continued but a short time in the pastorate after the formation of the new Church. Having placed himself at the head of the new movement, he went about preaching and forming new societies. He was quite successful in securing followers. Several local preachers and others united with him in the formation of



REFORMED METHODIST CHURCH, EAST DOUGLAS.

Churches under the new name, until on Cape Cod and through the State of Vermont the membership reached about 2,000.

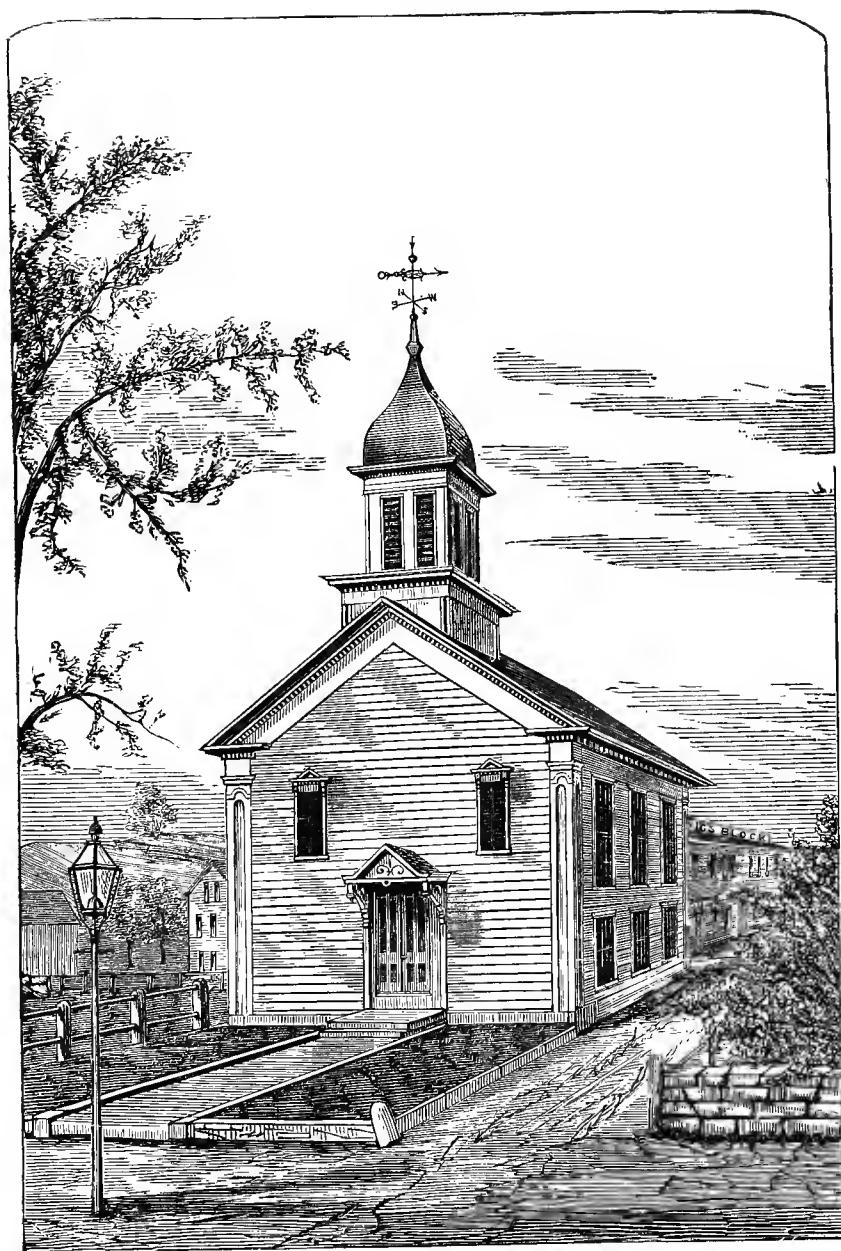
Elder Yates was his successor, and continued for many years its devoted pastor, until unable to continue his labors longer on account of the infirmities of age. Since that time there has been no settled minister. Elder Pierce supplied for a few years. Since about the year 1850 the meetings have been conducted by Elder Harvey Wakefield, Elder Parley Brown, and others. The meeting-house becoming old and unfit for use, meetings were held in the hall at the Wm. Jefferson house, so-called. These were kept up for five years, and were discontinued in 1870. During this time Elder Wakefield officiated. It was afterwards considered as a kind of out-station to the Church at Douglas Center.

REFORMED METHODIST CHURCH IN EAST DOUGLAS.

This Church was organized about the year 1844, with a small membership, and a house of worship was built in 1845, on land donated by Nahnm Legg. Solomon P. Snow was in that year ordained as the first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Wm. C. Clark, and in turn was followed by Rev. Mr. Greeley, who supplied the pulpit for several months. W. D. Jones then became the pastor, and was followed by David Mason, S. E. Pike, Geo. G. Perkins, and S. Leader. During Mr. L.'s ministry the parsonage was built. S. E. Pike and Deacon White then supplied the pulpit for several months, until R. S. Cobb came. Rev. W. Wilkie was their last minister.

Prior to the formation of this Church quite a number of persons in Douglas belonged to the Reformed Methodist Church in Millville, forming what was termed a "class." Meetings were held by them at the school-house in District No. 3, Parley Brown, Amos Yates, Harvey Wakefield, William Stone and others conducting the services.

On the 10th of March, 1866, it was voted to change the name of the Church to that of *Wesleyan Methodist*, by the Discipline of which Church the members were governed (as we believe they had been) until they were merged in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Mr. Wilkie, alluded to above, had been the regularly appointed Wesleyan pastor in East Douglas since April 2, 1864. Though the Church at this time was nominally of the Reformed Methodist denomination, it had been virtually a Wesleyan body

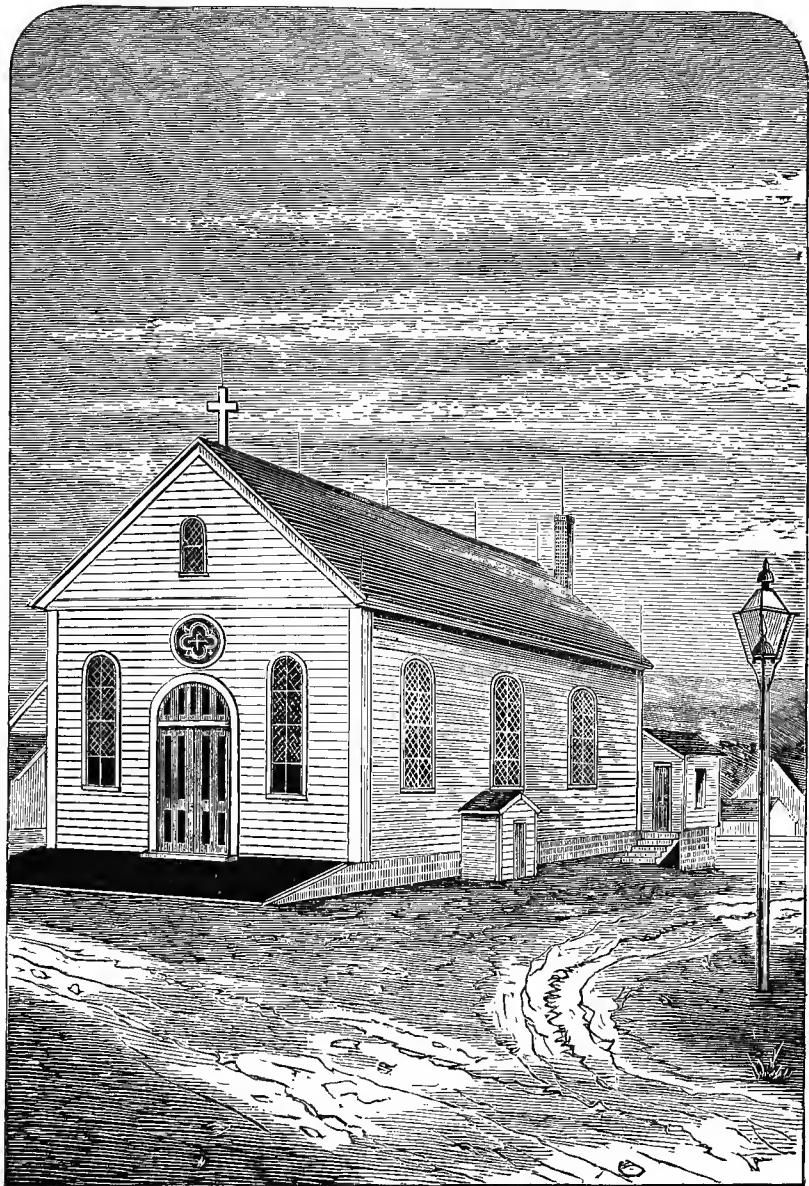


METHODIST CHURCH, EAST DOUGLAS.

for some time. Having been organized under the general statutes, however, the legal distinction between the Church and society had been kept up. In the year 1866, under Mr. Wilkie's labors, quite an extensive revival of religion occurred, resulting in the conversion of more than sixty persons, over thirty of whom united with the Church. Mr. Wilkie had formerly been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, having left that body in 1843, on account of its connection with slavery. But, now that slavery was no longer in the Church or nation, he felt that he ought to return to his old home, the Church of his early choice. This he finally determined to do, and most of the members of his Church in East Douglas followed him. They met with some opposition from a few of the old members, who went so far as to close the door of the meeting-house against him. They opened it by force, however, and occupied it on the Sabbath, and then in due form appealed to the courts for protection; and at the ensuing session of the Supreme Judicial Court an injunction was obtained for a few days, until the merits of the case could be reached, when the injunction was made perpetual. The case is fully detailed in the Massachusetts Reports, vol: 95, p. 349.

On the 5th of November, 1866, Rev. D. Dorchester, Presiding Elder of the Worcester District of the New England Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by request, came to East Douglas and organized the members of the Wesleyan Church into a Methodist Episcopal Church, which constituted at this time a membership of eighty-four persons, seventy-seven of them being from the Wesleyan Church, thus after the lapse of sixty-three years reviving the Church which Elder Brett carried into the Reformed Methodist ranks. Since April, 1867, the Church has been regularly supplied with ministers from the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Mr. Wilkie was followed by Revs. William P. Blackmer, William Silverthorn and Daniel P. Atkins, and under the administration of the latter a new and commodious Church edifice was erected in the center of the village. This was accomplished in 1872, and the work it involved was done under Mr. Atkins' personal supervision, and mainly through his active labors. He was succeeded by Rev. William M. Hubbard, who was followed by Rev. William D. Bridge, Rev. J. J. Woodbury, the present pastor, following him.



CATHOLIC CHURCH, EAST DOUGLAS.

QUAKER CHURCH, SOUTH DOUGLAS.

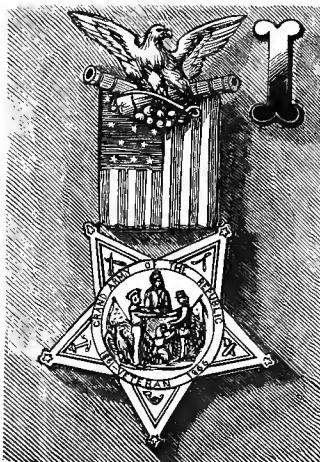
No records of the formation of the old Quaker Church society of Douglas can be found. Either its members did not care to have their doings inspected by succeeding generations, or the minutes of them have been lost. The meeting-house was long ago removed from its original site, near the Quaker burying-ground, and used for other purposes. It occasioned the dwellers around about some uneasiness for a considerable while before it was removed. At various times it was reported, by persons who happened to pass the building under the influence of spirits within, that the old church was haunted by spirits from without — occupants of the adjoining grave-yard. Believers in ghosts came from all parts of the country for twenty miles around, and — found it even so. Sometimes a hundred half-frightened people would congregate there to watch the dim forms flitting by the windows, and to listen to the sepulchral conversation. It turned out, however, that during a certain part of the day the light, falling upon the imperfect window-panes, was the author of the mystic forms, and that human imaginations originated the ghostly talk. Thus was one more good story spoiled, but not before a nation of fools had been born in a day.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, EAST DOUGLAS.

In the spring of 1865 the Catholic residents of Douglas and Manchaug purchased the neat and commodious building on Manchaug street, which they now occupy as a place of worship. For more than twenty years previous to that time their meetings were held in the Whitin Tavern Hall, and were presided over by Father Sheridan, whose field of labor also included Uxbridge, Blackstone and Rockdale. His successor, Rev. Dennis A. O'Keefe (since deceased), was active in securing the present place of worship, and remained some time after its dedication. At first the meetings were held but once in three months, afterwards once a month, and still later once a week or oftener. Rev. Dennis C. Moran was the next priest, and was followed by Father Gagnier, who purchased the Emory Thayer place, opposite the Church, and fitted it up as a parsonage. His successor, Rev. J. B. Couillard, also took an interest in improvements about the place. During the summer and fall of 1878, Rev. A. Delphos, acted as assistant, Mr. Couillard being in failing health.

CHAPTER XI.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.



N three of the preceding chapters, beginning with the sixth, we have endeavored, in the spirit of a scrupulous adherence to the truthful but honorable facts in the case, to set forth how thoroughly loyal and valuable were the efforts of the fathers of our town in the achievement of the country's independence of British domination. Viewing this as a stupendous experiment of popular government by and for the people, in contrast with the haughty claims of hereditary power, backed by the wealthy orders of nobility, against

which it had to contend, the unparalleled success attending their efforts through almost a hundred years of testing would seem to augur the success of the descendants of these fathers in suppressing *any* remaining relics of those days of baronial arrogance.

It cannot be disguised that, from the beginning of our national history, the elements of a most intolerant aristocracy have found constant nutriment in the system of slavery, which, permitted to exist in our midst merely by sufferance at the outset, continually grew by what it fed upon, until it ripened into an open menace of our very existence as a government. And it is much to the credit of the sons of these brave men, who met with such signal success on the untried field of a separate national existence, amid difficult-

ties and obstacles unprecedented in the formidableness of their array, that they proved themselves their worthy successors when rebellion sounded the call to arms again. As then, so now, Douglas was among the foremost in rallying for the defense of the country.

As the most reliable criteria on this point, we append the action of the town in reference to all the important questions demanding attention at the breaking out of this fratricidal war, by which it will be seen that the town furnished about two hundred and fifty men during the continuance of the war, and at its close was found to have sent to the scene of conflict quite a surplus. Five of its quota were enrolled among the commissioned officers of the army. In proportion to the number of its inhabitants, the town was represented by more men than any other town in Worcester county, and also contributed the most money, on the basis of its valuation, for the same purpose. It was simply a repetition of the old spirit of '76. The whole amount of money appropriated and expended by the town on the war account, exclusive of State aid, was \$30,734.36. The amount paid by the town for State aid and to soldiers' families during the war, and repaid by the Commonwealth, was as follows: In 1861, \$661.70; in 1862, \$3,472.47; in 1863, \$4,222.80; in 1864, \$2,600; in 1865, \$1,100. Total amount, \$12,056.97.

The first legal town meeting to act on questions relating to the war was held May 7, 1861, at which the town voted to raise by taxation \$4,000 for the enlistment and equipment of a company of volunteers, and to provide for the families of those who enlist.

On the 11th of September of the same year, at another legal meeting of the citizens, \$2,000 were appropriated for the aid of soldiers' families, thus assuring the husbands and fathers at the front that their wives and little ones should be cared for.

In the month of July of the following year the town voted unanimously to pay a bounty of \$100 to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years' military service, and who should be mustered in to the credit of the town, in addition to the bounty offered by the government. And on the 21st of August following in town-meeting \$50 were added to the bounty "of each of the last eleven volunteers." The bounty to volunteers for nine months' service was fixed at \$100, which was on September 4th raised to \$150.

December 11, 1863, Parley Gould and Charles W. Moore were

chosen to confer with committees of Northbridge and Uxbridge in relation to filling the quota of the town.

July 7, 1864, the Selectmen were authorized to pay a bounty of \$125 to each volunteer who shall enlist for three years' service, and be credited to the town, "under any call of the President before the 1st of March, 1865; and any unappropriated money used to reimburse individuals who had contributed of their private means to pay bounties may be used for this purpose."

August 20, 1864, it was voted that the bounties offered by the town should all be paid in gold. And in 1865, after the conflict had been ended, in the spirit of honor and consistency with all its previous action, the town voted to raise \$6,500 to reimburse citizens who had voluntarily contributed of their private means to pay bounties and encourage re-enlisting. It is, however, a fact worthy of record that some who had been active in securing enlistments and making liberal contributions for that purpose, refused to accept their share of the money thus voted by the town, choosing rather to have it remain as it was intended, a free contribution. Among this number we find the names of Dea. Albert Butler, who, under the call of 1861 offered to pay two dollars and fifty cents to every soldier enlisting for three years' service on the quota of Douglas. Also Mr. Daniel Phillipps, who, in 1863 made an offer of two dollars to every soldier enlisting for nine months. These promises were fulfilled to the letter and the money tendered each soldier personally while they were in camp at Worcester. These acts fully justify all that we have claimed on the score of the patriotism of the citizens.

The taking of such a firm and uncompromising stand at the outset, and maintaining it so cordially from time to time, and with such increasing evidence of the sincerity with which the citizens of all classes were striving to sustain the men they had called into the service of the country, could have no other effect than that shown by the records cited at the commencement of these extracts.

COMPLETE LIST OF SOLDIERS, WITH THE REGIMENTS TO
WHICH THEY WERE ATTACHED.

The following is believed to be as full and accurate a statement of the names of all the soldiers from Douglas engaged in the war of the Rebellion, with their rank and the army division in which

they were enrolled, as can be obtained after the most diligent search and inquiry:

SECOND MASS. VOLS.

Lebright Brown,
John B. Johnson,
John Richards,
Thomas Take,
Thomas Wolf.

FOURTH MASS. VOLS.

John Shriver.

ELEVENTH MASS. VOLS.

Horace Belding,
Lorin R. Chase,
Philip Gannon,
J. Francis W. Thompson.

FIFTEENTH MASS. VOLS.

Edwin F. Andrews,
Rufus Belden, Corp.,
Kennedy Brouock,
Franklin Bullard, Corp.,
Benjamin R. Elliott,
Harlan Fairbanks, Corp.,
Sylvester Oakes,
Nathaniel Putnam,
Adoniram J. Rawson,
Samuel Sibley,
Harvey Sibley,
Thomas Snow, Jr.,
Thomas A. Southwick,
Hiram Ward.

EIGHTEENTH MASS. VOLS.

Alexander Thompson.

TWENTY-SECOND MASS. VOLS.

Alfred H. Marsh.

TWENTY-FOURTH MASS. VOLS.

John Blake.

TWENTY-FIFTH MASS. VOLS.

Joseph Albee,
Orrin J. Aldrich,
John Allen,
William De Forest Balcome,
Musician,

Benjamin Bartlett,

James O. Bartlett,
Nathan S. Bartlett,
Elbridge Buxton,
Glory Busch,
Orlando Carpenter,
Samuel A. Cragin,
Joshua Dubuque,
Cornelius Emmons, Band,
George A. Gleason,
Stephen Hall,

George Hall,
Samuel Hall,
John Hall,
Renssalaer G. Hamilton,
Benajah Hodge,
Allen R. Hough,
Henry C. Lampson,
George Leach,
Joseph Lemay,
Jeremiah E. Luther, Corp.,
Thomas Magee,
Timothy Megary,
Aaron Metcalf,
Marshall Puriuton,
Nathaniel Putnam,
Lambert B. Simmons,
Hiram Staples,
Amos Steere, Band,
Francis A. Stockwell,
Joseph Teabault,
Charles C. Wall,
William Wood.

TWENTY-SEVENTH MASS. VOLS.

Dr. Franklin Hunt, Assistant
Surgeon,
William Mayer,
Lewis Satro.

TWENTY-EIGHTH MASS. VOLS.

Thomas J. Calden, Band,
Enoch Converse, Band,
Noah H. Jones, Band,
Edward L. Thayer, Band,
Bennett W. Thomas, Band.

THIRTIETH MASS. VOLs.

John Perry.

THIRTY-THIRD MASS. VOLs.

James Ward.

THIRTY-SIXTH MASS. VOLs.

Daniel A. Burton, Sergt.,
 Patrick Callahan,
 Leonard A. Chapman,
 Elias H. Freeman,
 Matthew Hudson,
 William Mowry.

FIFTY-FIRST MASS. VOLs.

Leander Andrews,
 Nelson Angell,
 Joseph T. Arnold,
 Charles T. Balcome,
 Elmer H. Balcome,
 Wellington Balcome,
 Solomon V. R. Barnes,
 Lemuel C. Belding,
 John Bird,
 Philetus Buffum,
 Loami B. Carr,
 John Collar,
 John Donaldson,
 George E. Dunn,
 John N. Gaskell,
 Gilbert Gillson,
 Leonard G. Higgins, Corp.,
 Moses W. Hollis,
 Joseph Hough,
 Josiah Hough, Jr.,
 Loren M. Howell,
 William Hunt, Capt.,
 George F. Hutchins, Band,
 William N. Jones,
 Oscar Keith,
 Benjamin Knapp, Corp.,
 Alphonso Luther, Sergt.,
 Francis A. Maynard, Corp.,
 Charles W. Moore, 2d Lieut.,
 Francis L. Moore,
 Lewis T. Moore, Sergt.,
 Naham Morse,

Ezekiel Packard, 1st Lieut.,

Peter Roberts,
 Charles F. Russell,
 Jeremiah F. Russell,
 Alfred Snow,
 Ira Southwick,
 Willis W. Sherman,
 Simeon H. Staples,
 Lucius M. Thayer, Capt.,
 Elijah Thompson,
 David L. Thomas,
 Chandler Titus,
 Hiram Ward,
 Charles Whitney,
 Lucius S. Whipple,
 Charles A. Whipple,
 Wilbour A. Wilcox,
 William H. Wilcox,
 James Woodard,
 Dorris B. Young.

FIFTY-SEVENTH MASS. VOLs.

David B. Curtis,
 John N. Gaskell,
 Henry Glover,
 Abner A. Lealand,
 Lewis Mountain.

FIFTY-EIGHTH MASS. VOLs.

George A. Stone.

FIRST MASS. CAVALRY.

John D. Darling,
 Noah M. Knight,
 William N. Sprague,
 Charles C. Walls,
 John Kelly.

THIRD MASS. CAVALRY.

Herbert R. Bragg.

FOURTH MASS. CAVALRY.

William Brown,
 James Clark,
 John McGrath,
 Noah M. Knight.*

*Transferred from First Mass. Cavalry.

FIRST MASS. HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Stephen Martyr,
Alexander Miken,
Andrew Peter.

SECOND MASS. HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Joseph Bygoine,
Charles Bouer,
Thomas Fitzgerald,
William L. Church,
John Hartwell,
Miletus Luther,
James Clarke, Corp.,
John Manning,
Alfred Snow,
Joseph Quinn.

SIXTEENTH (UNATTACHED) CO.
HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Thomas W. Nelson,
Byron Richardson,
Osborn Richardson.

FIRST R. I. VOLS.
George R. Buffum.SECOND R. I. VOLS.
Leonard C. Belding,
Charles W. Stearns.FOURTH R. I. VOLS.
Sabine Angell,
Windsor Ballou,
William W. Caswell,
Simeon Smith.SEVENTH R. I. VOLS.
Elisha E. Thompson, Corp.

FIRST R. I. CAVALRY.

George Aldrieh,
Simeon A. Brown,
Sylvester Chase,
H. C. Fitts, Capt.,
Chas. E. Gould,
Albert A. Greene,
Munroe W. Ide,
M. Leach,
James Lee,

Charles H. Legg,
M. M. Luther,
William Lyon,
Alfred P. Palmer,
George Snow,
Leander Thompson,
Albert J. Watkins,
Ira Wakefield,
Thomas J. Wood.

THIRD R. I. CAVALRY.

Chas. A. Andrews, Quar. Sergt.,
Edwin F. Andrews, Com. Sergt.,
W. D. Balcome,
Samuel Cragin,
Henry C. Fitts, Capt.,
Daniel E. Gould,
Eugene H. Gould,
Joseph Hough,
Nelson Jepherson, Farrier,
Thomas Magee, Corp.,
Myron Simpson,
Bennett W. Thomas,
Wm. H. Wileox.

SEVENTH R. I. CAVALRY.

W. De Forest Balcome,
Henry C. Fitts, Musician,
Hezekiah Knight.

THIRD R. I. HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Peter Balcome,
Cyrus Jepherson,
George Jepherson,
James Jépherson.

THIRTEENTH CONN. VOLS.
Newell J. Lee, Sergt.EIGHTEENTH CONN. VOLS.
Walter Ward.TWENTY-SIXTH CONN. VOLS.
Myron Starrett.ENGINEER CORPS U. S. ARMY.
Francis S. Phillips,
Napoleon Ritchie.

FOURTH VERMONT VOL.

George H. Amidon, Capt.

SIGNAL CORPS U. S. ARMY.

Thomas L. Bovey,
 George Ballou,
 Addison Hawkey,
 Henry E. Hawkey,
 Charles S. Holmes,
 Michael Martin,
 John T. Shaw.
 Horace L. Tilton,
 Elliot Travis.

U. S. NAVY.

Edgar P. Barton,

John Norton,
 James Wilson.

VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Charles H. Beers,
 Oscar L. Brown,
 August Chrome,
 Edmund Coggshall,
 John Goodnow,
 Dennis M. Hennesey,
 Munro W. Ide,
 William F. Krantz,
 Nathaniel Palmer,
 James Tubbs,
 David H. Selgham,
 Thomas Stratton,
 Madison Sanborn,
 Martin H. Schollay.

CASUALTIES.

CAPT. GEO. H. AMIDON, wounded in the thigh in the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864; partly recovered, and returned to the army, and wounded again (in the thigh) at Cedar Creek Oct. 17, 1864. Since died, and was buried in Oxford.

JOSEPH ALBEE, died and was buried at Newbern, N. C., in the spring of 1863.

CAPT. SIMEON BROWN, wounded June 18, 1863. Died at East Douglas.

NATHAN BARTLETT, killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

DANIEL A. BURTON, wounded by a shell before Petersburg Oct. 2, 1864. Died Oct. 19, 1864; buried at South Sutton Cemetery.

ORLANDO CARPENTER, wounded in the arm and leg at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864, and died in the hospital at Washington June 16, 1864.

LEONARD A. CHAPMAN, killed before Petersburg July 9, 1864.

LORIN R. CHASE, died May 9, 1864; buried in the Douglas Cemetery.

DAVID B. CURTIS, killed at Petersburg, Va., June, 1864.

BENJAMIN R. ELLIOTT, killed at Antietam, September, 1862, and was buried there.

HARLAN FAIRBANKS, severely wounded in the leg and foot at the battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, near Richmond, Va., June 30, 1862.

CAPT. HENRY C. FITTS, died of small-pox at Donaldsonville, La., Dec. 19, 1864, and was buried there.

JOHN N. GASKELL, killed near Spottsylvania court-house May 31, 1864.

PERLEY U. GERME, missing.

GEORGE A. GLEASON, severely wounded in the leg at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864, and discharged Oct. 20, 1864.

HENRY GLOVER, killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864, and buried there.

DANIEL E. GOULD, taken prisoner — feet badly frozen. Suffered in rebel prison, but was exchanged, and died May 25, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., of typhoid fever, brought on by exposure.

EUGENE E. GOULD, discharged Nov. 16, 1864. Lost on steamer North America, off Cape Hatteras, Dec. 22, 1864.

CHARLES E. GOULD, taken prisoner June 18, 1863. Exchanged, and again taken prisoner Oct. 12, 1863. Exchanged, and taken prisoner for the third time March 31, 1864; was afterwards exchanged, and transferred to Troop D, 1st R. I. Cavalry, Dec. 21, 1864.

ALBERT A. GREENE, taken prisoner June 18, 1863. Exchanged, and re-enlisted.

ALLEN R. HOUGH, died of typhoid fever at Hampton hospital Aug. 10, 1864.

JOSEPH HOUGH, taken prisoner while bearing dispatches, near New Orleans.

MATTHEW HUDSON, lost in battle.

DR. FRANKLIN HUNT, killed by guerrillas at Little Washington, N.C.

GEORGE JEPHERSON, died in hospital at New York Oct. 28, 1863, and was buried there.

NEWELL J. LEE —

M. LEACH, missing in action Oct. 12, 1863. Supposed to have been captured.

JERRIE E. LUTHER, died at Newbern, N. C., Oct. 14, 1863, of congestion of the brain; buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

ABNER A. LELAND, killed before Petersburg June 23, 1864, and was buried there.

WILLIAM LYON, not accounted for.

TIMOTHY MAGARY, killed before Petersburg May 11, 1864, and was buried there.

THOMAS M. MAGEE, wounded in side by grape shot at battle of Roanoke Island. Lost on steamer North America off Cape Hatteras Dec. 22, 1864.

MARK MITCHELL, died at Newbern, N. C.

DANIEL MIX, wounded in the arm at Cold Harbor June 2, 1864, and discharged from service Jan. 16, 1865.

FRANCIS L. MOORE, died in hospital at Newbern, N. C., April 26, 1863. Buried in E. Douglas Evergreen Cemetery.

SYLVESTER OAKES, killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, 1862.

WILLIAM OAKES, wounded in the leg at Antietam Sept. 15, 1862.

NATHANIEL C. PUTNAM, died at Fairfax, Va., Oct. 10, 1862, of consumption.

JOSEPH QUINN, wounded in leg and foot in skirmish near Newbern, N. C., in 1864.

SAMUEL SIBLEY, wounded severely in the leg at Ball's Bluff Oct. 21, 1861, and died at Poolesville, Md., Nov. 6, 1861, and was buried there.

GEOERGE SNOW, wounded March 17, 1863. Re-enlisted.

MYRON STARRETT, wounded above the hip at Port Hudson first day's battle, and died before morning, May 27, 1863.

DAVID L. THOMAS, taken prisoner by scouts, near Bayou, La., Jan. 23, 1865.

ELISHA E. THOMPSON, wounded slightly Dec. 13, 1862, at battle of Fredericksburg.

LEANDER THOMPSON, died of consumption Feb. 29, 1864, in Douglas.

LUTHER WHITE, taken prisoner at Staunton, Va., June 12, 1864. Died at Annapolis, Md., March 14, 1865. Died of starvation.

WILLIAM H. WILCOX, discharged Nov. 16, 1864. Lost on steamer North America off Cape Hatteras Dec. 22, 1864.

Decoration Day has been observed from year to year, in a quiet but appropriate manner. There has been no permanent soldiers' organization since the war, although in the spring of 1869 efforts were made to organize a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. The requisite number of names were secured among the surviving soldiers and officers in this town, but no organization was effected.

G. F. Hutchins organized an independent company of militia in June, 1870, and attempted to enlist them in the State service, and to procure uniforms and arms, but he failed to accomplish this object, and the company was afterwards disbanded.

CHAPTER XII



NEWSPAPERS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

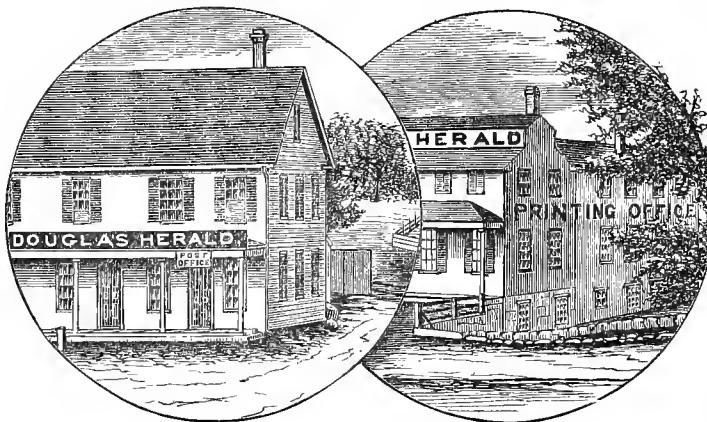
OMEWHERE near the latter part of 1867 two journeymen printers, Gustavus B. Quimby and George W. Spencer, then employed in the office of the *Times* at Webster, conceived the idea of starting in business together, and commenced looking around for a location. They corresponded with postmasters and others in ascertaining where a town could be found with sufficient population and public spirit to support a newspaper, but, while few towns were unwilling to have a local organ, most of those not already supplied could offer no substantial encouragement. Both of the would-be publishers were experienced in the mechanical work of a printing office, but neither of them had occupied an editorial position, or were familiar with the details of the publishing business, which, perhaps, was one of the reasons why more encouragement was not extended to them.

Mr. Dresser, editor of the *Times*, learning the intentions of his employes, suggested that the neighboring town of Douglas would afford a good field for operation. Acting upon his suggestion, Mr. Spencer visited this place in January, 1868, and consulted with some of the leading citizens. First visiting the office of the Douglas Axe Manufacturing Company, and introducing himself to the agent, Mr. Edwin Moore, he ascertained that considerable job printing could be transferred from offices at Worcester to a home office, should one be established. Mr. Moore was quite enthusias-

tic over the idea of having a local paper, with a job printing office connected, and his kindness and courtesy strengthened the determination of the projectors to make this the seat of their operations.

A handbill was issued, setting forth the ideas of Messrs. Quimby and Spencer, and calling for subscriptions to the *Douglas Herald*, the first number of which it was intended to issue on the 1st of March. These were posted all over town, and subscription papers were left in charge of various persons for signatures.

The resources for establishing the printing business in Douglas were of the most meager description, as neither of the projectors



(Knapp Building.)

(Arcade.)

OFFICES OF DOUGLAS HERALD, EAST DOUGLAS.

were in possession of any considerable amount of money or property; but they had an abundance of faith. Mr. Quimby was the owner of an old-fashioned Ruggles job press, which would print a form only about five by eight inches, and he had laid by something like \$200 for a rainy day. Mr. Spencer succeeded in raising about an equal sum, and, being something of a mechanic, he went to work at building the necessary frames and stands needed for the office, so as to reduce the amount of capital required to the lowest possible figure. All of this work was done at night, after the day's labor in the *Times* office. A wood-shed

adjoining his boarding-house was used for a carpenter's shop, without bench or floor, and with only a hand-saw and hammer. The work was necessarily very roughly done, but it answered the purpose.

It was intended to secure at least five hundred subscribers before issuing the first number of the paper, but it was found impossible to get this number, and the figures were reduced, first to four hundred, and then again to three hundred. When the latter number was nearly reached, arrangements were made for procuring the press and type from the New England Type Foundry of Messrs. Phelps & Dalton, in Boston. A hand-press, somewhat worn, but just overhauled and repaired, was selected, with four hundred pounds of long primer, two hundred pounds of brevier, about twenty fonts of job type, and other necessary articles—the whole amounting to about \$800. It was agreed that \$400 should be paid down, a portion of the balance in sixty days, and the remainder in ninety days. These conditions were adhered to, and were made possible by the terms of subscription to the paper, which required payment in advance, thus placing the necessary amount of money in the hands of the publishers.

An office was secured in the second story of the building adjoining the hotel, owned by Mr. Asa Thayer, in the lower story of which was the post-office. Two rooms were made into one by removing a partition, and for the time these quarters were amply sufficient. The press and material arrived about the 1st of March, and the office was arranged and work begun on the first paper by Mr. Spenceer, his partner remaining in his old position at Webster until the last moment.

On the seventh day of March, 1868, the first number of the Douglas *Herald* made its appearance. It had four pages of six columns each, and five columns of local advertising matter. It was spoken of by its contemporaries as "a bright, newsy sheet," and its publishers and the community took pardonable pride in it. In its salutatory the publishers stated that the *Herald* was designed to represent the town of Douglas, but it was their intention to make the paper a welcome visitor in many homes in other localities. It was committed to no sect or party, but its columns were opened to all who wished candidly to discuss measures of public policy affecting the moral, social and political welfare of the people. As

between a manly independence, on the one hand, and a craven neutrality on the other, the former was accepted as the rule of action, and the public were informed that "whatever ability and influence this humble sheet might possess would be fearlessly exerted in supporting the eternal principles of liberty, justice and truth, which must endure when platforms crumble and creeds are forgotten."

Starting with a circulation of only about two hundred and sixty copies, and a small advertising patronage, frequent additions were made to the subscription list, and by the 1st of July its advertising space was increased to thirteen columns. Still, with the increase of patronage the publishers did not find their position free from difficulties, and live or die was for some time an open question. It took the greatest possible amount of hard work and the most rigid economy to meet the payments due upon the press and type, and to place the concern upon a secure footing. Four months of toil, with poor health and sickness in his family, were sufficient for Mr. Quimby, and on the 11th of July he retired from the firm, leaving Mr. Spencer as sole editor and publisher. The money to purchase Mr. Quimby's interest in the concern was raised by a mortgage for \$600 on the office, which was taken by Mr. Asa Thayer and Dea. Albert Butler, both of whom had manifested great interest in the success of the enterprise. With this money Mr. Quimby went to Providence and started a job office, afterwards moving to Woonsocket and starting the business now conducted by W. H. Goodale & Co. He did not succeed in his new ventures, and some years afterwards died, while employed as foreman in the office of the *Worcester West Chronicle* at Athol.

After three months of sole proprietorship, Mr. Spencer on the 1st of October took Henry F. Dudley into partnership with him. The paper was enlarged to seven columns on a page, and an effort was made to enlist the interest of Whitinsville people by engaging Mr. George L. Gibbs, a leading merchant of that place, as local correspondent.

Mr. Dudley was not a practical printer, and he evinced but little taste for the newspaper business. Nominally he was the "business manager" of the concern, while Mr. Spencer continued to edit the paper and superintend the mechanical department. While this partnership continued the liabilities of the concern

constantly increased, and the end of the year found it bearing a heavy burden of indebtedness.

In September, 1869, Mr. Fenner Batcheller, postmaster of the village, gave notice of his intention to resign his office, and some of the friends of the paper wanted its editor appointed to the position, thinking that the salary would aid him in establishing the paper on a surer basis. A caucus of Republican voters was held in Citizens' Hall on the 13th of September, when Mr. Spencer was nominated for postmaster by a unanimous vote, and a petition in his favor was forwarded to Washington with Mr. Batcheller's resignation. On the following week Mr. Dudley's name disappeared from the paper, and Mr. Spencer was again alone as publisher. He was duly installed as postmaster, and the two offices were connected by an open stairway.

In the latter part of the year 1869 the *Herald* began to agitate various subjects of local importance, and so much earnestness was given to the work as to alienate some of its former supporters who entertained antagonistic views. One of these was the building of a new town hall from the proceeds of the Moses Wallis devise, which, under the terms of the will, could not be used for sixty years, and then only the accumulating interest of a new principal. An opinion was entertained by many intelligent citizens that the Legislature could empower the town to set aside the obnoxious provisions, and allow the money to be used for the purposes specified without waiting for the sixty years to expire. Others favored the issuing of town notes to build a hall, and allow the interest to be met by the interest of the Wallis investments. The *Herald*, while committing itself to no definite plan, favored the building of a hall at once, and sought by every means in its power to urge this necessity upon the people. The main objection came from the suburban residents, who saw in the building of a town hall the removal of all town business from the Center, and the bare mention of such an idea, or anything tending in that direction, was sufficient to arouse a spirit of jealousy and opposition. A rough cut of a suitable building was made by W. A. Emerson, then an amateur engraver, and it bears a striking resemblance to the building recently erected by Mr. Asa Thayer for a village hall and other purposes. Mr. Emerson, having "got his hand in," continued to illustrate other subjects, and frequent

caricatures of persons easily recognized appeared from time to time, creating sensations which helped the paper in some directions and injured it in others.

Another subject which excited much interest and created considerable feeling was the annexation of Manchaug to East Douglas, and the formation of a new town, leaving Old Douglas out to cool off its heated opposition to all measures looking to the prosperity of the East Village. This was illustrated by a map, showing the proposed new division line, and an imaginative sketch of a Manchaug man climbing the Sutton hills to attend town-meeting in the centre of his own town. Santa Claus was also depicted, with the village of Manchaug upon his back, bringing it as a Christmas gift to Douglas.

The issue of Jan. 1, 1870, contained a sketch which, like the boy's picture, needed some explanation to "distinguish the cow from the rose." Astride the universe sat Father Time, with his hour-glass and remorseless scythe, the latter having penetrated the Moses Wallis will, which hung in a shattered condition from the end thereof. With his left foot he was represented as kicking into black eternity an old fogey who had opposed all advancement. On the left of the picture the sun was rising in splendor over the united villages of East Douglas and Manchaug, with the majestic proportions of the new town hall looming up in the foreground. No better perspective of the coming year was desired by the paper, and the "fulmination of the artist's vivid imagination" was hoped to be the precursor of living reality.

At the close of the year 1869 the *bona fide* circulation of the *Herald* was in the neighborhood of four hundred copies. Its expenses had been very much increased, and, on account of the stand taken in local affairs, some of the town's people had not only withdrawn their support, but were actively engaged in influencing others to follow their example. If the editor was in error in his earnest advocacy of measures, he was certainly conscientious, and he enjoyed at least the sympathy of by far the largest portion of the intelligent, public-spirited population of the village. The falling off in receipts of the paper was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the jobbing department, which made the purchase of a new press necessary. It was not thought prudent, however, to allow the paper to absorb more of the income of the

office than belonged to it, and consequently in November it adopted the co-operative plan, purchasing ready-printed outsides from the New York Newspaper Union, which were forwarded regularly on the day before publication. A bid for increased patronage in Whitinsville was made at the same time by issuing a sheet called the Whitinsville *Compendium*, which differed but little from the *Herald*, except in advertising and the re-arrangement of matter. This sheet was placed under the editorial and business control of Mr. George L. Gibbs, whose pungent locals and careful management won for it as much popularity and success as a half local paper could expect to gain.

Nearly three years of newspaper experience in East Douglas had convinced the publisher that it was an unpromising field for the accumulation of a competency, or for the establishment of a successful and prosperous journal. The people of Blackstone were anxious for the establishment of a paper in that town, and overtures from some of them led to a consideration of the idea of removing the *Herald* to that place, where it would have the advantage of a larger population, and a more extensive business at an important railroad centre. When this idea was made public, Mr. A. F. Jones, an influential and public-spirited merchant of East Douglas, sought to induce Mr. Spencer to remain, and through his influence a sufficient sum of money was raised by subscription to purchase a power press which was placed in the office. Partly on this account, and more on account of the good will which this act represented, the idea of leaving was for the time abandoned. Subsequently the press was purchased by Mr. Spence, who paid back the amounts contributed by the citizens.

The issues of both the *Herald* and *Compendium* appeared on the 11th of November, reduced to six columns on a page, and printed entirely at the home office, the ready-printed outsides being abandoned. Typographically and otherwise the paper never presented a more creditable appearance.

March 9th, 1872, Mr. Charles A. W. Spence, a brother of the editor, who had been for some time in his employ, was admitted to partnership, but the firm name remained unchanged under the style of G. W. Spencer & Co.

On the 25th of January, 1873, the Douglas *Herald* and Whitinsville *Compendium* were merged into one sheet, called the *Wor-*

ester *South Compendium*, and was at the same time enlarged to seven columns on a page. The paper continued to exist as a Douglas institution until the 4th of October, 1873, when it was removed to Uxbridge, against the wish of a large portion of the people of this town. The job office was separated from the paper, and left in charge of the junior member of the firm, who also for a time acted as editor of a Douglas department. Within a few months of the removal the job office was sold to Mr. C. J. Batcheller, a former employe of the concern, who has since continued to act as agent and correspondent of the *Worcester South Compendium*. Through the efforts put forth in this direction the paper has succeeded in retaining the larger part of its Douglas support, and is still considered the local organ of the town and vicinity.

Probably no paper ever had a more enthusiastic set of supporters than the *Herald* while it remained here, notwithstanding its recognized faults and insufficiencies. The business men of the community were anxious to have an organ which might aid in correcting evils and promote the town's welfare. There is no doubt that the paper did a great deal in this direction, but it might have done much more if it had been backed by sufficient capital. It was an impecunious institution from the start, and never succeeded in surmounting the obstacle of debt, although its facilities were greatly improved by additions of type and material from time to time. No injustice is done to its founder and publisher in saying that a lack of financial management has been the one obstacle encountered. The tone of the paper was such as to meet the approval of the fastidious. It always sought to advance the interests of the town as a whole, without regard to the prejudices of the few, and it advocated its pet ideas fearlessly and without favor. Its influence could never be bought, but its columns were always open to any respectful complainant, or to any one who had a subject of public interest to discuss. On the subject of schools the *Herald* always took a position in advance of the sentiment of the community, ridiculing the idea of putting the high school on wheels, to be moved here and there at the beck of some agitator, and denouncing the action of the town in returning to the district system after its condemnation by the best intelligence of the State. In politics it was professedly "independent," which in the opinion of the editor did not deny him the privilege of

writing and voting with the Republican party if he saw fit to do so. In times of heated political contests his views were sometimes found to be objectionable to his Democratic readers, and in the Butler campaigns the hostility of the paper to the General as a gubernatorial candidate won the ill will of some Republicans.

The *Herald* was started as a *local* paper, and its object, from first to last, was to present an epitome of local news, and to advocate beneficent measures of a local nature, making the discussion of other matters of secondary importance. In this field it was a success, and claims only the credit due it.

Since the publication of the *Herald* was discontinued in East Douglas the following publications have been issued:

In 1874 *The Advertiser*, a monthly sheet, by C. J. Batcheller.

Our Home Journal, by W. D. Bridge & Co., in 1877.

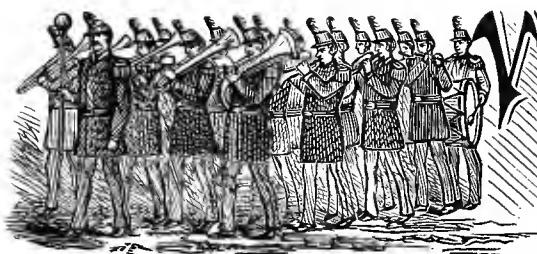
In October, 1877, the *Engraver's Proof-Sheet*, an illustrated paper, by Wm. A. Emerson, now in its second year.

In 1876 a volume entitled *Practical Instructions in the Art of Wood Engraving*, by Wm. A. Emerson, a 16-mo., 52 pp., illustrated.

All the above were printed at the office of C. J. Batcheller.

CHAPTER XIII.

DOUGLAS BANDS, SOCIETIES, ETC.



ERY early in the history of Douglas it justly had the reputation of being a musical town, and at the old-fash-

ioned musters would almost invariably be represented by a regularly organized band of music. The first association of this kind of which we have any account was composed of the members named below. It flourished for a number of years, and was in existence as early as 1800: Adolphs Taft, leader; Col. Ezekiel Preston, bass clarion; Stephen Southworth, Jesse Balcome, Micah Hill, Fuller Marsh, Dea. Isaac Gale, James Farwell, John Balcome, and Joseph Lee, clarionet; Aaron Marsh, bassoon; Ellis Balcome, bass drum. Wm. Hale, Sam'l Balcome, David Balcome, and Benaiah Morse were also members of this band, though we are not able to state the parts assumed by them.

The second band of which mention should be made was composed of very good players. The first seven in the subjoined list being young players were called the "Steer Band," and the last six the "Ox Team:" Dorris Taft, leader; Homer Whipple, bugle; Willard Taft and Edward Balcome, clarionet; Jedediah Balcome, fife; Joseph Hunt, small drum; Austin Packard, bass drum; Cullen Whipple, bugle; Justin Whipple and Clark Balcome, clari-

onet; Luther Stone, fife; Sumner Balcome, small drum; Chester Morse, bass drum.

"Ned Kendall," as he was familiarly called, figured prominently at musters near this time. He was about the only person who played the bugle at general musters, and received \$10 per day for his services. Bugles were then made without keys, and Cullen Whipple improved his by making finger-holes at the bend of the horn, by which he secured important variations in the tones of this instrument.

A few years afterwards another band (also under the leadership of Dorris Taft) was started, of which David Perry of Worcester was the teacher. It was composed of the following members: Willard Taft, Francis Taft, Edwin Moore, Malvern Wheeler, Dudley Balcome, Caleb Legg, George Reynolds, S. W. Heath, Sumner Sutton, William B. Amidon, Homer Whipple, Ansel Newton, Amasa Coggeshall, Austin Packard, and Sumner Balcome.

About the year 1840 this band gave a concert at Sutton street, and on the way home the stage conveying them was upset. Homer Whipple had his shoulder broken and his bugle thoroughly jammed, and Dudley Balcome's trombone was also so badly broken and jammed as to be deemed worthless. The company continued its organization only a short time after the accident. Mr. Whipple turned over his bugle to Dorris Reynolds, who was then about fourteen years of age, and he was so successful in repairing it that it was rendered highly serviceable again. After practicing for a while in the old lower axe shops at Douglas Center he was reinforced by Clark Balcome, who had secured the loan of a trombone, and the two devoted most of their waking hours to practice — often by the light of a candle far into the night. After becoming somewhat proficient in the use of their instruments they made their first public appearance by marching in solemn procession through the streets to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Such an excitement did this arouse in the village that a mass-meeting was immediately called at the vestry of the Congregational church, and a band was organized with Mr. Amidon as leader on the E flat bugle, and Dorris Reynolds second leader on the B flat bugle. The following names were identified with this band: H. C. Reynolds, Isaac Balcome, Jonah Morse, Levi Stoddard, Gideon Turner, Peter Balcome, John Gibson, Mowry Lapham, James Balcome, Warren

Baleome, Augustus Baleome, Samuel Baleome, Edwin Baleome, Luther Baleome, Clark Baleome, Charles Baleome, and David Dudley.

In 1858-9 a new band was formed, with A. A. Goodspeed of Putnam, Conn., teacher; D. T. Reynolds, leader, and A. F. Jones, second leader. S. N. Jones, N. H. Jones, Amos Steere, Edward Thayer, M. M. Luther, Thomas J. Calden, Henry C. Fitts, W. D. Baleome, Stillman Russell, Bennett W. Thomas, Charles Whipple, Cornelius Emmons, Enoch Converse, and Thomas Southwick were associated with them.

In 1861, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, nearly all the members of this band enlisted. Three times during the war was the band reduced and again filled. It retained its organization until about 1870.

In 1872 another company was organized, with A. A. Goodspeed as teacher, D. T. Reynolds leader, A. F. Jones second leader, and including also the following members: George W. Spencer, C. A. W. Spencer, Arthur Sutton, Walter E. Cooke, Frank Young, Charles Hall, Westley Metcalf, L. A. Thayer, C. F. Russell, Stillman Russell, Nelson Jepherson, and M. M. Luther. This band continued its organization for about two years.

The present flourishing band was started June 2, 1875, with Dorris T. Reynolds leader, and N. H. Jones second leader. In April, 1876, Mr. Reynolds resigned, and Mr. E. F. Darcey of Putnam, Conn., was chosen leader and teacher. James H. Baleome, James B. Williams, M. M. Luther, F. F. Young, L. A. Thayer, Nelson Jepherson, T. O. Murphy, C. F. Travis, S. P. Copp, A. D. Bowers, A. E. Sutton, Chester Williams, Herbert W. Jones, George I. Hopkins, Stillman Russell, Elmer H. Baleome, Moses H. Baleome, H. E. Boardman, W. P. Hough, W. F. Young, J. R. Darling, H. W. Sutton, C. F. Russell, Arthur F. Jones, H. B. Martin, William H. Baleome, and Eli Messier constitute the remaining members.

THE DOUGLAS LITERARY SOCIETY

was organized on the 5th of October, 1875, the mutual improvement of its members being the object contemplated in its formation. It had the following names on its roll of members at the time of its organization: Misses Chandler, Robbins, Sibley, and

Phillipps; H. R. Titus, G. B. Southwick, J. E. Cummings, W. F. Amidon and E. F. Sibley. It has received additions from time to time since then, and now has twenty-six members, and is in a flourishing condition. The society has a library of about one hundred books and pamphlets, and its funds are expended in replenishing the library almost entirely. There is a great amount of talent in this society, and its public entertainments have displayed an unusually high order of literary ability.

DOUGLAS SOCIAL LIBRARY.

On the 8th of April, 1799, the Douglas Social Library Association was formed, with Rev. Isaac Stone for librarian. The library was composed of standard works, of which a full list is not now in existence, but it probably contained not more than about sixty volumes. These comprised a set of Rollin's Ancient History, Josephus' Works, Winterbottom's History of America, Robertson's Scotland, Edwards' History of the Reformation, Goldsmith's England, Marshall's Life of Washington, and a few others of a like nature. The fines imposed for damages done to the books, etc., were rigidly enforced. It may be well to note some of these: For a leaf turned down, six cents; for a drop of tallow, or any other spot, six cents; for a tear, or writing that does not deface the reading, six cents. "If a member keeps a book out over two ordinary months he shall pay a fine of one cent per day until returned. Any person that doth not return the book or books they may have taken out, at least four hours before the time of day stated for the annual meeting, shall pay a fine of twenty-five cents for such neglect; and if any member shall lend a book out of the company they shall pay a fine of fifty cents." These rules, no doubt, account in a measure for the fine state of preservation in which the books are found even at the present day. On the 10th of April, 1815, Rev. David Holman was chosen librarian, but the library was not removed to his house till 1825. The books and other property of the Association were offered at public sale, and the proceeds were to be divided among the members. Not finding a purchaser, the books remained for years with Mr. Holman, and all who cared to read them had full liberty to do so.

UNION LODGE, NO. 88, I. O. OF O. F.

This Lodge was instituted March 10, 1846, continuing in existence till December, 1852. Like other organizations of this order, its object was the mutual benefit of its members. The sum of \$5 per week was paid those suffering from sickness or disability. In the event of the death of a member \$30 was paid as a funeral benefit, and \$15 on the death of the wife of any member. A contingent fund, formed by contributions, donations, and the interest arising from the general fund, all fines collected, and also one-third of the quarterly dues, was held by a board of trustees for the widows and orphans of deceased members. A widow, so long as she remained such, was to receive \$25 per year. In the case of the orphans or children of deceased members the trustees were to endeavor to place them in situations where they might earn a livelihood, and also obtain an education. The Lodge was quite successfully carried on until its disbandment.

The charter members were: Dr. Ezekiel Wood, Royal Cummins, Seba Carpenter, George Reynolds, Loren C. Munyan, and George Young. In connection with this was formed an Auxiliary Lodge, composed only of the wives of Odd Fellows, and called the "Daughters of Rebecca."

HOWARD LODGE, NO. 119, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS, was instituted March 23, 1866, with the following list of officers: W. C. T., William H. Moore; W. V. T., Sarah F. Abbott; P. W. C. T., Alphonso Luther; W. S., Julius D. Whipple; W. T., Emma A. Emmons; W. C., Dea. A. A. White; W. M., Frank D. Whipple; W. D. M., Mrs. Frank D. Whipple; W. I. G., Mary R. Williams; W. O. G., Loring A. Thayer; W. R. S., Mrs. J. D. Whipple; W. L. H. S., Mrs. Emma Converse.

The design of the Order was to be progressive as well as educational, to strive to reclaim the fallen, and to throw the right influence over the pure and virtuous, that they might never become victims of intemperance. Prohibition was the watchword written on its banners and heartily adopted by its members.

The meetings of this Lodge were for several months held in the vestry of the Congregational church in East Douglas. The place proving at length not large enough to accommodate its increasing membership, a more commodious place was secured in the build-

ing at the corner of Cottage and Depot streets. From that time the Lodge steadily and rapidly increased, until it reached a membership of 116. At its meetings the important questions of the day were freely discussed, and good, efficient temperance work was done by many of its devoted members.

On the 5th of March, 1867, a Degree Lodge was formed, in which all important matters for discussion or investigation were to be considered, by which more time was secured in the subordinate lodge for educational and preparatory work, and much time was given such literary exercises as were calculated to interest and benefit the young. Its spicy debates on methods of temperance work and the general questions of the day will long be cherished in the memories of its members.

The Lodge was discontinued Dec. 3, 1870, after nearly five years of active labor in the temperance field. During that time it accomplished much, although it might have done vastly more had it been favored with the sanction and support of all good friends of temperance; but some among the prominent temperance men in town were unfavorable to secrecy in temperance work, and opposed the movement most sincerely but persistently.

MUMFORD RIVER LODGE, A. F. AND A. M.

A dispensation for organizing this Lodge was granted Jan. 25, A. D. 1877 (A. L. 5877), and the charter was granted March 13, A. D. 1878 (A. L. 5878). The following were the charter members: A. J. Thayer, W. M.; Noah H. Jones, S. W.; John McArthur, Jr., J. W.; William H. Moore, Luke Keith, S. D.; Marcus M. Luther, Secretary; Preston Goddard, S. S.; J. Fred Brown, S.; Nelson Emmons, Benj. F. Hodgdon, C.; William Abbott, Treasurer; Edwin P. Heath; Stillman Russell, J. D.; John Robbins, T.; William L. Church, Arthur J. Dudley, Chilon Houghton, Caleb Hill, Dorris T. Reynolds, Aaron F. Jones; Brigham Morse, Merrill A. Woodard, George B. Adams, John M. Rawson, J. S.; George Cleaveland, M.; Edward F. Darcy.

For a short time the communications were held in the Band Hall, afterwards in the hall in Thayer's new building, which has been leased and fitted up as a permanent Lodge-room. The Lodge is in a flourishing condition.

THE SOCIAL UNION.

On the 29th of October, 1875, the "Social Union" (a literary society) was organized, and meetings were held in Central Hall through the winter of 1875-76. The exercises at its meetings consisted of music, dramatic and other readings, dialogues, declamations, etc. The last meeting was held June 8, 1876, and the society soon after dissolved.

THE DOUGLAS LYCEUM.

Like most New England towns, Douglas has witnessed the birth, prosperity, struggles, decline, and death of a local Lyceum. The records of the earlier debating societies, if such existed, are not preserved, but in the fall of 1872, at the instigation of the High School teacher and several active young men, the Douglas Lyceum was organized, with the following list of officers: President, A. F. Brown; Secretary, G. W. Spencer; Treasurer, William H. Moore; Executive Committee, G. F. Stone, G. F. Hutchins and Dr. Hamilton.

A constitution and by-laws had been previously framed and adopted, and meetings were regularly held throughout the ensuing winter, the exercises consisting of select readings, essays, music, recitations and debates, with an occasional lecture or entertainment. The meetings were held in Citizens' Hall. All sorts of questions, political, theological, philosophical, simple and profound, were discussed by the citizens, young and old, with the usual incidents, laughable and provoking; and the influence of the Lyceum, as a whole, while it was sustained by the public, was salutary beyond question, although the rulings were as contradictory as they were multitudinous; and although some personalities, such as will almost inevitably be indulged in at a popular gathering, sometimes occurred, the institution was successfully and profitably conducted for two years. Then it lost some of its ablest supporters in consequence of their removal from the place; others began to neglect their appointments and also the meetings; and although it existed more than a year in a state of alternate revival and decline, its day of prosperity was over.

In the fall of 1875 Citizens' Hall, that had begun to look like an ancient attic, was repaired and put in decent shape, and also

painted and varnished, and furnished with seats. Owing to some personal feelings and prejudices brought to bear the hall was refused to the executive committee for Lyceum purposes, its managers having decided to let it only for singing-schools and lectures, and some few other general objects which could be and were made to cover any profitable show, from acrobatic turnings to a peace jubilee. The Lyceum could not very well resolve itself into a society for the promotion of psalmody, and, disdaining any but open and honest measures, a public meeting was called at the old Methodist church, for the purpose either of sustaining the Lyceum and providing it accommodations or of giving it a decent burial. The meeting was a large one, and filled the church to overflowing. A. F. Brown, Esq., presided. Music and literary exercises were given, and speeches were made concerning the managers of the hall, and in favor of sustaining the Lyceum. The meeting showed plainly, however, that the days of the institution were numbered; and after appointing a committee, whose functions practically were those of the bearers at a funeral, nothing further was or has been done for its revival.

EAST DOUGLAS DISTRICT.

Many of the leading and public-spirited citizens of the village for a long time were desirous of introducing certain improvements of a local character, such as sidewalks, street lamps, etc., for which it seemed a little hard to assess those outsiders who could be expected to reap but little practical benefit from them. The interest in these matters finally reached such a point that on the evening of Nov. 30, 1874, about seventy-five legal voters, residing within the limits of the village, assembled in Citizens' Hall and accepted a vote which had been passed by the town authorizing the organization of a Village District. The authority thus conveyed empowered them to maintain street lamps, build sidewalks, employ watchmen, organize and support a fire department, and various other things contributing additional convenience and security to the citizens as well as to the outward prosperity of the village. On the 18th of the following month, acting under these provisions, the first street lamp was erected by William H. Moore and E. T. Thayer. Others speedily followed, and since that time

the number has increased to twenty-nine, so that the village is now well lighted. The plan has worked successfully thus far, and many and marked advantages will undoubtedly result.

EAST DOUGLAS MUSICAL SOCIETY.

The Musical Society of Douglas, which has been in existence now for nearly ten years, has done much to develop and educate the musical talent of the town. On the 15th of March, 1868, a permanent organization was effected, the following officers being chosen: President, William Hunt; Secretary, G. W. Spencer; Treasurer, Stillman Russell; Musical Director, John C. Waters; Pianist, Miss H. A. Hutchins; Directors, A. Butler, A. M. Hill, and Edwin Moore.

The first rehearsal took place under the direction of Mr. J. Astor Broad, now of Worcester, and on the 18th of March of this year the society gave a concert in the Congregational church in East Douglas, in which they rendered Haydn's "Creation." Subsequently they repeated the concert in Putnam and Webster. Aside from the large amount of miscellaneous music (much of it being of a high order) with which the society has become familiar since its organization, they have performed Root's "Haymakers" for two seasons in Douglas and Upton, and also Broad's Cantatas of "Ruth" and "Joseph," the former publicly rendered in Douglas and Slatersville, the latter in Douglas alone.

The society was fully represented at both the Peace Jubilees in Boston, sending forty members to the second, and devoting a whole season to preparation for it.

Since its organization the membership has varied from forty-five to sixty. It has been the dual object of the officers of the society to introduce and develop a taste for the higher kinds of sacred and other music, much time having been devoted to oratorios, and to encourage the development of the musical talent of the young people of the village. In both directions their success has been marked and highly commendable, meriting the public approbation that has always attended their efforts.

DOUGLAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

For about forty years the association known as the Douglas Agricultural Library has had quite a flourishing history. It was

the only library in the eastern portion of the town, and was composed of about one hundred volumes of strictly agricultural works ; but after a while, to supply the demand for a more general course of reading, other books of a miscellaneous character were added. The library retained its original name and organization until April 10, 1865, when its proprietors met and organized themselves into a corporation, under the name of the " Douglas Library Association." Since that time the number of books has been increased to 500 volumes. The library was removed to G. W. Spencer's room in the post-office building, afterwards to the office of the Douglas Axe Co., and in September, 1878, to the present location in Thayer's Block on Main street, a central location, easy of access, and well patronized by the reading public.

UNION TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

At a public meeting of the citizens, held May 13, 1874, the draft of a constitution, together with a list of officers, was presented by a committee previously appointed for the purpose of aiding to organize a " Union Temperance Society." The committee consisted of Rev. William T. Briggs, Rev. W. M. Hubbard and A. J. Thayer. The report of this committee, inclnding a pledge, was accepted, and a list of officers was chosen as follows : President, Edwin Moore ; Secretary, C. A. Hunt ; Treasurer, Walter E. Cook ; Councilors, Dea. A. Butler, A. F. Brown, J. C. Hammond, A. J. Thayer, W. D. Jones, Luther Wing, Mrs. Ezra Jones, Mrs. William T. Briggs, Mrs. S. Kelley, Royal Keith, Luther Hill, and Miss Nancy Hammond.

The constitution provided for an annual meeting, to be held on Fast Day of each year, the officers having the authority to call special meetings whenever it was thought desirable.

In April, 1877, it was voted that the society hold its regular meetings on the last Sabbath of each month, alternately at the two churches (Methodist and Congregational) in East Douglas, and at this meeting A. J. Thayer was chosen president. Through the earnest efforts of the president the meetings soon assumed unusual interest as well as profit. They were well sustained, also, and did much to aid the cause of temperance in the community.

During that year the Reform Club movement had been making great progress throughout the State, and its influence was felt in our

own community. Several of the active temperance men in town who had lately reformed felt that there ought to be a society organized with especial reference to this new phase of temperance work, under the auspices of men who had once been addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor, and the organization of a Reform Club was proposed. As it did not appear practicable to attempt to sustain two societies, the former society, although in a flourishing condition and doing a good work, was discontinued, and its officers and members united in helping to organize and sustain the Reform Club.

THE EAST DOUGLAS REFORM CLUB

was organized May 1, 1878, with the following officers: President, Leonard C. Belding; Vice-Presidents, W. H. Jones, W. D. Jones, and Timothy Bernard; Secretary, C. A. Hunt; Treasurer, A. F. Jones; Chaplain, Fielder Converse; Executive Committee, E. Moore, A. F. Brown, C. A. Whipple, Charles Fairfield, and H. C. Metcalf.

The club is at the present time (1878) in a prosperous condition, with a good prospect of future usefulness before it. Its president is an earnest and efficient officer. He is not only a reformed man, but he is also an advocate of gospel temperance as the only true basis of reform. The meetings are held monthly, and are well sustained.

CHAPTER XIV.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

DOCTOR WILLIAM DOUGLAS.



DOCTOR WILLIAM Douglas, after whom the town was named, was born and educated in Gifford Hall, East Lothian, Scotland, receiving a part of his education in Paris also. He came to America while quite young, establishing himself in Boston as a physician in 1718. He is said to have been "a man of great learning, but bigoted in his opinions, and ceremonious in his treatment of those who differed from him. Although defeated, he could argue still; and although he discovered his errors, he would not readily acknowledge them. To none of them did he adhere with a perseverance so unfortunate for his reputation as in denying the propriety and efficacy of inoculation, which he vehemently opposed."

The Boston *Evening Post*, of October 23d, 1752, in announcing his death, speaks of him as "a physician of the first character in this town," and adds the following tribute to his mental qualities: "His superior knowledge in the different branches of literature, especially those which related more immediately to his profession, rendered him eminently useful to the public, and has given him a distinguished name in the learned world." Among the works published by him are the following: "A Summary, Historical and Political, of the First Planting, Progressive Improvements,

and Present State of the British Settlements in North America ;" three essays on the subject of "Inoculation for the Small-pox"—the first two in 1722, and the last in 1730 ; and a "History of a New Eruptive Military Fever," which prevailed in Boston in 1735 and 1736. The first volume of his "Summary" was published in 1739 ; the second in 1753, the year subsequent to his death, which occurred Oct. 21, 1752. It was republished in London in 1755, and is said to have "comprehended a vast variety of information on almost every subject, but had little of the method of a history."

Dr. Douglas was "an attentive observer," writes one of the chroniclers of his day, "and not less careful to treasure up the knowledge he acquired, though he is frequently inaccurate. He was liberal in his religious opinions, though he esteemed Whitefield no better than a vagrant, and considered the revivals of religion which occurred in New England as mischievous in tendency. He indulged in a more laudable zeal against, and contempt for, the paper money emissions of the Americans, in his strictures upon the government."

Among other collections which he made in natural history, it is mentioned that "one of them contained eleven hundred species of plants indigenous to America. He communicated to Dr. Mather a volume of the Philosophical Transactions, containing an account of the practice of inoculation at Constantinople, which led to the use of it at Boston in 1721." He also published an almanac in 1744, under the name of "Mercurius Novanglicanus ;" and of him Dr. Eliot says, "he wrote many political essays in the newspapers, which were generally filled with satirical remarks upon the magistrates, the clergy, the physicians and the people of New England."

The following very detailed circumstances attending his death and funeral may serve to give something like a fair impression of his social standing in the community at the time of his death, and also of the funeral customs prevailing a century and a quarter since. They are taken from a letter written by James Gordon, Esq., an intimate friend of Dr. Douglas, to Lieutenant Martin, to be communicated by him to the Doctor's relatives in England on his (Martin's) arrival in that country :

"About 1 o'clock in the morning (Oct. 21, 1752) he was sud-

denly taken with a fit of asthma, thereby suffocated, and was gone before any physician could be called to him, or any of his friends or intimates at the house where his boy he called his adopted son lived, kept with his mother. Upon the full hearing of this, John Ewing, Esq., Mr John Moffat, and I met, as being his most intimate acquaintances, and early that morning applied to the judge of probate, who granted us administration to take the keys of his rooms, etc., and open his desk, etc., and search for a will, which we did in presence of a notary public, the mother of his adopted son, and some creditable persons, but we could find none.

" There was found that morning in his desk a kind of deed, or gift, executed by him (about the time Admiral Knowles commenced suit against the Doctor, and caused attachments to be laid on all his real estate) in favor of his said adopted son, called William Douglas, of all the furniture, books, papers and writings, with his negro man Abba, which paper, or deed, is in the custody of the child's mother, called Mary Brown.

" After search being made, and finding no will, we ordered a coffin to be made for the corpse, and to be removed to his own mansion house, where he usually lodged, the evening following, which was Saturday; and on Sunday we got the corpse emboweled, as it was represented that it would not keep till such time as was necessary to prepare for the decent interment thereof, during which time we prepared a suit of mourning for his adopted son, escutcheons for his coffin, and hatchments to be affixed to his mansion house, and appointed pall-bearers, viz.: The Hon. Wm. Dammer, Esq., late Lieutenant-Governor; the Hon. Col. Paul Mascareine, Esq.; the Hon. Josiah Willard, Esq., Secretary to the Province; Thomas Leechmer, Surveyor-General: — Fairweather, Esq., and Mr. James Smith, whom, together with the present Lieutenant-Governor Phipps, and the Rev. Messrs. Welsted, Gray and Hooper, with us three and the adopted son, had gloves, rings and escutcheons; and his negro was put in mourning, as usual; and as the family where he died, viz., the child's mother, grandmother and two sisters, insisted on it, it is proposed to give each of them a suit of mourning and rings, which we were obliged to promise on condition the family would not appear in the funeral procession as chief mourners or relations, which they pretended a right to, and might revive and bring scandal, or obstruct the procession in such an

honorable method as we intended, so that only the child and one of his aunts, in quality of waiting maid on one hand, and the negro on the other, walked first after the corpse; next our three families, with his chief intimates and acquaintances, to the number of about fifteen families, as mourners; next the practitioners in physic in the town, with their wives, who had all kid gloves; then all his tenants, with their wives and children, had each gloves; and after followed promisefully a large number of people of note and distinction, by whom he was respected, the chief of whom were distinguished by having gloves sent to them.

" In the decentest manner he was followed by the above, together with a numerous attendance of chariots, coaches, etc., from his mansion house to the burying ground of King's Chapel, where he was interred in a brick tomb belonging to one Mr. Isaie Dec^{or}, an intimate friend of his. So far as we have proceeded, and at all convenient opportunities we are in search of a will, but can find none as yet among his papers, nor can we hear or find of any left in the hands of his acquaintances, tho' in his lifetime he constantly averred that he was never without a will, and seemed to reflect on the imprudence of those that neglected it; and yet we cannot so much as find out any one person that can say they were witnesses to any will made by the Doctor. When we come to take an inventory of his papers, etc., we shall make a more diligent search.

" As I am not acquainted with the relations of my dear deceased friend, I give you this account that you may inquire for them, and acquaint them of the circumstances relating to the affairs of the Doctor and what we have already done. And as you are well acquainted with all these our proceedings, and other circumstances relating to the affairs of the deceased, you will oblige us and the Doctor's friends in communicating them to the nearest relatives, that proper care may be taken in regard to the estate for their interest if no will is found. And you may assure them, on account of the great affection and esteem I always had for the deceased Doctor, my dear friend, I shall do everything in my power to serve his heirs or their representatives.

" I am, dear Martin,

Your most affectionate

(Signed)

JAMES GORDON."

This writer gives the valuation of the Doctor's estate at the time of his death, including his property in Boston and in Hampshire and Worcester counties, with his books, manuscripts and pamphlets, and his negro man Abba, at £2,932. Hon. John Ewing was appointed administrator, succeeded by Cornelius Douglas of Edinburgh, nephew of the Doctor, in 1753.

His funeral charges included three dozen men's and two dozen women's white lamb gloves, at £5 10s. ; eleven dozen gloves "for funeral," at £20 6s. ; mourning for Mrs. Orange's two daughters, £47 16s. 6d. The negro man ran away, and for "taking him up" the charge was 10s. 8d.

In the introduction to the second volume of his "Summary, Historical and Political," the author has the following pointed paragraph referring to some legal trouble in which he had been involved :

" The writer of this historical summary does not affect a studied elegance. This is a plain narrative of incontestible facts, delivered with freedom—a collection or commonplace of many years' observations, designed at first only for the writer's private amusement or remembrance. But at the desire of some friends it is published for the benefit of the public and for the use of future historians. *Deus nobis haec otia fecit.* As the writer is independent, being in no public office, nor ringleader of any party or faction, what he writes may be deemed impartial. If facts related in truth offend any magistrate, governor, commodore, or other great officer, he will not renounce impartiality and become cycophant."

In the purchase of the tract of land bounded on the Mendon Sherborn Grants, in 1723, he was associated with Habijah Savage, Esq., John Binning (merchant), William Tyler Brazier, Tyler Goldsmith and Benjamin Bouldson. The tract was divided into six parts on the 20th day of September, 1727.

Doctor Douglas prepared "A Plan of the Four Governments of New England, Showing the Townships in Each," from actual survey. It was published in London.

COLONEL EZEKIEL PRESTON.

Colonel Preston was an honest, straightforward man, of genuine business ability. He was square in all his dealings, and was possessed also of much executive talent, together with many singularly eccentric traits. Strictly honest himself, he admired and encouraged it in others. His likes and dislikes were exceedingly marked, promptly conceived, and as openly expressed. In his grist-mill, and indeed in every place where he had control or supervision, the influence of his strong and pronounced opinions was felt. He would not allow his workmen to "even" a measure of grain with their hands, but only with a "straight-edge." His motto, often expressed, was, "I would rather grind a grist toll free than take a kernel too much."

His accounts were kept in an open, plain hand, "debt" and "credit" with every man; and in making his charges and settling his accounts he used the utmost freedom in recording on his books his opinion touching the person with whom he was dealing, whether from casual acquaintance or based on longer observation. He always enjoyed a good joke, however, even when it was at his own expense. Generous and open-hearted, he was always ready to respond to the appeals of the needy or to reward the honest. When he left home for the Western journey detailed below, he settled his affairs with every man with whom he had an account, *except one*, for reasons best known to the parties interested.

He left quite full records of the views and feelings which his long-cherished habits of observation had begotten, and we feel that we can in no way so well bring out what sort of a man he was as to let him appear before the reader in the garb of his own writings. The first extract we give is from the very full journal of his experience as a traveler, having left his home for Columbus, Ind.:

May 7, 1827, 2 o'clock p. m.—"I now take the stage at my own door, to go to Columbus, county of Bartholomew, State of Indiana. . . . Went that night to Clark's stage tavern in Ashford, Conn." He reached Hartford the next day, whence he started for Albany, riding all night with 'some good company—some awful poor,' but got along very well, intirely contented."

At "Albana" (as he spells Albany, N. Y.), five days on his journey, he writes that he "enters a canal-boat—what they call

a "Marchant Pilot Line," at one and one-half cents a mile. Board me at nineteen per meal."

At Auburn, N. Y., besides visiting the State prison, he "went with Deacon Boll to see the theological seminary, where they make ministers! They had sixty-five of them on hand, part done, who looked and talked very well, and appeared to be worthy carriers; and no doubt they were!"

May 17.— "Went to jail in Canandagua, where William Morgan was confined. Went all over the jail—to the room where M. was in. Went up chamber, and spent about an hour with Lawton and Cheesbro, Royal Arch Masons, confined in jail by sentence of the court—Lawton two years, and Cheesbro one year. Found all Masons I conversed with spoke well of those two in prison. Found the people in that place have different opinions respecting where Morgan is gone to. . . . They say he was a dissipated fellow."

The following shows a relish for a good joke, always one of his characteristics:

May 22. (Near Buffalo, N. Y.)—"Went to Timothy Whiting's, and found him in the field. He didn't know me. I made a prisoner of him. He asked me what it was for. I told him for helping others kidnap Morgan. He declared he was innocent—wanted to get counsel. . . . Went home in order to go to Buffalo. I told him who I was, and gave him his liberty, and stayed with him that night. I think Tim is doing very well."

May 30. (In Pittsburg.)—" . . . In fact, they appear to me a making nearly everything in their works go by steam, from fire made by coal dug out of the ground close by, and sold to them all over the city for two and one-half cents per bushel; and they say that one bushel of that is worth two of coal made of wood. Most of the people use it for all their fires."

June 4.— "Started on a steamboat down the Ohio for Cincinnati. She run nine miles in one hour—struck a rock, broke in and sunk. They stuck in their old clothes as well as they could, pump and dipt water, but to no purpose. . . . Continued on deck forty-seven hours before even a keel-boat or anything suitable came down the river that I could go forward on my route."

June 10 (Sunday).—"In Wheeling, O., went to a very good Methodist meeting, and went to an evening meeting. I reconciled

myself remarkably well." The next day he says, "One place on the (river) bank they bile water into salt. They git it out of a hole, they say, bored in the ground 500 feet.

June 13. — "Now I say I was wide awake. The steamboat started at 9 in the morning, and glad was I, for I had lost 11 days by unavoidable disappointments. . . . Got to Merryetta 7 in the evening. The boat stopped, so dark and foggy, till morning. Slept pretty well all night on the floor by putting a straw each side of my hip bones." The second day after this he says the boat "went into the line of Contuckey at 8 o'clock, it being on our left, Ohio on our right."

He completes his journey June 21, in forty-five days' time, 1,363 miles, at a cost of \$32.27. In a letter to Mrs. Preston he expresses himself much pleased with the country and people — found the society there far better than he had any idea of, and said if he was not more than forty years old he would sell his mills and move out there. He often said if he could have one acre of such land as he found there in Massachusetts on his farm he would give \$500 for it.

His book accounts reveal perhaps still more strongly his peculiarities, and we permit a few of these also to speak for themselves. The first is as follows :

"Dr.	<i>Society of Mr. Holman's in Douglas.</i>	Cr.
Paid, in 1816, a town tax of	\$326.34.	In 1817, \$320.59.

A correct statement of incorrect doings in Mr. Holman's Religious Society in Douglas. I find, under No. 1 (there follows here quite a tabulated statement, which explains his allusions to "No. 1," &c.), names of people who were taxed for preaching. Under No. 2 for 1816; under No. 3 for 1817; under No. 4 either gain or lost; under No. 5 for what sum. At the very time Ezekiel Preston's poverty was increasing equal to the unreasonable tax put on him at that time, by reason of the destruction of cotton factories wherein he was greatly interested, . . . E. Preston was constantly informing the society that he was overtaxed in proportion to property, and begged of the assessors to deal honestly with him, and he would continue to be a good fellow in the society, and if not he should quit them; for Preston asked Deacon Balcome why he raised his tax and lowered other people's, and Balcome's answer was that he supposed that it was all done by reason of the fractions

in casting ; and this was all the information I could git out of him. David D —— was the other assessor, and I never considered worth while to ask *him* about it any more than I shlould why water runs down hill."

At the bottom of an entry in his ledger frequently occurs his opinion of the man whose name he records. Thus, in July, 1824, he closes his account with Old P—— : " Never to be trusted by me, for he is an awful lier!" " A poor old fellow!"

Miss Hannah Thayer fares better at his hands, for after charging her with money paid to her at sundry times, he adds, " You came to live in my family — stayed 6 weeks — a good girl, too."

Not so, however, with another, whose account current ends with " you came at night, July 2d or 3d. Your time is all out, for you are a good, smart girl, but at the same time you are not worth keeping, and I would not give you your board for all your unsteady work."

The next one has this for her " character : " " You came to live in my family Dec. 29. Lett off after working 7 weeks, at \$1 per week. All settled. This moderate child did not earn what she had, and I don't want *her* any longer!"

At the close of one entry an account running eleven years is closed with, " very well, he settled like an honest man, I found," leaving ground for inferring that he had formerly distrusted him.

" All is dead, all is lost," finishes another account.

Speaking of the difficulties before an executor in settling an estate with several heirs, he writes, " it is impossible for him to give any satisfaction to the heirs, for they want that which is as destitute of honesty as the devil is of holiness. April 10, 182—. I do absolutely write the above on principles of honesty, knowing their motives and doings a great while."

EZEKIEL PRESTON.

Before he started on his journey to Columbus he employed Lois and Fannie Southward to make him a suit of clothes, and, after enumerating the various garments made up, such as " a good wooleu coat," a " pare do. pantaloons," adding this item about their making, " good wooling and cutting all," he says, " I consider that any person who is a calculating on saving his property, and not too full of foolish pride, will git their clothes all cut and made by these very young women sewers. Young men who fail of

this are apt to have to borrow money to pay men-tailors' large bills for their folly ; and that is the way fools are always poor ! " A good card for those girls, whatever it may have been for the young men of that day.

An account with another man, which has written at the bottom " all settled for always," is supplemented with this stinging *nota bene* : " Nothing good in trading with a man who has been a prentice in the State's Prison ! "

Here is frankness for you, in earnest : " I have paid Z———, for spinning the mule yarns, and I do really think he has absolutely wasted in weaving of it half a ton of cops, which were tangled : average No. 12, worth 84c., \$940.80. At that time it was worth half price, as above, in cash — \$470.40. And I am thankful he did not waste it all, for that would have been a little worse yet. ~~He~~ He don't waste his own yarn so. I question who is to be trusted."

John N. W—— is posted thus : " Due me on balance, 35c., Oct. 8, 1825. This evening you was drowned — Oct. 8, 1825. Settled."

E—— C—— is credited " by discount in full, 1.84. E——— is a very honest fellow, but he is not to blame for that. He wouldn't be if he could help it ! "

After having recorded, " settled all accounts between us, and made even, fully to our satisfaction —Amen" (a frequently occurring finality in his ledger), after both signatures he appends this : " He is a mean man. No more trade with *you* ! " This seems hardly fair, in view of the explicit assertion, just before, of *full* satisfaction to both parties, and modifies not a little the force of the animadversions in which he indulges so profusely.

P—— T—— is both " Dr." and " Cr.," but no items given. Then this is appended : " All settled for always."

This singular man built a tomb in the Douglas Center burying ground, the top or roof of which consisted of a single granite slab. It was taken from a ledge in Uxbridge, and was so heavy that twenty-five pairs of oxen were required in hauling it to its destination.

Colonel P. was always very much interested in military displays. It is related that a general muster took place in Uxbridge on a certain occasion, of which he took the principal direction, and, accord-

ing to the testimony of some witnesses now living, it came near being a very grave affair. Early in the morning of the appointed day a company of Indians (white men, in full Indian costume and fully armed) were drawn up in line before the Preston Mill, at the Lower Village, for inspection, and also to be instructed in the part they were to take in the rare proceedings of the day. After passing a bucket of "black strap" along the line, of which the men partook quite freely, they were marched by the old pike to the scene of action, and took their stand in a thick belt of woods on the hill overlooking the spring tavern and the adjoining fields, where the military were going through their maneuvers. At a given signal the Indians made a sudden attack upon the militia, swooping down upon them with violent gesticulations and contortions of the body, accompanied with screams and yells in imitation of the Indian war-whoop, giving the whole scene the appearance of a terrible reality rather than a farce, especially to many if not all of those who were unfortunately in the ranks of the militia. All parties were soon engaged in a hand-to-hand combat, and in the very midst of the heat and excitement of the struggle a bucket of red paint was dexterously poured over the Colonel's white charger. Soon the rumor that "his horse had been shot" passed from one to another through the now thoroughly excited crowd of spectators, and the whole scene became one of the wildest imaginable, — but little short of what would have ensued had it been indeed a repetition of what has often in New England history proved a fearful reality.

Whether in the warlike group of Indians there were some who had old grudges to avenge, or whether the generous potations of fire-water had made the men quite uncontrollable in their frenzy, is not known; but it is well known that it required the most active exertions of the officers to prevent the affair from taking on a most sanguinary character. Colonel Preston enjoyed the scene to the fullest possible extent, under the circumstances, and had the pleasure at its close of footing the bill of expenses, depleting his pocket-book to the extent of \$400 at least.

GENEALOGY OF THE HILL FAMILY.

A MR. JOHN HILL, blacksmith by trade, was one of the early settlers of Plymouth Colony, for in the year 1632 he was named among those to whom Governor Bradford offered to give a dismission. He was in Dorchester in 1633, became a member of the Boston Artillery Company, and died in the year 1664. His wife's name was FRANCES.

CHILDREN.

1. John Hill 2d.
2. Frances, m. —— Austin.
3. Jona.
4. Mary, m. Thomas Breck.
5. Samuel, b. 1640.
6. Hannah, b. 1641; m. —— Fisher.
7. Mercy, b. 1642.
8. Ebenezer.

JOHN HILL 2d. His wife's name was HANNAH.

CHILDREN.

1. Samuel.
2. Abigail, b. Feb. 2, 1658; m. James Adams.
3. John, b. Feb. 2, 1661.
4. Maria, b. Oct. 28, 1662.
5. Eleazer, b. June 29, 1664.
6. Ebenezer.

SAMUEL HILL, son of John Hill, 2d and 3d generation, married HANNAH TWITCHELL Nov. 4, 1679.

CHILDREN.

1. Samuel, b. Nov. 18, 1680; d. Dec. 30, 1680.
2. Samuel, b. March 29, 1682.
3. Sarah, b. March 7, 1684.
4. Ephraim, b. Nov. 5, 1688. The first settler of Douglas.
5. Jona, b. Nov. 6, 1691.
6. Maria, b. July 15, 1696.
7. Hannah, b. —.
8. Dorothy, b. July 18, 1698.
9. Lydia, b. May 3, 1701.
10. Rachel, b. Dec. 12, 1703.

JOHN HILL, son of John Hill, 2d and 3d generation, married HANNAH ROCKET.

CHILDREN.

1. John.
2. Aaron.
3. Hannah, b. Aug. 9, 1702; m. William Mann.
4. Sarah, b. Nov. 11, 1705; m. —— Morse.
5. Samuel, b. Aug. 11, 1710.
6. James, b. March 3, 1712; d. May 11, 1729.

ELEAZER HILL, son of John Hill, 2d and 3d generation, married SARAH.

CHILDREN.

1. Eleazer, physician, b. Jan. 1, 1688; drew 53 acres of land in Douglas.
2. Sarah, b. Nov. 30, 1690.
3. Solomon, b. Dec. 27, 1691; drew 33 aeres of land in Douglas.

EBENEZER HILL, son of John Hill, 2d and 3d generation, married first MARY, and after her death SARAH.

CHILDREN.

1. Ebenezer, b. March 2, 1692; drew lands in Douglas as Ebenezer, Jr.
2. Nathaniel, b. Dec. 25, 1693; drew lands in Douglas; d. March 10, 1774.
3. David, b. June 15, 1695; drew lands in Douglas in the year 1730.
4. Moses, b. March 30, 1699; drew lands in Douglas by 2d wife.
5. Joseph, b. April 1, 1701.
6. Isaac, b. Feb. 28, 1704.
7. Lydia, b. Nov. 30, 1706.
8. Judith, b. June 3, 1710.

EPHRAIM HILL, son of Samuel Hill and his wife HANNAH TWITCHELL, and the 4th generation, married HANNAH SHEFFIELD June 15, 1715.

CHILDREN.

1. Caleb, b. May 23, 1716; m. Hannah ——.
2. Elizabeth, b. June 10, 1719.
3. Hannah, Feb. 4, 1725.

Deaths of Ephraim's children, and their wives' or husbands' deaths :

1. Caleb Hill d. March 25, 1788; Hannah Hill d. Feb. 17, 1764.
2. Elizabeth, d. —.
3. Hannah, d. —.

During the time that elapsed between the settlement of Capt. Ephraim Hill in New Sherborn, in 1721, and the incorporation of the town of Douglas, in 1746, there are not found any public or private genealogical records; but I find in the records of Douglas, after its incorporation, much evidence confirming the belief that Ephraim Hill had a number of sons besides Caleb. Ephraim Hill, Jr., Job Hill, David Hill and Daniel Hill were his coevals. In the history of the town of Sherborn Ephraim Hill is recorded as the first settled inhabitant in Douglas. The truth of the assertion, "Ephraim Hill was the first settler of Douglas," is demonstrated by the records of "the Proprietors" of a grant of land to the town of Sherborn by the General Court of Massachusetts Bay, which will be found under the extracts in the early chapters of this volume from the records of Sherborn.

Capt. Ephraim Hill filled many offices of trust in the town, and died April 18th, 1760, at the age of 72 years, and his widow Hannah Hill died in the year 1783, aged 92 years. Their last residence was in a small house a few rods north of the house in which Ephraim's great-great-grandson Caleb now resides.

CALEB HILL, 5th generation, son of Ephraim and Hannah his wife, married HANNAH ——

CHILDREN.

Bethiah Hill, b. March 31, 1742.
 James Hill, b. Sept. 22, 1744; m. Dorothy Learned.
 Caleb Hill, Jr., b. Oct. 5, 1746; m. Elizabeth Whitney.
 Aaron Hill, b. Aug. 30, 1750.
 Amos Hill, b. Nov. 11, 1752.

Moses Hill, b. Aug. 17, 1757; m. Dinah Robinson, b. March 30, 1759.

Abagail Hill, b. Aug. 14, 1759.

Azubah Hill, b. Aug. 29, 1761.

Date of death of Caleb Hill's children, also of husbands' or wives' deaths:

Bethiah Hill, d. —.

James Hill, d. —; Dorothy Hill, d. —.

Caleb Hill, Jr., d. —; Elizabeth Hill, d. —.

Aaron Hill, d. March 24, 1818.

Amos Hill, d. Oct. 22, 1756.

Moses Hill, d. Sept. 1, 1800; m. Dinah Hill, d. Aug. 16, 1851.

Abagail Hill, d. —.

Azubah Hill, d. —.

Capt. Caleb Hill was one of the leading men in the management of town business, conscientious in his intercourse with his fellow men, and a consistent member of the Congregational Church, occupying the office of deacon for thirty years. He was an innholder from his early days, and built and occupied the house as a hotel where his great-grandson Caleb Hill resides at the present time.

LIEUT. MOSES HILL. 6th generation, was the son of Capt. Caleb Hill and his wife HANNAH.

CHILDREN.

1. Azubah Hill, b. May 20, 1781; m. Benjamin Craggin, b. March, 1772.
2. Caleb Hill, b. Oct. 30, 1783; m. Lydia Marsh, b. March 21, 1788.
3. Lucinda Hill, b. Oct. 2, 1785; m. Silas Cummings, b. —, 1783.
4. Micah Hill, b. Sept. 27, 1787; m. Sally Marsh, b. Feb. 13, 1792.
5. Submit Hill, b. March 3, 1790; m. John Dudley, b. September 1790.
6. James Hill, b. Oct. 26, 1792; m. Sally H. Burden, b. May 7, 1796.

7. Benjamin C. Hill, b. Aug. 15, 1794; m. Dorothy Dudley, b. March 29, 1801.
8. Paris Hill, b. Sept. 8, 1796; m. Sarah Chapin, b. Jan. 21, 1806.

Date of deaths of Lieut. Moses Hill's issue, and to whom married:

1. Azubah, d. May 12, 1837; Benjamin Craggin, d. Nov. 4, 1851.
2. Caleb, d. May 28, 1851; Lydia Hill, d. Jan. 13, 1875.
3. Lucinda, d. Dec. 1, 1862; Silas Cummings, d. May 18, 1847.
4. Micah, d. June 20, 1836; Sally Hill (living).
5. Submit, d. Aug. 13, 1864; John Dudley, d. April 29, 1877.
6. James, d. April 17, 1872; Sally H. Hill, d. May 8, 1849.
7. Benjamin C., d. Feb. 23, 1851; Dorothy Dudley, d. —.
8. Paris, d. March 2, 1877; Sarah Hill, d. —.

MICAH HILL, 7th generation, son of Lieutenant Moses and his wife Dinah, married SALLY MARSH in the year 1809.

CHILDREN.

1. Moses Hill, b. March 17, 1810; m. Charlotte Taft Blush, b. May 14, 1809.
2. Aaron Marsh Hill, b. Sept. 4, 1812; m. Loiezer Lydia Emerson, b. Feb. 28, 1819.
3. William Robinson Hill, b. Feb. 10, 1815; m. Emely B. Wheclock, b. July 21, 1816.
4. Micah Hill, Jr., b. Feb. 6, 1817.
5. Paris H. Hill, b. June 15, 1818.
6. Luther Hill, b. Feb. 25, 1824; m. Mary Jane Carr, b. Sept. 8, 1833.
7. Calvin B. Hill, b. March 5, 1827; m. Laura Ann Beasom, b. May 6, 1835.
8. Sarah Elizabeth Hill, b. Oct. 11, 1831.

Date of deaths of Micah and Sally's issue; also of their husbands' or wives' deaths:

1. Moses, d. April 9, 1869; Charlotte, d. —.
2. Aaron M., d. —; Loiezer L., d. —.
3. William R., d. —; Emely B., d. —.

4. Micah, d. Feb. 16, 1817.
5. Paris H., d. —.
6. Luther, d. —; Mary Jane, d. —.
7. Calvin B., d. —; Laura Ann, d. —.
8. Sarah E., d. Sept. 5, 1833.

MOSES HILL, 8th generation, oldest son of Micah and Sally, married CHARLOTTE TAFT BLUSH May 9, 1832.

CHILDREN.

1. Marion Eliza, b. May 19, 1833.
2. Clara Malora, b. Jan. 30, 1841.
3. James Brainard, b. June 11, 1843.
4. William Clark, b. March 7, 1846.
5. William Brainard, Nov. 28, 1850.

Date of death of Moses' and Charlotte's issue; also of husbands' or wives' deaths:

1. Marion E., d. —.
2. Clara M., d. Oct. 14, 1842.
3. James B., d. April 12, 1847.
4. William C., d. Aug. 1, 1848.
5. William Brainard, d. —.

AARON MARSH HILL, 8th generation, son of Micah and Sally, married LOIEZER L. EMERSON May 1, 1837.

CHILDREN.

1. Christiania Sarah, b. June 28, 1838; Arthur James Dudley, b. May 7, 1839.
2. Marietta Sophia, b. June 17, 1841.
3. Chauncey Rice, b. Aug. 20, 1844.
4. Francelia Luvan, b. Nov. 30, 1847.
5. Henry Aaron, Oct. 22, 1849.

Date of deaths of Aaron M. and Loiezer L.'s issue; also of husbands' or wives' deaths:

1. Christiania S., d. —.
2. Marietta S., d. July 17, 1842.
3. Chauncey R., d. —.
4. Francelia L., d. Oct. 5, 1848.
5. Henry A., d. Nov. 23, 1849.

WILLIAM R. HILL, 8th generation, son of Micah and Sally, married EMELY B. WHEELOCK May 21, 1839.

CHILDREN.

1. Caroline Wheelock, b. May 15, 1840.
2. Laura Ann Fisk, b. Jan. 6, 1842.
3. Emely Frances, b. March 4, 1847.
4. Ellen Agnes, b. Oct. 1, 1848; m. Albert L. Fisher, b. March 10, 1846.

Date of deaths of William R. and Emely B.'s issue; also of husbands' or wives' deaths:

1. Caroline W., d. —.
2. Laura Ann F., d. Oct. 26, 1842.
3. Emely F., d. July 25, 1847.
4. Ellen Agnes, d. —; Albert L. Fisher, d. —.

PARIS H. HILL, 8th generation, son of Micah and Sally, unmarried.

LUTHER HILL, 8th generation, son of Micah and Sally, married MARY JANE CARR Oct. 14, 1857.

CHILDREN.

1. Sarah Elizabeth, b. Feb. 3, 1859.
2. Laura Jane, b. Nov. 19, 1860.

Date of deaths of Luther and Mary J.'s issue; also of husbands' or wives' deaths:

1. Sarah E., d. Feb. 26, 1859.
2. Laura J., d. —.

CALVIN B. HILL, 8th generation, son of Micah and Sally, married LAURA ANN BEASOM Nov. 12, 1856.

CHILDREN.

1. William Beasom, b. Feb. 7, 1858.
2. Clara Baldwin, b. March 9, 1862.

Date of deaths of Calvin B. and Laura A.'s issue:

1. William B., d. Sept. 26, 1877.
2. Clara B., d. March 9, 1866.

CHRISTIANIA S. HILL, 9th generation, daughter of Aaron M. and Loiezer L., married ARTHUR JAMES DUDLEY Nov. 12, 1861.

CHILDREN.

1. Walter John Hill Dudley, b. Aug. 23, 1862.
2. Guilford Chauncey Dudley, b. March 5, 1864.
3. Robert Arthur Dudley, b. Feb. 23, 1867.
4. Loiezer Eliza Dudley, March 7, 1870.
5. Ralph Edward Dudley, b. April 20, 1876.

Date of death of issue of Arthur J. and Christiania S., also those of their husbands or wives :

1. Walter J. H., d. —.
2. Guilford C., d. —.
3. Robert A., d. —.
4. Loiezer E., d. —.
5. Ralph E., d. —.

JAMES HILL, of the 6th generation, son of Caleb Hill, was born Sept. 22, 1744, and married DOROTHY LEARNED about 1768. The following were their issue : Bethiah, born Jan. 28, 1770, and married Mark Dodge, of Dudley. 2d. Ebenezer, born Nov. 22, 1771; married Betsey Whittemore. 3d. Jerusha, born Aug. 1, 1773, and married Anthony Butler. About the year 1774 the family moved to Dudley, Mass., where six more children were born (but their births are not recorded), as follows : 4th. Debora, who married Anthony Butler for his second wife. 6th. Dorothy, who married David Freeman, of Webster. 6th. James, who married Betsey Kingsbury. 7th. Ruth, who married Esek Chase, of Douglas. 8th. Tryphena, who married Abel Davis, of Oxford. 9th. Barnabas, who married Abigail Kingsbury. Ebenezer Hill died Oct. 16, 1852, and his wife Betsey May 10, 1854.

The following are the children of Ebenezer Hill and his wife Betsey, who are the 7th generation : 1. James Hill, born Dec. 14, 1795, died Jan. 29, 1875, aged 79 years $1\frac{1}{2}$ months. 2. William Hill, died Sept. 18, 1866, age 67 years. 3. Betsey Hill, born Dec. 11, 1812, died May 11, 1875. 4. Sarah Hill, living. 5. Learned Hill, died Sept. 21, 1831, aged 29 years, 9 months, 17 days.

JAMES HILL, of the 8th generation, son of Ebenezer and his wife Betsey, had the following children : 1. Delia C., born April

28, 1824; married Joseph Cutler, and have issue. 2. Aaron R., born Dec. 26, 1828. 3. James F. Hill, born Aug. 12, 1839, married, and has issue. 4. William G. Hill, born Oct. 15, 1840, married, and has issue. 5. Ellen E. Hill, born Nov. 20, 1856.

Sarah married S. Fuller. William and Learned Hill left no issue. Betsey Hill married George L. Winter Nov. 15, 1835; George L. was born Nov. 15, 1808, and died Feb. 23, 1856, leaving the following issue: 1. Harriet M., born Oct. 15, 1836, married, and has issue. 2. Sanford H., born Oct. 11, 1838, single. 3. George L., Jr., born Nov. 16, 1840, died Nov. 11, 1859. 4. Aurilar B. Winter, born April 4, 1854.

BARNABAS HILL, of the 7th generation, son of James Hill and grandson of Caleb Hill; married Miss ABAGAIL KINGSBURY, and the following are their issue: 1. Daniel K. Hill, born April 1, 1809, and married Mary Ann Fitts, who was born Oct. 24, 1822. 2. Abagail, who married Benjamin F. Gilmore. 3. Lucy, who married John Stone. 4. Elizabeth, who married Daniel Whitford. 5. Rufus Hill, born in Dudley March 15, 1811, and married Mary Florence.

DOROTHY HILL, daughter of James Hill, and granddaughter of Caleb Hill; was of the 7th generation, and married DAVID FREEMAN. They had the following issue, viz.: Ruth, Nancy, Joseph, Dorothy, Thamar, David, Oliver, and Jerusha.

TRYPHENA HILL, daughter of James Hill, and granddaughter of Caleb Hill; was of the 7th generation, and married ABEL Davis. They had the following issue: 1. Barnabas Davis, who married for his first wife the daughter of Minor Morse, of Douglas. 2. Abagail, who married Sylvester Phipps, of Oxford. 3. Sarah. 4. Lament, who married Albee, of Uxbridge. 5. Abel. 6. Diantha, who married Loren W. Cady, of Oxford, who was born March 22, 1822, and died Aug. 19, 1865. Diantha was born March 4, 1822. 7. John M.

DANIEL K. HILL, of the 8th generation, son of Barnabas Hill and his wife MARY ANN, had for their issue George K. Hill, who married Emma Fitts.

DIANTHA DAVIS, of the 8th generation, daughter of Tryphena Hill Davis, and husband, LOREN W. CADY, had the following children: 1. George D. Cady, born Sept. 20, 1847, and died Aug. 22, 1849. 2. William C. Cady, born June 29, 1851. 3. Flora A. J. Cady, born Aug. 18, 1861.

JAMES F. HILL, son of James Hill, of the 8th generation, was born Aug. 12, 1839, and married LUCY SMITH BURGE of Michigan, Aug. 9, 1866, who was born March 17, 1838. Issue, Frank Burge Hill, born Jan. 18, 1870. James F. Hill graduated at Kalamazoo College, June, 1863, and received from that institution the title of A. B. at the time of his graduation. He also graduated at Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary in 1866. He received the title of A. M. from Kalamazoo College —, 1866, and was ordained pastor over the Baptist Church in Norwalk, O., Sept. 4, 1866, and remained there nearly four years. Thence he removed to and settled over a church at Muskegon, Mich., Sept. 1, 1870, and is there at the present time. He has baptised one hundred and thirty-seven persons, officiated at one hundred and twenty-eight funerals, and married eighty-six couples.

WILLIAM GILBERT HILL, son of James Hill and Sarah his wife, married KATE C. THOMPSON, of Richmond, Va., Nov. 20, 1867, who was born Sept. 6, 1848. Issue, William Hill, born July 10, 1871; Clarence Edward Hill, born June 8, 1876. William G. Hill became engaged as a merchant in the hide and leather trade in Boston in 1865, and has continued in the same to the present time.

GENEALOGY OF THE HUNT FAMILY.

THE Hunts of Douglas are descended from Ezekiel Hunt, a blacksmith, who came to the town more than one hundred years ago. He was the son of Ezekiel Hunt, of Concord, of the third generation from the first settler.

WILLIAM HUNT, of Concord, born 1605; married ¹ ELIZABETH BEST, died 1661; married ² MERCY RICE, 1664.

CHILDREN.

1. Nehemiah, b. 1631; d. March 6, 1718.
2. Samuel, b. 1633.
3. Elizabeth, m. — Barron.
4. Hannah, b. 1640.
5. Isaac, b. 1647; d. Dec. 12, 1680.

SAMUEL HUNT, of Ipswich, son of William, born 1633; married ELIZABETH REDDING.

CHILDREN.

1. Samuel, b. Nov. 17, 1657; d. Jan. 11, 1743.
2. William, b. April 23, 1660; d. April 29, 1660.
3. Elizabeth, b. May 29, 1661; m. — Palmer.
4. William, b. 1663; d. Dec. 12, 1747.
5. Joseph, b. Oct. 28, 1665.
6. Peter, b. Aug. 8, 1668; d. young.
7. Peter, b. May 14, 1670; d. under 21 years.

WILLIAM HUNT, 2d, of Ipswich, son of Samuel, born 1663; married ¹ SARAH NEWMAN June 9, 1684; married ² ROSE NEWMAN; published March 6, 1724.

CHILDREN.

1. Sarah, b. June 6, 1685; m. — Riggs.
2. William, d. Aug. 16, 1753.
3. Agnes, m. — Heard.
4. Mary, m. — Ingerson.
5. Abigail, m. — Hodgkins.

6. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 26, 1694 ; m. —— Davis.
7. Rebecca, b. April 21, 1697 ; m. —— Smith.
8. Ezekiel, b. 1699 ; d. Aug. 11, 1700.
9. Hannah, b. July 4, 1701.
10. Dorothy, b. Aug. 13, 1703 ; m. —— Davis.
11. Mehitable, b. July 12, 1705 ; m. —— Blackstone.
12. Ruth, b. May 22, 1708 ; m. —— Smith.
13. Ezekiel, b. July 15, 1710 ; m. ¹ —— Berry. ² —— Hodgkins.

EZEKIEL HUNT, of Ipswich, son of William 2d, born 1710 ; married ¹ SUSANNA BERRY, published April 15, 1732 ; married ² ELIZABETH HODGKINS, published March 8, 1743.

CHILDREN.

1. Ezekiel, 2d, b. April 6, 1735 ; d. Jan. 25, 1803.
2. Susanna, b. Oct. 17, 1736.
3. Nathaniel, b. Sept. 15, 1738.
4. William, b. March 28, 1741.
-
5. Joseph, b. 1744 ; d. Nov. 11, 1771.
6. Isaac.
7. Rebecca, b. 1746 ; m. —— Roberts.

EZEKIEL 2d, of East Douglas, son of Ezekiel, born 1735 ; married EUNICE WHITE May 27, 1761.

CHILDREN.

1. Susanna, b. Jan. 5, 1762.
2. William, b. Jan. 12, 1764 ; d. Nov. 15, 1832.
3. Judith, b. 1766 ; m. —— Trask.
4. Ezekiel, b. 1771 ; d. March 7, 1849.
5. Joseph, b. 1773 ; m. —— Balcome.
6. Oliver, b. 1775.
7. Otis, b. 1778.
8. Eunice, b. 1781 ; m. —— Balcome.
9. Clark, b. 1783 ; m. ¹ —— Alexander, ² —— Pickering.

At this point we take the Douglas line of Hunts (the descendants of Joseph, Oliver, Eunice and Clark,) and trace it down to the present time :

JOSEPH HUNT, of East Donglas, son of Ezekiel, born 1773; married BETSEY BALCOME May 29, 1799.

CHILDREN.

1. Merric, b. Feb. 23, 1800; d. 1829.
2. Sally, b. 1802; m. —— Northam.
3. Betsey, b. Dec. 23, 1804; d. Feb. 6, 1805.
4. Joseph, b. March 16, 1809.
5. John B., b. Oct. 11, 1812.

MERRIC HUNT, son of Joseph, born 1800; married REBECCA CARPENTER; published Nov. 15, 1823.

CHILDREN.

1. Elona C., b. Oct. 6, 1824; m. —— Bursley.
2. Sabra, b. Nov. 5, 1825; d. early.

ELONA C., daughter of Merric, born 1824; married SAMUEL C. BUSRLEY, of Northbridge, May 22, 1859.

No children.

SALLY, daughter of Joseph, born 1802; married JOSEPH NORTHAM Oct. 1, 1820.

CHILDREN.

1. Sally Maria, b. June 17, 1821; m. —— Taft.
2. Joseph Francis, d. young.
3. Betsey E., b. Dec. 19, 1823; m. —— Taft.
4. Mary Whitman, d. young.

SALLY MARIA, daughter of Sally, born 1821; married SAMUEL N. TAFT May 2, 1843.

CHILD.

Josephine Maria, b. Feb. 2, 1844; d. Feb. 28, 1844.

BETSEY E., daughter of Sally, born 1823; married SAMUEL N. TAFT Sept. 7, 1846.

CHILDREN.

1. George Henry, b. June 28, 1849.
2. Josephine Maria, b. March 10, 1852.
3. William Northam, b. April 11, 1857.

GEORGE HENRY TAFT, son of Betsey E., born 1849 ; married ¹ MARY J. GOODMAN Aug. 28, 1871, d. Nov., 1871 ; married ² MARY J. REED.

CHILD.

1. Arthur R., b. Jan. 28, 1877, by Mary J. Reed.

JOSEPH HUNT, of East Douglas, son of Joseph, born 1809 ; married ¹ SARAH WHITCOMB Aug. 11, 1839 ; married ² SARAH L. ADAMS Sept. 15, 1869.

CHILDREN.

1. Mary E., b. Dec. 16, 1832 ; m. —— Taft.
2. Luke Livingston, b. Aug. 16, 1834.
3. Emma Rachel, b. Nov. 12, 1842 ; m. —— Converse.
4. William Whitecomb, b. Dec. 6, 1846 ; d. Aug. 22, 1848.
5. Willard Whitecomb, b. Oct. 15, 1855.

6. Grace Louise, b. Nov. 14, 1870.

MARY E., daughter of Joseph, born 1832 ; married NELSON F. TAFT, of Lowell ; published May 2, 1854.

CHILDREN.

1. Mary Nora. }
2. Emma Flora. }

Twins.

LUKE LIVINGSTONE HUNT, son of Joseph, born 1834.

EMMA RACHEL, daughter of Joseph, born 1842 ; married ENOCH CONVERSE.

WILLARD WHITCOMB HUNT, son of Joseph, born 1855.

JOHN B. HUNT, of East Douglas, son of Joseph, born 1821 ; married ANN B. PECK.

CHILD.

- Josephine C., b. May 14, 1834 ; d. Jan. 7, 1842.

OLIVER HUNT, of East Douglas, son of Ezekiel, born 1775 ; married ¹ DIADEMA WHITING June 29, 1797 ; married ² PHEBE BALCOME Jan. 28, 1802.

CHILDREN.

1. Warren, b. April 30, 1799; m. — Kelley.
2. Otis Whitney, b. July 19, 1801; d. Dec. 21, 1858; m. — Cummings.
3. Diadema, b. Aug. 19, 1802; m. — Stone.
4. Anderson, b. Jan. 31, 1804; m. Forbush and Chamberlain.
5. Austin, Nov. 24, 1807.
6. Oliver, b. Nov. 28, 1809; m. — Forbush.
7. Leander B., b. July 15, 1812; m.¹ — Nourse, ² — Hatchet.
8. Harriet N., b. Nov. 21, 1814; m. — Hutchins.

WARREN HUNT, of East Douglas, son of Oliver, born 1799; married MARTHA KELLEY July 12, 1821.

CHILDREN.

1. Francis Warren, b. Aug. 2, 1827; m. — Balcome.
2. Martha Jane, b. Jan. 30, 1830; d. Nov. 23, 1837.
3. Caroline Augusta, b. Sept. 7, 1833; m. — Bryant.

FRANCES W. HUNT, son of Warren, born 1827; married EUNICE D. BALCOME May 22, 1849.

CHILDREN.

1. Warren Lyman, b. May 2, 1851.
2. Henry Frank, b. Jan. 8, 1853.
3. M. Jennie, b. Jan. 16, 1857; m. — Elwell.
4. Sumner Balcome, b. Nov. 19, 1861.

M. JENNIE, daughter of Francis W., born 1857; married JOSEPH A. ELWELL, of Woonsocket, Nov. 2, 1876.

CHILD.

1. Albert Francis, b. March 30, 1878.

CAROLINE AUGUSTA, daughter of Warren, born 1833; married GEORGE P. BRYANT Jan. 12, 1854.

CHILDREN.

1. Carrie Hunt, b. March 15, 1856.
2. Paul Lincoln, b. Oct. 15, 1868.

OTIS W. HUNT, son of Oliver, born 1801; married SUBMIT CUMMINGS.

CHILDREN.

1. Charles Edwin, b. July 25, 1824; d. Jan. 10, 1826.
2. Edwin Augustus, b. Feb. 25, 1826; d. May 8, 1857.
3. William, b. April 4, 1828; m. —— Balcome.
4. Franklin L., b. Sept. 1, 1834; m. —— Graves.
5. Mary Louise, b. Feb. 13, 1839; m. —— Waite.
6. Otis W., b. Nov. 13, 1849.

EDWIN AUGUSTUS HUNT, son of Otis W., born 1826; married MARY A. JOSLYN, 1848.

CHILDREN.

1. Edgar A., b. Nov. 9, 1854.
2. Edwin A., b. June, 1856.

WILLIAM HUNT, son of Otis W., born 1828; married LAURA A. BALCOME May 22, 1849.

CHILDREN.

1. Charles E., b. June 1, 1851.
2. Walter B., b. July 15, 1854.
3. Josephine L., b. Aug. 9, 1857.
4. Robert W., b. Jan. 28, 1859; d. March 13, 1859.

DIADEMA, daughter of Oliver, born 1802; married LUTHER STONE 1825.

CHILD.

1. Louensia Augusta, b. 1826; m. —— Lincoln.

LOUENSIA AUGUSTA, daughter of Diadema, born 1826; married CHARLES LINCOLN.

ANDERSON HUNT, son of Oliver, born 1807; married¹ ELIZA FORBUSH May 18, 1831; married² NANCY CHAMBERLAIN May 30, 1842.

CHILDREN.

1. Lysander Perry, b. Sep. 3, 1832; m. —— Batcheller.
2. Charles Anderson, b. June 23, 1834; m. —— Chamberlain.
3. Harlan Page, b. July 6, 1836; m. —— Cunliff.
4. Ellen Eliza, b. March 3, 1843.

5. Anna Francelia, b. Nov. 11, 1845.
6. George Warren, b. Nov. 11, 1847.

LYSANDER P. HUNT, son of Anderson, born 1832; married MINERVA A. BATCHELLER, 1857.

CHARLES A. HUNT, son of Anderson, born 1834; married SARAH CHAMBERLAIN, of Boston, Oct. 20, 1859.

CHILDREN.

1. Arthur Chamberlain, b. Oct. 11, 1866.
2. Clarence Mellen, b. June 17, 1870.

HARLAN P. HUNT, son of Anderson, born 1836; married SARAH LOUISE CUNLIFF Nov. 26, 1863.

CHILDREN.

1. Nellie E., b. Oct. 23, 1865.
2. Emma L., b. March 20, 1874.

GEORGE W. HUNT, son of Anderson, born 1847; married JOSEPHINE M. TAFT, daughter of Newell Taft, Nov. 14, 1878.

OLIVER HUNT, son of Oliver, born 1809; married PERSIS G. FORBUSH May 10, 1832.

CHILDREN.

1. Julia Ann, b. July 19, 1833; m. —— Howe.
2. Helen Maria, b. Feb. 22, 1835; d. Aug. 30, 1838.
3. Mary Elizabeth, b. April 19, 1837; d. Nov. 15, 1838.
4. Sarah Elizabeth, b. Jan. 30, 1843; d. Sept. 5, 1843.
5. Anna Olivia, b. July 27, 1845; d. Aug. 14, 1845.

JULIA ANN, daughter of Oliver, born 1833; married ELIJAH HOWE, Jr., Jan. 3, 1857.

CHILD.

1. Oliver, b. 1860.

LEANDER B. HUNT, son of Oliver, born 1812; married ¹ LYDIA B. NOURSE Nov. 8, 1836; married ² MARY H. HANCHET Oct. 27, 1852.

CHILDREN.

1. Antoinette Eliza, b. Oct. 25, 1839; m. —— Thayer.
2. Louis Herbert, b. June 21, 1846; d. Oct. 2, 1846.

3. Herbert Eugene, b. Oct. 29, 1848 ; m. —— Palmer.
4. Alfred Epher, b. March 31, 1855 ; m. —— McQuesten.
5. Arthur Leander, b. Aug. 7, 1856 ; d. April 23, 1860.
6. Mary Toby, b. Nov. 21, 1857 ; d. Nov. 14, 1858.

ANTOINETTE E., daughter of Leander B., born in 1839 ; married LUCIUS M. THAYER Sept. 7, 1864.

CHILDREN.

1. Walter Nourse, b. April 8, 1870.
2. May Hunt, b. Oct. 29, 1873.
3. Daisy Lillian, b. Feb. 10, 1877.

HERBERT E. HUNT, son of Leander B., born ——, 1848 ; married AMELIA PALMER, at Boston, May 29, 1870.

CHILDREN.

1. Mabel Gertrude, b. June 11, 1871 ; d. Sept. 9, 1871.
2. Bertha Grenville, b. Aug. 17, 1873.
3. Elizabeth Baker, b. Feb. 9, 1876.

ALFRED E. HUNT, son of Leander B., born ——, 1855 ; married MINNIE T. MCQUESTEN, of Nashua, N. H., Oct. 29, 1878.

HARRIET N., daughter of Oliver, born ——, 1814 ; married CHARLES HUTCHINS, published Oct. 12, 1837.

CHILDREN.

1. Alice Ann, b. Feb. 14, 1839 ; d. April 22, 1861.
2. George Francis, b. Oct. 5, 1841 ; m. ¹ —— Bodkin ; ² —— Fairbanks.
3. Harriet Augusta, b. June 15, 1844 ; m. —— Richards.
4. Charles Henry, b. Jan. 13, 1847 ; m. —— Knowles.
5. Oliver Clay, b. Feb. 21, 1850.
6. Jessie Gertrude, b. Oct. 1, 1859.

GEORGE F. HUTCHINS, son of Harriet N., born 1841 ; married ¹ ANNIE L. BODKIN Dec. 28, 1869 ; married ² EDNA P. FAIRBANKS May 12, 1875.

CHILDREN.

1. Charles Francis, b. Feb. 1, 1871.
2. Willie Lee, b. Jan. 27, 1873.
3. Henry Talbot, b. Feb. 3, 1877.

HARRIET A., daughter of Harriet N., born 1844; married SETH RICHARDS Oct. 3, 1871.

C. HENRY HUTCHINS, son of Harriet N., born 1847; married LILA E. KNOWLES Sept. 2, 1873.

CHILD.

1. Arthur Knowles, b. 1878.

EUNICE, daughter of Ezekiel, born 1781; married ELLIS BALCOME.

CHILDREN.

1. Sumner, b. Sept. 23, 1799; m. —— Knapp.
2. Eunice, b. Feb. 23, 1808; m. —— Dudley.
3. Relief, b. Aug. 3, 1810; m. —— Luther.

SUMNER BALCOME, son of Eunice, born 1799; married LAURA KNAPP, of Bridgeport, Conn.

CHILDREN.

1. Brigham, m. Julia Balcome.
2. Emily, m. Nathan Sprague.
3. Laura A., m. William Hunt.
4. Eunice D., m. F. W. Hunt.
5. Sumner W., m. Lizzie Walls.
6. Hattie A., m. Edgar Spinney.
7. Jennie, m. —— Hooker.
8. Mary Elizabeth, m. —— Blinn.

EUNICE, daughter of Eunice, born 1808; married WILLARD DUDLEY.

CHILDREN.

Edwin, Francis, and Betsey.

RELIEF, daughter of Eunice, born 1810; married JEREMIAH LUTHER.

CHILDREN.

1. Eliza G., b. Aug. 8, 1831; m. —— Hazelton.
2. Marcus M., b. Sept. 1, 1833; m. —— Mannehan.
3. Marion R., b. Nov. 14, 1836; m. —— Calden.
4. Alphonso, b. Oct. 13, 1838; m. —— Emmons.
5. Jeremiah E., b. Sept. 27, 1843; d. Oct. 14, 1863.
6. Jane S., b. Aug. 16, 1847; m. —— Oakes.
7. Hannah H., b. July 29, 1850; d. Sept. 23, 1850.

ELIZA G., daughter of Relief, b. 1831; married WILLIAM HAZELTON.

CHILD.

1. Charles Edward, b. May 8, 1855.

MARCUS M. LUTHER, son of Relief, born 1833; married ELLEN M. MANNEHAN.

CHILD.

1. Alice Eliza, b. July 15, 1874.

MARION R., daughter of Relief, born 1836; married THOMAS J. CALDEN.

CHILDREN.

1. Walter A., b. Feb. 29, 1857.
2. Etta E., b. Nov. 26, 1859.
3. Eddie L., b. July 13, 1861; d. Oct. —, 1861.

ALPHONSO LUTHER, son of Relief, born 1838; married EMMA A. EMMONS.

CHILDREN.

1. Helen, b. Aug. 14, 1868.
2. Julia Annie, b. Dec. 29, 1874.

JANE S., daughter of Relief, born 1847; married JONAS OAKES Nov. 22, 1870.

CHILDREN.

1. Charles Francis, b. Aug. 13, 1871.
2. Freddy Jonas, b. April 23, 1877.

CLARK HUNT, of Danby, Vt., son of Ezekiel, born 1783; married ¹ZILPHIA ALEXANDER, published Dec. 8, 1805; married ²CYRENE PICKERING March 12, 1811.

CHILDREN.

1. Celia A., b. April 28, 1805; m. —— Smith.
2. Harriet, b. Feb. 13, 1807; m. —— Buxton.
3. Caroline, b. Feb. 28, 1812; m. —— Coggeshall.
4. Hiram, b. Oct. 6, 1814.
5. Homer P., b. Aug. 30, 1816.
6. Zilphia, b. Oct. 9, 1819; m. —— Cook.
7. Cyrene, b. Jan. 24, 1821; m. —— Vallet.
8. Clark, b. Sept. 29, 1823; d. Nov. 4, 1859.

9. Venner, b. May 2, 1827; d. Feb. 21, 1828.
10. Nelson V., b. Feb. 17, 1829; d. April 2, 1840.

HOMER P. HUNT, son of Clark, born 1816; married ¹ MARY D. DAVIS May 9, 1841; married ² MARY J. HODGES Nov. 29, 1848. CHILDREN.

CHILDREN.

1. Mary E., b. 1841; d. July 6, 1842.
2. Homer P., b. July 1844; d. Aug. 8, 1844.
3. Lewis H., b. June 13, 1853; d. Oct. 2, 1859.
4. Howard N., b. Aug. 16, 1855; d. Feb. 18, 1858.

GENEALOGY OF THE THAYER FAMILY.

THOMAS THAYER, of Braintree, Mass., and MARGERY — his wife; were from England.

CHILDREN.

1. Thomas.	3. Shadrack.
2. Ferdinand.	

FERDINAND THAYER, son of Thomas, married HULDAH HAYWARD, of Braintree, 1752.

CHILDREN.	
1. Sarah.	5. Naomi.
2. Huldah.	6. Thomas.
3. Jonathan.	7. Samuel.
4. David.	8. Isaae.

CAPT. THOMAS THAYER, son of Ferdinand, married MARY ADAMS, of Mendon, 1838.

CHILDREN.	
1. Mary.	6. Elizabeth.
2. Thomas.	7. John.
3. Samuel.	8. William.
4. Temperance.	9. Margaret.
5. David.	10. Jemima.

SAMUEL THAYER, son of Captain Thomas, born 1696; married ¹SARAH FARMER, of Uxbridge, May 3, 1754; married ²SARAH WALKER.

CHILDREN.

1. Amos.	5. Martha.
2. Jabez	6. Eunice.
3. Asa.	7. Louisa.
4. Lois.	8. Nahnm.
—	
9. Stephen.	11. Mary.
10. Samuel.	

ASA THAYER, son of Samuel, born 1761; married MARY MURDOCK, of Newton, Mass., April, 1780.

CHILDREN.

1. Olive, b. Aug. 18, 1781; m. Ezekiel Taft.	
2. Clinton, b. April 27, 1784; m. Betsey Carter.	
3. Nancy, b. April 11, 1786; d. July, 1852; m. Arnold Taft.	
4. Royal, b. March 19, 1788; m. Hannah Seagrave.	
5. Collins, b. April 7, 1790; m. Almira Taft.	
6. Sullivan, b. April 3, 1792; m. ¹ Charlotte Mowry, ² Ruth	
—	
7. Emery, b. Feb. 19, 1794; m. Susan Taft.	
8. Lois, b. Oct. 3, 1796; m. George Minot.	
9. Asa, b. Sept. 2, 1799; m. Chloe Chapin.	
10. Turner, b. Feb. 2, 1802; m. Lydia Batcheller.	
11. Mary, b. Sept. 4, 1803; m. Clark Sumner.	
12. Lonisa, b. April 14, 1805; d. 1828.	

OLIVE, daughter of Asa, b. 1781; married EZEKIEL TAFT Nov. 29, 1804; died April 24, 1821.

No children.

CLINTON THAYER, son of Asa, born 1784; married ¹BETSEY CARTER Jan., 1805; married ²ICE MORSE, 1824.

CHILDREN.

1. Eliza, b. 1818.	
2. Sarah, b. 1820.	
3. Charles, b. 1821; d. 1838.	
—	
4. Clinton.	
5. Margaret Ann.	

NANCY, daughter of Asa, born 1786; married ARNOLD TAFT; died July, 1852.

ROYAL THAYER, son of Asa, born 1788; married HANNAH SEAGRAVE June, 1812.

CHILDREN.

1. Catherine, b. June 21, 1813; d. Aug. 8, 1844.
2. Sarah Ann, b. Oct. 7, 1814; m. —— Riddle.
3. Charlotte A., b. Sept. 18, 1817; m. —— Rogerson.
4. William B., b. July 21, 1818; d. Nov. 20, 1828.
5. Hannah A., b. March 28, 1822; m. —— Armsburg.
6. Sylvia W., b. March 8, 1824.
7. William W., b. May 1, 1827; m. M. S. Giles May 25, 1853.
8. Royal W., b. Jan. 18, 1828; d. April 15, 1828.
9. Mary Aldrich, b. March 14, 1830; m. —— Galthart.
10. Royal 2d, b. Dec. 18, 1832; m. —— Galthart.

SARAH ANN, daughter of Royal, born 1814; married HENRY RIDDELL Oct. 1835.

CHILDREN.

1. William Henry, b. Jan., 1839.
2. Edwin Henry, b. —— 1841.
3. Catherine S., b. —— 1844.
4. Calvin H., b. Jan., 1850.
5. Willie Thayer, b. Feb., 1853.

CHARLOTTE A., daughter of Royal, born 1817; married ROBERT ROGERSON Sept. 5, 1850.

CHILD.

1. Alice A., b. —— 1851; m. —— Brown.

ALICE A., daughter of Charlotte A., born 1851; married JOHN F. BROWN Oct. 31, 1878.

HANNAH A., daughter of Royal, born 1822; married A. ARMSBURG Dec. 4, 1844.

CHILDREN.

1. Catharine, b. June 30, 1846; d. July, 1848.
2. Kate P., b. June 7, 1850.

MARY A., daughter of Royal, born 1830; married NATHAN GALTHART Aug. 25, 1852.

CHILDREN.

1. Ada Isabella, b. Nov. 20, 1854; d. Nov. 9, 1861.
2. Francis Cornelia, b. Sept. 13, 1859.
3. Anna Mary, b. Oct. 14, 1864.

ROYAL THAYER 2d, son of Royal, born 1832; married CORNELIA K. WATERS May 25, 1859.

CHILDREN.

1. Herbert, b. May 9, 1860; d. Nov. 19, 1860.
2. Carroll, b. Aug. 10, 1862.

COLLINS THAYER, son of Asa, born 1790; married ALMIRA TAFT.

CHILDREN.

1. Susan Mary Adeline.
2. Elmira Virginia Elizabeth Collins.
3. Olive.
4. James Munroe.

SULLIVAN THAYER son of Asa, born 1792; married ¹CHARLOTTE MOWRY Sept. 6, 1814; married ²RUTH MOWRY Jan. 17, 1877.

CHILDREN.

1. Alonzo, born Sept. 12, 1815; died Feb. 12, 1816.
2. Austin, b. March 3, 1819; d. Jan. 27, 1826.
3. Sullivan Taft, b. April 17, 1820.
4. Charlotte M., b. Nov. 28, 1821; m. —— Wiggin.
5. Mary Adie, b. Jan. 10, 1824; d. Jan. 27, 1826.
6. Edwin S., b. June 5, 1826; m. —— Barstow.
7. Asa, b. June 2, 1828; d. 1849.
8. Henry H., b. March 13, 1832.
9. George Flagg, b. March, 1834; d. Feb. 22, 1855.
10. Harriet L., b. Aug. 2, 1839.
11. Mary Jane, b. Aug. 22, 1841.
12. Herbert M., b. Feb. 6, 1843.

CHARLOTTE M., daughter of Sullivan, born 1821; married SAMUEL W. WIGGIN.

CHILD.

1. Ella Francis, b. May 22, 1848.

EDWIN S. THAYER, son of Sullivan, born 1826; married NANCY BARSTOW Feb. 28, 1850.

CHILD.

1. Helen Louise, b. Feb. 28, 1854.

EMERY THAYER, son of Asa, born 1794; married SUSAN TAFT Sept. 4, 1816.

CHILDREN.

1. Malora Lovina, b. Sept. 2, 1819; m. —— Cummings.
2. Matilda Anu, b. Sept. 24, 1820; m. —— Potter.
3. Ezekiel Taft, b. Nov. 21, 1823; m. —— Cook.
4. Susan A., b. Oct. 1, 1826.
5. Georgiana, b. July 6, 1827.
6. Angeline L., b. Aug. 10, 1830.
7. Angenetta, b. Aug. 17, 1832.
8. Georgiana, 2d, b. May 23, 1838.

MALORA L., daughter of Emery, born 1819; married CALEB CUMMINGS Jan. 31, 1841.

CHILDREN.

1. Francis A., b. Jan. 1, 1842.
2. Florence E., b. June 1, 1848.

FLORENCE ELLEN, daughter of Malora L., born 1848; married BYRON STOCKWELL, Nov. 27, 1871.

CHILDREN.

1. Bertha C., b. Aug. 17, 1873.
2. Harry L., b. June 23, 1877.

MATILDA A., daughter of Emery, born 1820; married Dr. ALLAN POTTER Nov. 6, 1845.

CHILD.

1. Frank, b. Sept., 1852.

EZEKIEL T. THAYER, son of Emery, born 1823; married MARY COOK Nov. 29, 1848.

CHILDREN.

1. Clara Emergene, b. July 20, 1849; m. —— Taft.
2. Ella J., b. May 29, 1851.
3. Eva A., b. Nov. 26, 1852; m. —— Hopkins.

CLARA E., daughter of Ezekiel T., born 1849; married LEWIS W. TAFT.

CHILD.

1. Leo Maud, b. Nov. 29.

EVA A., daughter of Ezekiel T., born 1857; married HENRY T. HOPKINS.

CHILD.

1. Willard E., b. Oct., 1878.

GEORGIANNA, daughter of Emery, born 1838; married NOAH H. JONES Nov. 24, 1854.

CHILDREN.

1. Herbert W., b. March 8, 1855; m. —— Heath.
2. Ernest W., b. Feb. 4, 1860; d. Aug. 14, 1863.
3. Wilton A., b. Oct. 12, 1865.
4. Lonie S., b. Sept. 28, 1874.

HERBERT W. JONES, son of Georgiana; m. Emma P. Heath, Dec. 24, 1876.

CHILD.

1. Florence S., b. Jan. 20, 1878.

ANGELINE L., daughter of Emery, born 1830; married EDWIN ALDRICH Nov. 20, 1849.

CHILD.

1. Viola, m. Malcolm Rogers.

LOIS, daughter of Asa, born 1796; married GEORGE MINOT Jan. 7, 1818.

CHILD.

1. Charles Thayer, b. July 30, 1810.

ASA THAYER, 2d., son of Asa, born 1799; married CHLOE CHAPIN Sept. 24, 1827.

CHILDREN.

1. Andrew Jackson, b. Jan. 19, 1829 ; m. —— Knapp.
2. Charles A., b. July 24, 1830 ; d. in California May 2, 1856.
3. Francis H., b. June 8, 1832 ; d. Jan. 6, 1852.
4. Annie F., b. Feb. 3, 1835 ; m. —— Shadlow.
5. Ella G., b. Jan. 8, 1837 ; m. —— Wyman.
6. Etta E., b. April 6, 1838 ; m. —— Alger.
7. Lucius M., b. Feb. 18, 1841 ; m. —— Hunt.
8. Walter G., b. Sept. 23, 1842 ; d. Jan. 3, 1859.

ANDREW JACKSON THAYER, son of Asa, 2d., born 1829 ; married MARY A. KNAPP Dec. 16, 1852.

CHILDREN.

1. Frank Henry, b. Sept. 3, 1854 ; d. May 12, 1857.
2. Fannie E., b. March 30, 1856 ; d. Feb. 6, 1858.
3. Helen L., b. Dec. 20, 1858.
4. Anna Josephine, b. June 23, 1863.

ANNIE F., daughter of Asa, 2d, born 1835 ; married WILLIAM L. SHADLOW Sept. 18, 1855.

ELLA G., daughter of Asa, 2d, born 1837 ; married ISAAC J. WYMAN April 25, 1865.

CHILD.

1. Mary T., b. June 18, 1866.

ETTA E., daughter of Asa, 2d, born 1838 ; married AMASA ALGER.

CHILD.

1. Katie.

LUCIUS M. THAYER, son of Asa, 2d, born 1841 ; married ANTOINETTE E. HUNT Sept. 7, 1864.

CHILDREN.

1. Walter Nourse, b. April 8, 1870.
2. May Hunt, b. Oct. 29, 1873.
3. Daisy Lillian, b. Feb. 10, 1877.

TURNER THAYER, son of Asa, born 1802 ; married LYDIA BATCHELLER 1823.

CHILDREN.

1. Laurie, b. Oct. 18, 1824; m. —— Hammond.
2. Louisa H., b. Nov. 5, 1827; m. ¹ —— Parker, ² —— ——.
3. George C., b. July 30, 1830; m. —— Greeley.
4. Mary B., b. May 17, 1835; m. —— Steere.
5. Edward T., b. Aug. 13, 1839; d. March 5, 1841.
6. Olive E., b. Aug. —, 1840; d. Oct. 7, 1840.
7. Edward L., b. March 14, 1843.

LAURIE, daughter of Turner, born 1824; married JOHN C. HAMMOND Feb. 27, 1846.

CHILDREN.

1. Wilberforce B., b. April 24, 1855.
2. Millie Belle M., b. Sept. 17, 1856.

LOUISA H., daughter of Turner, born 1827; married PHILO PARKER Oct. 5, 1847.

CHILDREN.

1. Walter E., b. Jan. 16, 1850.
2. Fred. T., b. Jan. 17, 1856.

GEORGE C. THAYER, son of Turner, born 1830; married SARAH A. GREELEY July 1, 1848.

CHILDREN.

1. Byron T., b. April 8, 1849.
2. Cora G., b. Aug. —, 1855.
3. Leroy E., d. Dec. 30, 1862.

MARY, daughter of Asa, born 1803; married CLARK SUMNER Sept. 23, 1832.

CHILD.

1. Sullivan C., b. Feb. 30, 1836.

ISAAC THAYER, son of Ferdinando; married ¹ MERCY WARD; married ² MARY —— 1793.

CHILDREN.

1. Mary.	3. Ebenezer.
2. Isaac.	4. Comfort.

5. Mary.	9. Samuel.
6. John.	10. Joseph.
7. Nathaniel.	11. Ichabod.
8. Moses.	

JOSEPH THAYER, son of Isaac; married ¹SARAH BALCOME 1741; married ²RACHEL RICHARDSON 1765.

CHILDREN.

1. Joseph.	5. Thaddeus.
2. Rhoda.	6. George.
3. Sarah.	7. Sarah, 2d.
4. John.	8. Martha.
—	
9. Sophronia Assenith.	11. Zylphia.
10. Isaac.	12. Lydia.

JOHN THAYER, son of Joseph; married DACY RICHARDSON 1776.

CHILDREN.

1. Sarah.	4. Joseph.
2. Aurilla.	5. Phebe.
3. John.	6. Marvel.

SARAH, daughter of John, born 1777; married EZEKIEL WOOD Feb. 21, 1799.

JOHN THAYER, Jr., son of John, born 1787; married RUTH MOWRY Dec. 12, 1810.

CHILDREN.

1. Mowry R., b. April 27, 1811; m. —— Morse.
2. Stephen D., b. Dec. 26, 1813; m. —— Nichols.
3. Arvilla, b. Aug. 9, 1816; m. —— Richardson.

MOWRY R. THAYER, son of John, Jr., born 1811; married HARRIET MORSE May 1, 1838.

CHILDREN.

1. Chester M., b. Dec. 31, 1839; m. —— Brown.
2. Lucy A., b. April 9, 1841.
3. John R., b. March 9, 1845; m. —— Holmes.

CHESTER M. THAYER, son of Mowry R., born 1839 ; married SUSAN A. BROWN Dec. 3, 1863.

CHILD.

1. Harriet Louise, b. Dec. 31, 1875.

JOHN R. THAYER, Esq., son of Mowry R., born 1849 ; married SARA CHARLOTTA HOLMES Jan. 30, 1873.

CHILDREN.

1. Henry Perrin, b. Nov. 25, 1873.
2. John Mowry, b. Jan. 4, 1876.

STEPHEN D. THAYER, son of John, Jr., born 1813 ; married LUCY E. NICHOLS.

CHILDREN.

1. David Nichols, b. Dec. 10, 1844.
2. John Mowry, b. March 16, 1847.
3. Arvilla Richardson, b. Feb. 4, 1850.
4. Charles Frederick, b. Nov. 6, 1852.

ARVILLA R., daughter of Stephen D., born 1850 ; married GEORGE THURSTON June 22, 1869.

ARVILLA, daughter of John, Jr., born 1861 ; married MOWRY RICHARDSON Dec. 13, 1834.

CHILDREN.

1. John Thayer, b. July 4, 1836.
2. Ruth Ann, b. March 20, 1843.
3. Henry Chapin, b. March 9, 1858.

JOSEPH THAYER, Esq., son of John, born 1790 ; married CHLOE TAFT, of Uxbridge, Sept. 3, 1818.

CHILDREN.

1. Sarah R., b. July 15, 1819 ; m. —— Chapin.
2. Susan, b. April 15, 1821.
3. Levi Lincoln, b. Nov. 10, 1825.
4. Edward, b. May 10, 1830 ; m. ——.
5. Louisa, b. Sept. 10, 1836 ; m. —— Chapin.

SARAH R., daughter of Joseph, born 1819; married Hon. HENRY CHAPIN Oct. 7, 1839.

CHILD.

1. Henry, b. Sept. 10, 1847; d. July 2, 1848.

LOUSIA A., daughter of Joseph, born 1836; married Hon. HENRY CHAPIN May 23, 1871.

PHEBE, daughter of John, b. 1792; m. BENJAMIN BUFFUM 1817.

CHILD.

1. Sarah, b. July 4, 1818.

SARAH, daughter of Phebe, born 1818; married THOMAS BUXTON.

CHILDREN.

1. Phebe.
2. Elbridge.
3. Stephen.

CAPT. MARVEL THAYER, son of John, married LUCINDA ALDRICH, of East Douglas, April 27, 1820.

CHILDREN.

1. Joseph Mowry, b. Nov. 17, 1821; m. —— Arnold.
2. Chloe Taft, b. Sept. —, 1822; m. —— Brown.
3. Sarah Smith, b. Feb. 20, 1825; m. —— Southwick.
4. Lucinda, b. July 8, 1827; m. —— Southwick.
5. Diantha, b. Oct. 7, 1829; died young.
6. John Slater, b. May 18, 1832.

JOSEPH M. THAYER, son of Captain Marvel, born 1821; married PRUTIA M. ARNOLD May, 1843.

CHILDREN.

1. Smith, b. Aug. 24, 1848; m. —— Brosto.
2. Emergene, b. Dec. 11, 1852.
3. John, b. Aug. —, 1855.
4. Ellen b. Oct. 15, 1857.
5. Emerline E., b. Oct. 18, 1861.

SMITH THAYER, son of Joseph M., born 1848; married MARY BROSTO March 18, 1874.

CHLOE T., daughter of Captain Marvel, born 1822; married SMITH BROWN Jan. 1, 1838.

CHILDREN.

1. Thomas E., b. Jan. 7, 1841.
2. Harriet.
3. Kate.
4. Dana, b. April 28, 1849.
5. Chloe S., b. 1850.

SARAH S., daughter of Captain Marvel, born 1825; married LUKE SOUTHWICK Dec. 20, 1846.

CHILDREN.

1. Diantha A., b. April 13, 1847; d. Sept. 20, 1848.
2. Elsie M., b. March 27, 1848; m. —— Arnold.
3. Chloe F., b. March 31, 1850; m. —— Morrill.
4. Marvel W., b. June 4, 1857.

ELSIE M., daughter of Sarah S., born 1848; married LYMAN T. ARNOLD Jan. 19, 1869.

CHLOE F., daughter of Sarah S., born 1850; married LEROY D. MORRILL Jan. 1, 1873.

LUCINDA, daughter of Captain Marvel, born 1827; married LOVELL SOUTHWICK April 4, 1853.

CHILDREN.

1. John, b. Dec. 26, 1854; d. Nov. 25, 1855.
2. Manly, b. March 16, 1856; d. Sept. 12, 1865.
3. Edward, b. Oct. 31, 1857; d. Aug. 20, 1858.
4. Wellington, b. Oct. 15, 1859.
5. Louisa, b. Feb. 22, 1864; died young.
6. Ada May, b. Sept. 2, 1868; d. Sept. 28, 1868.

GENEALOGY OF THE WALLIS FAMILY.

CHILDREN OF THE FIRST GENERATION.

BENJAMIN WALLIS, of Douglas, born 1723 ; died Dec. 25, 1814 ; married LYDIA DUDLEY, of Sutton, born 1728 ; died Oct. 23, 1820.

CHILDREN.

1. Lydia, b. Sept. 10, 1748 ; d. 1820 ; m. Josiah Humes.
2. Benjamin, Jr., b. March 4, 1751 ; d. Jan. 11, 1821 ; m. Sarah Thayer.
3. David, b. Oct. 16, 1753 ; d. May 20, 1827 ; m. Bial Albee.
4. Mercy, b. Feb. 12, 1756 ; d. Oct. 24, 1824 ; m. Capt. Ben. Dudley.
5. Martha, m. Daniel Hunt.
6. Samuel, b. June 12, 1758 ; d. Jan. 2, 1848 ; m. Hannah Dudley.
7. James, b. Aug. 28, 1761 ; d. Aug. 24, 1845 ; m. Chloe Humes.
8. Jonathan, b. Feb. 26, 1765 ; d. Feb. 28, 1765.
9. Aaron, b. Sept. 12, 1768 ; d. Aug. 9, 1845 ; m. Prudence Aldrich.
10. Peter, b. Jan. 22, 1770 ; d. Sept. 17, 1775.

CHILDREN OF THE SECOND GENERATION.

BENJAMIN WALLACE, Jr., first son of Benjamin and Lydia, b. March 4, 1751 ; married SARAH THAYER Feb. 17, 1777 ; died Feb. 25, 1838.

CHILDREN.

1. Lydia, b. Feb. 23, 1778 ; d. July 28, 1865 ; m. E. Mack-entire.
2. Peter, b. Dec. 22, 1779 ; d. Oct. 29, 1846 ; married ¹ Hannah Hunt ; married ² Lucy Woodbury.
3. Benjamin, b. May 28, 1782 ; d. May 28, 1864 ; m. Annie Thayer.
4. Sarah, b. July 10, 1785 ; d. March 1, 1819 ; m. Samuel Dudley.

5. Joseph, b. Sept. 24, 1788; d. Oct. 14, 1857; m. Prudence Wallis.
6. Moses, b. March 17, 1793; d. Nov. 14, 1842.
7. Rufus, b. Feb. 24, 1797; d. Oct. 22, 1853; m. Molly Paine.

DAVID WALLIS, 2d son of Benjamin and Lydia, born 1753; married BIAL ALBEE, born 1756; died April 29, 1831.

CHILDREN.

1. David, b. May 16, 1780; d. July 5, 1854; m. Sybil Balcome.
2. Olive; b. Sept. 10, 1781; m. Ebenezer Cragin.
3. Jonathan, b. Feb. 12, 1785; d. April 13, 1861; m. Polly Balcome.
4. Willard, b. Dec. 10, 1787; d. Dec. 22, 1832; m. Joanna Wallis.
5. Prudence, b. June 13, 1794; m. David Balcome.

SAMUEL WALLIS, 3d son of Benjamin and Lydia; died Jan. 2, 1848; married HANNAH DUDLEY Feb. 21, 1851.

CHILDREN.

1. William, b. Feb. 20, 1784; d. Nov. 4, 1847; m. Lydia Dudley.
2. Zylpha, b. Aug. 14, 1786; d. Oct 29, 1857; m. Ezra Morse.
3. Samuel, b. May 16, 1789; d. Aug. 7, 1856.
4. Timothy, b. Oct. 14, 1791; d. Aug. 17, 1850; m. Charlotte Balcome.
5. Hannah, b. May 10, 1794; m. Fuller Marsh.
6. Nancy, b. Feb. 17, 1797; d. Oct. 22, 1871; m. Alvah White.
7. Polly, b. Feb. 12, 1800; d. Oct. 27, 1878.
8. John, b. Feb. 29, 1802; d. Oct. 13, 1878; m. Mary A. Logee.
9. Dudley, b. March 17, 1804; d. Jan. 17, 1876; m. Mary A. Wallis.
10. Salem, b. Jan 2, 1808; m. ¹ Cynthia A. Hazelton; m. ² Maria L. Flagg.
11. Lorinda, b. Jan. 21, 1810.
12. Julia, b. April 10, 1814; d. Nov. 14, 1842.

JAMES WALLIS, 4th son of Benjamin and Lydia, born 1761; married CHLOE HUMES; died July —, 1840.

CHILDREN.

1. Naham, b. July 30, 1781; d. Aug. 28, 1844, at Hardwick; m. ¹Susanna Joslin; married ²Zylphia Turner.
2. Ezra, b. Feb. 23, 1783; d. July 20, 1849, at Webster; m. ¹Debora Phipps; married ²Hannah —.
3. Martha, b. Sept. 3, 1785; d. Feb. 15, 1870, in Webster; m. — Kingsbury.
4. James, Jr., b. Dec. 18, 1789; d. Aug. 4, 1875, at Brookfield; m. Nancy Kingsbury.
5. Chloe, b. Dec. 31, 1799; d. Nov. 9, 1833, at Pelham; m. — Hayden.
6. Charlotte, b. June 8, 1802; d. March 8, 1850, at Pelham; m. Austin Conkey.

AARON WALLIS, 6th son of Benjamin and Lydia, born 1768; married PRUDENCE ALDRICH; born July 7, 1769; died Aug. 28, 1845.

CHILDREN.

1. Prudence, b. July 6, 1792; d. Oct. 13, 1854; m. Joseph Wallis.
2. Joanna, b. Feb. 2, 1796; d. Feb. 28, 1858; m. Willard Wallis.
3. Aaron A., b. Sept 16, 1799; d. June 11, 1845; m. ¹Aurilla Aldrich, ²Submit Humes.
4. Mercy, b. Feb. 23, 1807; m. James A. Prentice.

MERCY, 2d daughter of Benjamin and Lydia Wallis, died Oct. 24, 1824; married Capt. BENJAMIN DUDLEY, died Oct. 24, 1831.

CHILDREN.

1. Anna, m. — Rich.
2. Samuel, Jr., m. Sarah Wallis.
3. Benjamin, d. Sept. 29, 1828; m. ¹Polly Putnam, ²— Nye.
4. Mercy, d. Feb. 27, 1871.
5. Polly.
6. Lydia, d. Feb. 18, 1852; m. Wm. Wallis.
7. Martha, m. — Putnam.

MARTHA, 3d daughter of Benjamin and Lydia Wallis, married **DANIEL HUNT**.

CHILDREN.

1. Lydia, removed to the West.
2. Phebe, m. ¹— Kinney, ²— Boyden.
3. John, b. April 8, 1793; m. Huldah Knowlton.
4. Hannah, b. 1796; d. Feb. 13, 1818; m. Peter Wallis.
5. Patty, m. Royal Mann.
6. Mary, b. Aug. 26, 1799; d. Jan. 2, 1875, at South Douglas,

CHILDREN OF THE THIRD GENERATION.

PETER WALLIS, 1st son of Benjamin and Sarah, born 1779; married ¹ **HANNAH HUNT** of Douglas, died Feb. 13, 1818; married ² **LUCY WOODBURY** of Charlton, died April 15, 1819.

CHILDREN.

1. Peter H., b. March 22, 1814; d. June 9, 1876.
2. Julia Ann, b. April 15, 1816; d. in infancy.
3. Jnlia, m. Henry Sisson.
-
4. Lucy, b. May 28, 1821; m. Daniel Tucker.
5. Sarah, b. Jan. 15, 1824; d. 1853; m. Uranus Johnson.

BENJAMIN WALLIS, 2d son of Benjamin and Sarah, born 1782; married **ANNA THAYER**.

CHILD.

1. Waldo.

JOSEPH WALLIS, 3d son of Benjamin and Sarah, born 1788; married **PRUDENCE WALLIS** April 23, 1811.

CHILDREN.

1. Dexter, b. Jan. 8, 1812; d. Sept. 16, 1852.
2. Mason, b. June 24, 1814; d. Sept. 18, 1852.
3. Harriet, b. Aug. 29, 1816; d. April 9, 1878; m. Elbridge G. Wallis.
4. Joseph T., b. July 23, 1819; m. Harriet M. Thompson.
5. Prudence, b. July 29, 1824; d. Sept. 11, 1854.
6. Lydia, b. Aug. 11, 1827; d. July 14, 1857; m. Charles White.

7. George, b. Jan. 1, 1830; d. Dec. 1, 1830.
8. Ira, b. April 5, 1832; m. Mary E. Young.
9. Andrew J., b. May 2, 1835; m. ¹ Hattie M. Learned, ² Mary M. Blair.

MOSES WALLIS, 4th son of Benjamin and Sarah, born 1793; was never married, but adopted Elbridge G. (son of Samuel and Assenith Smith), whose name was changed to *Wallace*.

Elbridge G. Wallace married Harriet A. Wallis, daughter of Joseph and Prudence, May 6, 1846.

RUFUS WALLIS, 5th son of Benjamin and Sarah, born 1797; married MOLLY PAINE; born April 22, 1802; died April 29, 1867.

CHILDREN.

1. Stephen P., b. June 26, 1827; d. July 21, 1859.
2. Benjamin G.; m. ¹ Elizabeth Paine; m. ² Amelie J. Mosie; m. ³ Fanny Luke.
3. Elmira, m. Simeon Staples.
4. Mary A., m. Henry Morse.

LYDIA, 1st daughter of Benjamin and Sarah, born 1797; married ALPHEUS MACKENTIRE.

CHILD.

1. Lydia, d. March 4, 1869.

SARAH, 2d daughter of Benjamin and Sarah, born 1785; married SAMUEL DUDLEY; published Feb. 3, 1805.

CHILDREN.

1. Samuel, b. Dec. 24, 1805; d. Nov. 25, 1869; m. Alger.
2. Sarah, b. Nov. 15, 1807.
3. Azubah, b. Aug. 7, 1810; m. Oliver W. Adams, Jan. 4, 1835.
4. Benjamin, b. Nov. 7, 1813.
5. Nelson, b. Oct. 16, 1816; m. Betsey Elliot.

DAVID WALLIS, 1st son of David and Bial, born 1780; married SYBIL BALCOME, born 1781; married June 24, 1801.

CHILDREN.

1. Jesse, b. Nov. 22, 1803; d. Oct. 5, 1861; m. ¹S. Aldrich; m. ²Catharine Thompson.
2. Ebenezer, b. March 17, 1806; d. Feb. 21, 1878; m. Nancy Reed.
3. Maria, b. April 28, 1812; married Jesse Morse.
4. David, b. Feb. 11, 1823; m. Susan Stearns.

JONATHAN WALLIS, 2d son of David and Bial; born 1785; married POLLY BALCOME, born Jan. 19, 1792.

CHILDREN.

1. Mary Ann, b. Feb. 13, 1814; d. Sept. 3, 1875; m. ¹Freeman Bigelow; m. ²Dudley Wallis.
2. Nelson, b. Aug. 26, 1816; d. Nov. 19, 1841.
3. Elmira, b. 1828; d. Feb. 28, 1829.

WILLARD WALLIS, 3d son of David and Bial; died Dec. 23, 1832; married JONANNA WALLIS Nov. 26, 1815; died Feb. 28, 1858

CHILDREN.

1. Phebe, m. Marvel Prentice.
2. Mary, b. April 12, 1822; d. Aug. 19, 1875; m. William A. Dudley.

OLIVE, 1st daughter of David and Bial; born 1781; married EBENEZER CRAGGIN.

CHILDREN.

1. Elmira, m. Isaac Murphy.
2. Willard, d. young.
3. Prudence, d. young.
4. Luther T., m. Betsey Aldrich.
5. Benjamin, m. —.
6. Cynthia, m. — Learned.

PRUDENCE, 2d daughter of David and Bial, born 1794; married DAVID BALCOME, killed by the falling of a tree Dec. 6, 1838.

CHILDREN.

1. Fanny J., b. June 6, 1815.
2. Prudence, b. March 29, 1828; m. Levi Fitts.
3. Willard W., b. March 4, 1831; m. Betsy Clark.
4. Wellington, b. Feb. 27, 1833; m. Vashti Hodgkins.

WILLIAM WALLIS, 1st son of Samuel and Hannah, born 1784; married **LYDIA DUDLEY** Nov. 29, 1810; died Feb. 18, 1852.

CHILDREN.

1. Frederick, b. April 19, 1816; m. Phebe Adams.
2. Lydia, b. May 31, 1821; m. William J. Wellman.

TIMOTHY WALLIS, 3d son of Samuel and Hannah, born 1791; married **CHARLOTTE BALCOME** Nov. 28, 1818; died Dec. 8, 1863.

CHILD.

1. Nancy A., b. 1821; d. Jan. 2, 1846; m. Linus Young.

JOHN WALLIS, 4th son of Samuel and Hannah, born 1802; married **MARY ANN LOGEE** April 24, 1834; born July 30, 1810.

CHILDREN.

1. Laura A., b. Jan. 15, 1832.
2. Mary L., b. Nov. 15, 1834; d. Aug. 24, 1837.
3. George M., b. Aug. 6, 1836.
4. John W., b. July 30, 1846; d. Aug. 7, 1848.
5. Henry D., b. July 28, 1850.

SALEM WALLIS, 6th son of Samuel and Hannah, born 1808; married ¹ **CYNTHIA ANN HAZELTON** Oct. 29, 1840; married ² **MARIA L. FLAGG**.

No children by first wife.

CHILD.

1. Cynthia, b. Jan. 21, 1849; m. Wm. Church.

ZYLPHIA, 1st daughter of Samuel and Hannah, died Oct. 29, 1857; married **EZRA MORSE** Aug. 20, 1807; died Jan. 28, 1853.

CHILDREN.

1. Hannah, b. Dec. 9, 1807 ; m. Nelson Potter Dec. 8, 1830.
2. Submit, b. April 17, 1811 ; m. Nelson Potter Sept. 10, 1834.
3. Sally, b. July 22, 1813 ; m. Ebenezer Tuttle April 27, 1839.
4. Harriet, b. Jan. 10, 1816 ; m. Reuben Yeats.
5. John W., b. Jan. 11, 1820 ; m. Huldah White.
6. Brigham, b. June 1, 1822 ; m. ¹ Sarah Lawrence, ² Maria L. Humes.
7. Samuel, b. Sept. 3, 1825 ; d. Aug. 26, 1857.
8. Ezra, b. Nov. 7, 1827 ; m. Marion Smith.
9. Henry, b. April 4, 1832 ; m. Mary Wallis.

HANNAH, 2d daughter of Samuel and Hannah, born 1794 ; married FULLER MARSH Dec. 4, 1814 ; born Nov. 3, 1789 ; died May 30, 1839.

CHILDREN.

1. Judson, b. Oct. 22, 1816 ; m. Sarah M. Jepherson April 1, 1841.
2. Thomas, b. April 19, 1831 ; resides in Minnesota.

NANCY, 3d daughter of Samnel and Hannah, died Oct. 22, 1871 ; married ALVAH WHITE, died Sept. 2, 1846.

CHILDREN.

1. Danforth, d. in Lancaster, Pa.
2. Mary A., married ¹ Elijah Bigelow ; married ² —— Weeks ; d. May 20, 1821.
3. Dandrich, resides in Pennsylvania.
4. Nelson, d. in Waltham ; m. Mary Green.
5. Howard, d. in Nebraska ; m. Sophia Remly.
6. Julia Ann, m. Silas Dudley.

NAHUM WALLIS, 1st son of James and Chloe, died Aug. 28, 1844 ; married ¹ SUSANNA JOSLYN ; married ² ZYLPHIA.

CHILDREN.

1. Maria.
2. Nahum, Jr., resides in Otter River, Mass.
3. Toba, resides in Providence, R. I.

4. Brigham, resides in Ashburnham.
5. James.
6. Earle. —
7. Mary, resides in Gardiner, Mass.
8. Frances, resides in Meriden, Conn.
9. Franklin, resides in Orange, Mass.
10. Austin, resides in Worcester, Mass.
11. Sumner, resides in Worcester, Mass.
12. Hattie, resides in Worcester, Mass.

EZRA WALLIS, 2d son of James and Chloe, died July 20, 1849; married ¹ DEBORAH PHILLIPS; married ² HANNAH RAWSON, of Norwich, Conn.

CHILDREN.

1. Celestia, m. —— Wilder.
2. Martha.

JAMES WALLIS, Jr., 3d son of James and Chloe, died Aug. 4, 1875; married NANCY KINGSBURY.

CHILDREN.

1. Julia Ann, b. March 16, 1815; d. Oct. 26, 1820.
2. Laura K., b. Jan. 11, 1821; m. L. H. Thompson.

MARTHA, 1st daughter of James and Chloe, died Feb. 15, 1870; married JOSEPH KINGSBURY.

CHILDREN.

1. David, resides in Chicago, Ill.
2. Joseph, resides in Webster, Mass.
3. Lucy.

CHLOE, 2d daughter of James and Chloe, died Nov. 9, 1833; married —— HAYDEN, of Pelham.

CHILDREN.

1. Charles.
2. Caroline.
3. Josephine, d. in Worcester; m. —— Rice.
4. Milo.

CHARLOTTE, 3d daughter of James and Chloe; married AUSTIN CONKEY; died March 8, 1850.

Four children.

AARON A. WALLIS, only son of Aaron and Prudence, born 1799; married ¹ AURILLA ALDRICH Sept. 26, 1824, died May 22, 1826; ² SUBMIT HUMES Nov. 14, 1832, born June 30, 1807, died Aug. 5, 1865.

CHILDREN.

1. Aurilla, b. May 22, 1826; d. Nov. 12, 1838.
2. Milton, b. July 3, 1833; d. Sept. 29, 1836.
3. Marcus M., b. April 14, 1837, resides in Casey, Iowa; m. Lola A. Cook.
4. Luretta, b. March 1, 1839.
5. Mary A. Webster, b. Sept. 1, 1841; m. Otis M. Clark.

MERCY, 3d daughter of Aaron and Prudence, born 1807; married JAMES A. PRENTICE April 3, 1832.

CHILDREN.

1. Lusatia, b. May 21, 1837; d. Jan., 1838.
2. George Wallis, b. Jan. 29, 1839.
3. Marietta, b. Oct., 1841; d. Sept., 1843.
4. Altha L., b. Dec., 1842; d. 1843.
5. Elton A., b. 1847; d. Sept., 1849.
6. Luther Q., b. July, 1850; m. —— Tellotson, March, 1871.

CHILDREN OF THE FOURTH GENERATION.

LUCY W., 1st daughter of Peter and Lucy, born 1821; married SAMUEL H. TUCKER Sept. 11, 1843.

CHILDREN.

1. Jonas W., Downer Grove, Illinois; m. Isabella Hammond Oct. 15, 1872.
2. Mary L., m. Jason West, March, 1867.
3. Julia S., m. Albert R. Jones, Oct. 8, 1873.
4. Frank D., West Sutton; m. Mary A. Bullard Jan. 2, 1878.

5. Hattie E., Dudley; m. Abel Marsh, Nov. 21, 1877.
6. Sarah A.
7. Martha A.
8. George N.
9. Ellen L.

SARAH, 2d daughter of Peter and Lucy Wallis, born 1824; married URANUS JOHNSON.

CHILDREN.

1. Henry.
2. Sarah, m. —— Putnam.

JOSEPH T. WALLIS, 3d son of Joseph and Prudence, born 1819; married HARRIET M. THOMPSON Jan. 2, 1856.

CHILDREN.

1. Orissa A., b. Nov. 18, 1856.
2. Willie R., b. Sept. 8, 1860.

IRA WALLIS, 4th son of Joseph and Prudence, born 1832; married MARY E. YOUNG Aug. 12, 1863.

CHILD.

1. Charles Edson, b. July 30, 1864.

ANDREW J. WALLIS, 5th son of Joseph and Prudence, born 1835; married ¹ HATTIE N. LEARNED June 20, 1858; married ² MARY M. BLAIR, of Maine, May 11, 1875.

CHILD.

1. Lillia M., b. Jan. 14, 1867; d. June 18, 1867.

HARRIET A., 1st daughter of Joseph and Prudence, born 1816; married ELBRIDGE G. WALLIS May 6, 1846.

CHILDREN.

1. Munro M., b. June 4, 1849.
2. Ellen F., b. Aug. 24, 1850; m. W. L. Reynolds Oct. 4, 1871.
3. Sarah J., b. Sept. 26, 1852; m. Bowers Davis.

LYDIA, 3d daughter of Joseph and Prudence, born 1827; married CHARLES WHITE March 26, 1856.

CHILD.

1. Sarah Ellen, b. April 11, 1857.

BENJAMIN G. WALLIS, 2d son of Rufus and Molly; married ¹ELIZABETH PAYNE; married ²AMELIA J. MOSIE; married ³FANNY METCALF.

CHILDREN.

1. Charles Henry, b. Feb. 25, 1855.
2. Frank D., b. Aug. 21, 1857.
3. One child; d. in infancy.

ELMIRA, 1st daughter of Rufus and Molly; married SIMEON STAPLES.

CHILD.

1. One daughter; d. in infancy.

MARY A., 2d daughter of Rufus and Molly; married HENRY MORSE June 5, 1854.

CHILDREN.

1. Fred.	3. Josie.
2. Willie.	4. Eddie.

JESSE WALLIS, 1st son of David and Sybil, born 1803; married ¹S. ALDRICH March 3, 1833; married ²CATHERINE THOMPSON July 15, 1852.

CHILD.

1. Harriet M., b. May 23, 1853; m. —— Benson.

EBENEZER WALLIS, 2d son of David and Sybil, born 1806; married NANCY REED Oct. 18, 1827.

CHILDREN.

1. Laura Ann, m. John Esten July 1, 1847.
2. Elmira, m. C. M. Sprague Nov. 1, 1849.

DAVID WALLIS, 3d son of David and Sybil; married SUSAN STEARNS.

CHILDREN.

1. Sybil Maria, b. May 27, 1843; d. Oct. 27, 1846.
2. Susan S., b. May 28, 1845; d. Sept. 28, 1849.
3. David A. E., b. Feb. 24, 1854.

PHEBE, 1st daughter of Willard and Joanna; married MARVEL PRENTICE Jan., 1841.

CHILDREN.

1. Mary D., b. Aug. 11, 1842.
2. Willard W., b. Aug. 2, 1845.
3. Newton, b. Oct., 1847; d. Aug., 1849.

MARY, 2d daughter of Willard and Joan, born 1822; married WILLIAM A. DUDLEY Nov. 20, 1844.

FREDERICK WALLIS, son of William and Lydia, born 1816; married PHEBE ADAMS.

CHILDREN.

1. Sarah, b. Aug. 24, 1842; m. —— Parker.
2. Mary E., b. July 3, 1847; d. Sept. 15, 1852.
3. Emma, b. March, 1848; d. Aug. 31, 1877; m. —— Arnold.

LYDIA, daughter of William and Lydia, born 1821; married WILLIAM J. WELLMAN May 4, 1843.

CHILDREN.

1. Frances.
2. William H., b. Nov. 2, 1853; m. —— Smith.
3. Mary C.

NANCY A., daughter of Timothy and Charlotte, born 1821; married LINUS YOUNG June 22, 1842.

CHILDREN.

1. Mary E., b. Oct. 29, 1843; m. Ira Wallis.
2. Nancy A., d. Sept. 20, 1846.

CYNTHIA, daughter of Salem and Maria, born 1849; married WILLIAM CHURCH.

CHILDREN.

1. Louise Wallis, b. Nov. 22, 1875.
2. Harold William, b. Sept. 10, 1877.

LAURA K., daughter of James and Nancy, born 1821 ; married L. H. THOMPSON Jan. 14, 1841.

CHILD.

1. Laura Augusta, m. David S. Lawrence.

CHILDREN OF THE FIFTH GENERATION.

HARRIET M., daughter of Jesse and Catharine Wallis, married MAJOR BENSON May 13, 1872.

CHILDREN.

1. Katie Mabel, b. Oct. 20, 1873.
2. Eva May, b. Oct. 7, 1875.
3. Willie M., b. Dec. 2, 1877.

LAURA ANN, 1st daughter of Nancy and Ebenezer Wallis ; married JOHN ESTEN July 1, 1847.

CHILDREN.

1. Juliette.
2. Dora.

SARAH JANE, 2d daughter of Elbridge G. and Harriet Wallis ; married BOWERS DAVIS June 10, 1877.

CHILD.

1. Harriet W.

SARAH, 1st daughter of Frederick and Phebe Wallis ; married GEORGE PARKER.

CHILDREN.

1. Mary A., b. Aug. 15, 1858.
2. Lydia M., b. July 6, 1860.

EMMA, 2d daughter of Frederick and Phebe Wallis ; married JOSEPH T. ARNOLD.

MARCUS M. WALLIS, son of Aaron and Submit; married LOLA A. COOK, of Casey, Iowa, July 24, 1872.

CHILDREN.

1. Frank L., b. March 26, 1873.
2. Arthur C., b. Aug. 18, 1875.
3. Maud E., b. March 20, 1877.

MARY A., daughter of Aaron and Submit Wallis; married OTIS N. CLARK, of Webster, Jan. 1, 1864.

CHILDREN.

1. Carrie E., b. March 9, 1866.
2. Arthur M., b. May 29, 1868.
3. Jennie M., b. Oct. 20, 1874.

GENEALOGY OF THE WHIPPLE FAMILY.

JOHN WHIPPLE was born 1716. He lived in the town of Smithfield. His wife's name was SARAH —, born 1720.

CHILDREN.

1. Sarah.	5. Daniel.
2. Christopher.	6. Phebe.
3. John.	7. Amy.
4. Anna.	8. Abigail.

JOHN WHIPPLE, son of John, born 1748; died April 7, 1836; married EUNICE ELLIS May 24, 1770; died April 11, 1845.

CHILDREN.

1. Welcome, b. Sept. 12, 1772; d. Nov. 18, 1852.
2. Oliver, b. July 12, 1775.
3. Jabez E., b. March 18, 1779.
4. Nancy, b. April 27, 1781.
5. John, b. Dec. 31, 1783.
6. Martin, b. Dec. 17, 1786.

WELCOME WHIPPLE, son of John, born 1772; married AMY WHIPPLE, born Sept. 7, 1773; married 1796; died Nov. 18, 1851.

CHILDREN.

1. Milton D., b. Dec. 3, 1797; m. Lucy Perry Jan. 1, 1822.
2. Virgil, b. May 20, 1799; d. Jan. 13, 1835.
3. Cullen, b. Sept. 4, 1801.
4. Justin B., b. July 6, 1803; m. —— Paekard.
5. Mary Ann, b. Sept. 24, 1806; m. —— Sprague.
6. Homer B., b. June 12, 1808; m. —— Emerson.
7. Dryden E., b. March 14, 1811; d. Aug. 9, 1811.
8. Ardalissa, b. Sept. 17, 1813; m. —— Norbury.

MILTON D. WHIPPLE, son of Welcome, born 1797; married LUCY PERRY Jan. 1, 1822.

CHILDREN.

1. Lyman W., b. Dec. 19, 1824; m. ¹ —— Lane; m. ² —— Markman.
2. Lucy A., b. Feb. 12, 1832; m. —— Town.
3. Randall M., b. March 12, 1835; d. Sept. 5, 1873.

LYMAN W. WHIPPLE, son of Milton D., born 1824; married ¹ MERIBAH E. LANE Dec. 19, 1857; married ² CARRIE MARKMAN.

LUCY A., daughter of Milton D., born 1832; married HORATIO TOWN Dec. 3, 1856.

CHILDREN.

1. Frank, d. in infancy.
2. Carrie, d. in infancy.
3. Lucy, d. in infancy.

VIRGIL WHIPPLE, son of Welcome, born 1799; married ALMIRA SPRAGUE July 10, 1823; born May 4, 1803.

CHILDREN.

1. Eliza Ann, b. Nov. 22, 1823; d. Nov. 17, 1832.
2. Amy Angeline, b. June 1, 1828; d. Jan. 7, 1833.

CULLEN WHIPPLE, son of Welcome, born 1801; married ¹ PHILINDA SPRAGUE April 1, 1824; married ² MARY VIALL.

CHILDREN.

1. Angeline, b. March 13, 1833 ; m. William H. Shattuck.
2. George Cullen, b. Sept. 17, 1843 ; d. Oct. 31, 1875.
3. Walter Scott, b. July 16, 1849 ; d. March 5, 1873.

JUSTIN B. WHIPPLE, son of Welcome, born 1803 ; married LUCETTA PACKARD April 26, 1827.

CHILDREN.

1. James P., b. March 16, 1828 ; d. May 8, 1828.
2. Henry O., b. March 26, 1830 ; d. Jan. 5, 1878 ; m. —— Choron.
3. Charles A., b. July 13, 1832 ; m. —— Belden.

HENRY O. WHIPPLE, son of Justin B., born 1830 ; married OCTAVIA R. CHORON Aug. 20, 1867.

CHARLES A. WHIPPLE, son of Justin B., born 1832 ; married CLARINDA BELDEN Aug. 25, 1852.

CHILDREN.

1. Adella, b. June 18, 1853.
2. Elwin F., b. Feb. 20, 1857.
3. Inez E., b. March 9, 1867.

ADELLA E., daughter of Charles A., born 1853 ; married WALTER M. ADAMS, in East Douglas, Sept. 8, 1872.

CHILDREN.

1. Edna May, b. Dec. 1, 1874.
2. Ethel L., b. Nov. 12, 1876.

MARY ANN, daughter of Welcome ; married JONATHAN SPRAGUE Oct. 17, 1826.

CHILDREN.

1. Welcome W., b. Feb. 16, 1828 ; m. —— Rawson.
2. Homer B., b. Oct. 19, 1829 ; m. —— Pardee.
3. Frances M., b. Sept. 13, 1831 ; m. —— Morse.
4. Charles A., b. Feb. 24, 1834 ; m. —— Pattison.
5. Solon S., b. March 5, 1836 ; m —— Stevens.

6. Mary Ann, b. Feb. 8, 1838; d. Sept. 20, 1864; m. —— Day.
7. J. Almoran, b. May 20, 1844; d. Sept. 18, 1864.
8. Flora Emma, b. Feb. 5, 1847; m. —— Prentice.
9. Philinda, b. Feb. 24, 1849; d. Feb. 28, 1850.

WELCOME W. SPRAGUE, son of Mary Ann, born 1828; married MARY T. RAWSON July 1, 1846.

CHILDREN.

1. Frederick.
2. Homer Baxter.

PROF. HOMER B. SPRAGUE, son of Mary Ann, born 1829; married ANTOINETTE E. PARDEE Dec. 28, 1854.

CHILDREN.

1. Charles Homer, b. July 21, 1856; m. Jennie S. Starbuck Aug. 11, 1877.
2. Sarah Antoinette, b. Dec. 24, 1858.
3. William Pardee, b. June 24, 1860.
4. Goldwin Smith, b. Oct. 17, 1869.

FRANCES M., daughter of Mary Ann, born 1831; married MASON MORSE Nov. 14, 1850.

CHILDREN.

1. Scotto.
2. Charles Augustus.
3. Frank.

SCOTTO MORSE, son of Frances M.; married HARRIET JONES.

CHILDREN.

1. Harriet.
2. Lulu.
3. Harlan Jason.

CHARLES A. SPRAGUE, son of Mary Ann, born 1834; married SARAH M. PATTISON May 17, 1860.

CHILDREN.

1. Carrie.
2. Alice May.

SOLON S. SPRAGUE, son of Mary Ann, born 1836; married CAROLINE E. STEVENS Nov. 16, 1863.

CHILDREN.

1. Walter, m. Augustus Coates.
2. Adaline Estella.
3. Aleck Almoran.

FLORA EMMA, daughter of Mary Ann, born 1847; married ¹ BYRON PRENTICE Sept 11, 1864; married ² HARDING ALLEN, Jr., Nov. 22, 1870.

CHILD.

1. Frances May Prentice.

MARY ANN, daughter of Mary Ann, born 1838; married DANIEL P. DAY Jan. 3, 1856.

HOMER B. WHIPPLE, son of Welcome, born 1808; married PRUDENCE EMERSON Sept. 15, 1831.

CHILD.

1. Ida Isabel, b. Oct. 31, 1848; m. —— Selby.

IDA ISABEL, daughter of Homer B., born 1848; married WILLIAM Z. SELBY.

CHILDREN.

1. Homer J., b. Feb. 18, 1869.
2. Carrie Bell, b. July 13, 1871.
3. Ella Elizabeth.

ARDALISSA, daughter of Welcome, born 1813; married BENSON NORBURY Dec. 16, 1851.

CHILD.

1. Frederick, b. June, 1854; d. Aug., 1854.

JOHN WHIPPLE, son of John, born 1748; married PATTY SIBLEY Sept. 18, 1805; born 1785.

CHILDREN.

1. Amanda, b. Feb. 14, 1806.
2. Rachel, b. March 9, 1810.
3. Dexter, b. April 24, 1816.
4. McDonough T., b. Oct. 19, 1818.

AMANDA, daughter of John, born 1806; married ORRIN PACKARD Oct., 1828.

CHILD.

1. Caroline A., b. Dec. 1, 1828; m. —— Gardner.

CAROLINE, daughter of Amanda, born 1829; married Wm. GARDNER May 29, 1851.

RACHEL, born 1810; married WILLARD TAFT Nov. 11, 1830.

DEXTER WHIPPLE, son of John, born 1816; married ¹ CAROLINE STONE Nov. 30, 1837; married ² PRUDENCE PARK Aug. 23, 1877.

CHILDREN.

1. Mary E., b. June 1, 1839; d. July 4, 1839.
2. Juliette A., b. Dec. 19, 1840; m. —— Keyes.
3. Lucius S., b. May 19, 1843; m. ¹ —— Whituey, ² —— Pitts.
4. Julius D., b. May 3, 1847.

JULIETTE A., daughter of Dexter, born 1840; married CHARLES G. Keyes, Esq., Nov. 6, 1860

CHILDREN.

1. Charles Dexter, b. June 7, 1864.
2. Carrie Edith, b. June 5, 1868; d. Dec. 24, 1872.
3. May Juliette, b. May 14, 1872; d. Jan. 4, 1873.

LUCIUS S. WHIPPLE, son of Dexter, born 1843; married ¹ HARRIET WHITNEY Oct. 8, 1867; married ² MARIA W. PITTS Dec. 16, 1873.

CHILD.

1. Annie W., b. March 27, 1870.

McDONOUGH T. WHIPPLE, son of John, born 1818; married MARY B. TAFT Feb. 8, 1842.

CHILDREN.

1. Francis D., b. Oct. 23, 1842; m. ¹ —— Hill; m. ² —— Rogers.
2. John B., b. March 10, 1848; m. —— Taft.
3. Amanda L., b. March 15, 1852, m. —— Putnam.

FRANCIS D. WHIPPLE, son of McDonough T., born 1842; married ¹ ISABELLA HILL Oct. 1, 1863; died July 19, 1865; married ² EMMA T. ROGERS April 8, 1866.

CHILDREN.

1. William McDonough, b. Nov. 25, 1867; d. April 20, 1876.
2. Mary Isabella, b. May 5, 1871.

JOHN B. WHIPPLE, son of McDonough T., born 1848; married MARTHA J. TAFT, of Blackstone, Sept. 2, 1868.

CHILD.

1. Martha Louise, b. March 10, 1878.

AMANDA L., daughter of McDonough T., born 1852; married J. HALL PUTNAM Dec. 13, 1871; born Feb. 8, 1849.

CHILD.

1. Millia, b. June 30, 1874; d. Sept. 23, 1874.

MARTIN WHIPPLE, 5th son of John Whipple, 2d, was a boat-builder by trade. When a young man he went to Boston from his home in Sutton, to transact business, and was never heard from afterwards.

GENEALOGY OF THE STONE FAMILY.

DESCENDANTS OF ARCHELAUS STONE.

ARCHELAUS STONE, of East Douglas, died Jan. 1, 1856; married RHODA TIFFANY May 29, 1814.

CHILDREN.

1. ¹Almira.
2. Caroline, b. April 7, 1817; d. July 14, 1876; m. —— Whipple.
3. Julia A., b. Dec. 29, 1818; m. —— Emmons.
4. David, b. Oct. 2, 1820; m. ¹ —— Kimpton; m. ² —— Knapp; m. ³ —— Grey.
5. Edwin, b. May 15, 1822; m. —— Town.

6. ²Almira, b. May 8, 1824; m. —— Huse.
7. William, b. May 27, 1826; m. —— Ward.
8. Etherlinda, b. May 14, 1828; m. —— Collar.
9. Frances, b. March 29, 1830.
10. Sarah A., b. Feb. 15, 1832; m. —— Stone.
11. Anjenette, b. Oct. 21, 1834; d. Dec. 14, 1856; m. —— Clark.
12. George Henry, b. Sept. 23, 1837; d. Dec. 5, 1847.

CAROLINE, daughter of Archelaus, born 1817; married DEXTER WHIPPLE Nov. 30, 1837.

CHILDREN.

1. Mary E.	3. Lucius S.
2. Juliette A.	4. Julius D.

See Whipple Genealogy.

JULIA A., daughter of Archelaus, born 1818; married NELSON EMMONS Oct. 28, 1847.

CHILD.

1. Emma A., m. Alphonso Luther.

See Hunt Genealogy.

DAVID STONE, son of Archelaus, born 1820; married ¹ELIZA KIMPTON Aug. 15, 1843, died Feb. 5, 1846; married ²FANNY KNAPP Sept. 2, 1846, died Jan. 23, 1855; married ³DORA C. GREY.

CHILDREN.

1. Burnette Eliza, b. July 23, 1844; m. —— Moore.
2. Louis Herbert, b. May 1, 1850.
3. David.

EDWIN STONE, son of Archelaus, born 1822; married MARY ANN TOWN Jan. 24, 1847.

CHILD.

1. Mary Ellen, m. ¹Hiram Cresman; m. —— ——.

ALMIRA, 2d daughter of Archelaus, born 1824; married GEO. W. HUSE March 27, 1845.

CHILD.

1. Charles H., b. Aug. 7, 1856.

WILLIAM STONE, son of Archelaus, born 1826; married **RUTHEN WARD**, of Oppenheim, New York.

CHILDREN.

1. William Henry, b. Nov. 17, 1859.
2. Angenette E., b. April 12, 1862.

ETHERLINDA, daughter of Archelaus, born 1828; married **JOHN COLLER** July 7, 1846; born May 5, 1822.

CHILDREN.

1. Mary Elizabeth, b. March 16, 1847; m. —— Moore.
2. George Henry, b. Nov. 7, 1855.

MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Etherlinda, born 1847; married **Wm. H. Moore** June 2, 1870.

CHILD.

1. Helen Paulene, b. Aug. 18, 1872.

SARAH A., daughter of Archelaus, born 1832; married **ARCHELAUS H. STONE** Nov. 4, 1851.

CHILD.

1. Carrie, b 1855; m. Irving Holden Nov. 13, 1878.

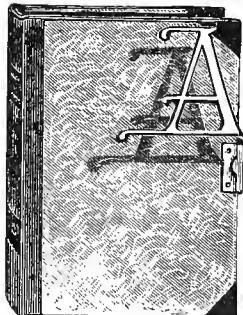
ANJENETTE, daughter of Archelaus, born 1834; married **Rev. Wm. C. Clark** March 24, 1852; died Dec. 14, 1856.

No children.

CHAPTER XV.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL — CONTINUED.

RAWSON FAMILY.



BEAUTIFUL volume, entitled "The Rawson Family Memorial," gives us the following genealogical table of the Rawson family. The work bears the name of E. B. Crane :

¹ Edward Rawson, so far as has been ascertained, was the progenitor of all bearing the name of Rawson in the United States, with two exceptions. The first, James Rawson, A. M., M. D., a Methodist Episcopal clergyman, who came to this country from England in 1832, and is supposed to have died in Virginia Aug. 26, 1854; the second came to the United States about 1840, and settled at Utica, N. Y. His grand-parents still reside in England.

FIRST GENERATION.

¹ EDWARD RAWSON, of England, born April 16, 1615; married RACHEL PERNE.

CHILDREN.

1. — —, a daughter.
2. Edward.
3. Rachel B., m. William Aubrey.
4. David, b. May 6, 1644.
5. Mary Perne, b. May 14 or 16, 1646; m. Rev. Sam'l Torrey May 15, 1657.

6. Susan D., d. 1654.
7. William, b. May 21, 1651; m. Anne Glover July 11, 1673.
8. Rebecca, b. Oct. 19, 1656; d. young.
9. Rebecca, b. May 23, 1656; m. Thomas Ramsey.
10. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 12, 1657; m. Thos. Brougham, of Boston.
11. John, went to England.
12. Grindal, b. Jan. 23, 1659; m. Susanna Wilson Feb. 6, 1715.

GRINDAL RAWSON, 2d; married SUSANNA WILSON; d. Feb. 6, 1715.

CHILDREN.

1. Edward, d. Nov. 21, 1683.
2. Edward, b. 1684; d. Nov. 21, 1688.
3. John, b. April 26, 1685; d. May 26, 1685.
4. Susanna, b. Oct. 31, 1686; m. Benj. Reynolds 1719.
5. Edmund, b. July 8, 1689; m. Elizabeth Howard.
6. Wilson, b. June 23, 1692; m. Margaret Arthur.
7. John, b. Oct. 1, 1695; m. Mercy Hayward.
8. Mary, b. June 22, 1699; m. Joseph Dorr.
9. Rachel, b. Sept. 6, 1701; m. Sam'l Wood.
10. David, b. Oct. 25, 1703; d. Jan. 18, 1704.
11. Grindal, b. Sept. 6, 1707; m. Dorothy Chauncey.
12. Elizabeth, b. April 21, 1710; m. ¹Abner Hazeltine; m. ²James Wood.

EDMUND RAWSON, 3d son of Grindal; married ELIZABETH HOWARD.

CHILDREN.

1. Edmund, b. Aug. 15, 1718; m. Martha Allen.
2. Abner, b. April 24, 1721; m. Mary Allen.
3. Nathan, b. Aug. 4, 1724; m. ¹Mary White; m. ²Mary Chase.

ABNER RAWSON, son of Edmund, born 1721; married MARY ALLEN.

CHILDREN.

1. Silas, b. July 26, 1746; m. Sarah Draper.
2. Timothy, b. Oct. 20, 1747; m. Chloe Fish.
3. Rhoda, b. Oct. 4, 1749; m. Aaron Taft.

SILAS RAWSON, son of Abner, born 1746; married SARAH DRAPER, of Uxbridge.

CHILDREN.

1. Charles, b. Oct. 29, 1768.
2. Mercy, b. Nov. 20, 1770; m. Josiah G. White.
3. Milley, b. Dec. 23, 1772; d. March 8, 1858.
4. Simon, b. April 9, 1775.

SIMON RAWSON; married ¹ LAVINA BROWN; married ² NABBY PUTNAM.

CHILDREN.

1. Silas, b. March 24, 1802.
2. Lavina, b. June 24, 1807; d. Oct. 10, 1828.
3. Charles B., b. Dec. 18, 1810.
4. Simon, b. April 3, 1812.

Simon Rawson was Captain of the militia, and enlisted in the war of 1812. He died June 16, 1856.

SIMON RAWSON, son of Simon; married ROXELLANA ALDRICH May 15, 1836; died Sept. 6, 1877.

CHILDREN.

1. John A., b. July 1, 1837; d. Feb. 5, 1840.
2. Simon P., b. Aug. 27, 1838.
3. Charles F., b. Nov. 2, 1839.
4. John M., b. May 15, 1842.
5. Laura L., b. July 5, 1847.
6. Levi B., b. Feb. 6, 1860.

SIMON P. RAWSON, born 1838; married ¹ SARAH A. SEAGRAVES Jan. 1, 1860; married ² LYDIA E. WHITNEY.

CHILDREN.

1. Estella M., b. Feb. 20, 1862.
2. Emma J., b. Aug. 25, 1864.
3. Oscar B., b. Sept. 14, 1870.

—

4. Minnie.

CHARLES F. RAWSON, son of Simon, born 1839; married JOANNA WHITE, of Douglas, March 30, 1865.

CHILDREN.

1. Frank Ellsworth, b. June 26, 1869 ; d. Aug 26, 1869.
2. Arthur Edward, b. Feb. 4, 1874.

JOHN M. RAWSON, born 1842 ; married ZILPHA M. PORTER, of Douglas, March 6, 1838.

WALLIS FAMILY.

CAPT. BENJAMIN WALLIS. The first by the name of Wallis who settled in this town came from Seekonk. He was of Scotch descent, and located himself in the westerly part of the town, on the place now owned by Elbridge G. Wallis, about the year 1750, he being then some twenty-seven years of age. His log cabin stood on the site of the present house. Soon after this he married a lady from Sutton, named Lydia Dudley.

Captain Wallis was a man well known in this section. He was prominent in town affairs, having been for eighteen years on the board of Selectmen. He was a member of the First Congregational Church at the Center, where he was a constant attendant, giving freely for the support of public worship. He died at the age of 91, his wife Lydia dying Oct. 23, 1820, aged 92. They left a family of five sons and three daughters. His sons were all of large stature, powerfully built, very strong and active, and were also naturally ingenious, depending largely upon their ingenuity and skill to provide articles for home use. They were also very successful in making wooden plows, tubs, pails, barrels, etc. Two of these sons, Samuel and James, built themselves a hand-sled, and in company with three others figured prominently in the famous trip of the "Douglas Fleet" to Boston, the particulars of which are narrated elsewhere.

BENJAMIN WALLIS, Esq., the older son, lived to be 70 years of age, his death being occasioned by exposure to the cold. He drove a yoke of fat oxen to Providence, R. I., in the month of January, and became so chilled by the intense cold that he died there.

JAMES WALLIS, the second son, was born in Douglas, but afterwards moved to Webster, where he owned and run a grist-mill.

and blacksmith shop. From this place he went to Southbridge, and thence to West Brookfield, where he died, aged 85.

DAVID WALLIS, the third son, born in Douglas, was a farmer, always living in Douglas. He died at the age of —.

SAMUEL WALLIS, the fourth son, retained his faculties unimpaired to an advanced age. At 85 he was summoned to Worcester as a witness in the case involving the flowage of the Moses Knapp privilege, walking the entire distance from his home to Worcester. He died at 90, and at the time of his death, which was occasioned by a fall, he was apparently as well able to endure fatigue as for years before.

AARON WALLIS, the fifth son, was a man who took an active part in town affairs, and lived to the age of 77 years. He was Selectman and Assessor for many years.

AARON A. WALLIS, son of Aaron, succeeded his father in town business. He was chairman of the Board of Selectmen for a long time, and held many other town offices.

DUDLEY FAMILY.

FRANCIS DUDLEY settled at Concord, Mass., about 1663. He married Miss SARAH WHEELER, of Concord, Oct. 26, 1665, who died Dec. 12, 1713.

They had a son ² SAMUEL, who was born in 1666, and married for his first wife ABIGAIL KING Nov. 1, 1704, and for his second wife LYDIA —. Samuel Dudley died in 1775, at Sutton, and his first wife died in 1720.

³ WILLIAM DUDLEY, son of Samuel, was born May 28, 1726, and married ANN SHEPHERD, of Stoughton. He was Town Clerk of Douglas soon after its incorporation.

⁴ PAUL DUDLEY was the son of William Dudley, and died Feb. 9, 1857, aged 80 years. He married DOROTHY REED.

⁵JOHN DUDLEY was the son of Paul Dudley, and was born Sept. 10, 1790, and married SUBMIT HILL, who was born March 3, 1790.

⁶JAMES HILL DUDLEY was the son of John Dudley, and was born Dec. 10, 1814, and married ELIZA AVERY PRENTISS, of Hampton, Conn., who was born Sept. 3, 1819.

⁷ARTHUR JAMES DUDLEY was born May 7, 1839, and married CHRISTIANA SARAH HILL Nov. 12, 1861, who was born June 28, 1838. They have the following children: Walter John Hill Dudley, born Aug. 23, 1862; Guilford Chauncey Dudley, born March 5, 1864; Robert Arthur Dudley, born Feb. 23, 1867; Loiezer Eliza Dudley, born March 7, 1870; Ralph Edward Dudley, born April 20, 1876.

DAVID DUDLEY, son of Paul Dudley, was born about 1788, and married HANNAH WALKER, of Sutton, Dec. 16, 1810, by the Rev. Edmund Mills. He died in 1829, aged 43, and Hannah his wife died June 5, 1872, aged 84. Their children were: George R.; Louie M., born 1814; Eliza J., born Feb., 1817, and died June, 1817; David W., born 1818, died October, 1818; David W., born March, 1800, died in 1855; Eliza J., born 1823.

GEORGE R. is married, and resides in Covington, Ky., and his children are Eugene, Emma, Kate, Anna, and Willie.

LOUIE M. married EDMUND CARPENTER in 1833, and died in 1835.

ELIZA J. married DUTEE SMITH, of Burrillville, R. I., in 1848, and died Dec. 7, 1867. Her children are Luella M., born 1850; George H., born 1854; and Clara H., born 1858. Luella M. married Moses H. Balcome, of Douglas, April 15, 1876.

WILLIAM DUDLEY, son of Paul, was born Oct. 29, 1793, married HARRIOT CRAGIN, and had the following children: William Dudley, born Nov. 11, 1816, who married Elizabeth Morse, of Providence, R. I., and had as issue Charles L. Dudley; Charles Dudley, of Providence, who married Clara D. Wilmouth, and had as issue William A. Dudley, Annie W. Dudley, and Harriet C.

Dudley; Harriet C. Dudley, who married George R. Barker, Oct. 21, 1847, their issue being Harriet C. D. Barker, born March 23, 1851, died Sept. 15, 1876; J. Fremont Barker, born April, 1855; Charles D. Barker, born 1857; George R. Barker, died 1865, aged 40 years.

William Dudley, son of Paul, married for his second wife MARY COBB, of Taunton, and had three children, all dying young. For his third wife he married SOPHRONIA LINCOLN, of Worcester, and had as issue Sophronia (not living); George, born 1834; Edwin R., born 1838; Mary W., born 1844.

WILLARD DUDLEY, son of Paul, was born about the year 1797, married EUNICE BALCOME, and had the following issue: Paul, Edwin, Dorothy, Frank, and Betsey.

DOROTHY DUDLEY, daughter of Paul Dudley, born March 29, 1801, married BENJAMIN HILL, and had as issue Benjamin, Emeline, Eliza Ann, and Edwin.

HARRIET DUDLEY, daughter of Paul and Dorothy, his wife, was born Dec. 15, 1704, married JOSIAH ADAMS May 14, 1828, and had as issue Josiah Augustus, born March 12, 1824, married Fidelia, who had a daughter, Adelaide Francis, born Nov. 2, 1845. Josiah Augustus died Jan. 19, 1859, and Fidelia, his wife, May 31, 1861.

AMOS GOULD.

Most of the boys and young men of the village are familiar with a little wood-colored house, one story in height, that stands (or used to stand) by the roadside in Centerville, for some time the home of Amos Gould, or "Uncle Amos," as he was commonly called. He was a stone-layer by trade, though he worked more or less at all kinds of heavy out-door labor, and was noted for great muscular strength. During the hottest days of summer, as well as at other seasons of the year, he worked bare-headed in the sun, which gave rise to another sobriquet by which he was known, "knot-head." When employment failed, or the long winter evenings came on, he occupied himself in making whip-stalks and axe-handles, which were

much in demand among the farmers; and when tired of this he whiled away his leisure hours in playing a fiddle, of which he was passionately fond, and on many an evening would the boys, and even the girls, crowd the cabin of the old man to hear him play and sing by the hour.

Stories innumerable are related of various exhibitions of his strength before old age came on, such as wrestling, lifting, throwing the bar, pulling stakes, etc., — some real and some fictitious. He was generally on good terms with mendicants, gypsies, and Indians, mixing freely with them as they came and went. It is said that once, while "Uncle Amos" was laying a wall along the edge of a pond, near which some Indians were encamping, one of them, a noted bully, came behind him and pushed him over with his foot, saying, "me big Indian." Without a word "Uncle Amos" rose, caught the astonished red man amidships, lifted him clear of the ground and tossed him over a rail fence into the water, and as the brave struck out for shore he retorted, "me big Indian too!"

His only companion in the solitary life which he preferred, and to which he obstinately clung, was a little dog, curiously marked, and remarkable for brute intelligence. The two were inseparable. At home, at work, in all the old man's wanderings and adventures, this faithful attendant answered his master's call; and when, one cold, bleak morning, the insensible form of "Uncle Amos" was found by the roadside, the faithful dog lay on his bosom, where he had watched in vain over the life of his master.

Although relatives offered him a comfortable home in his declining years, he clung as if by instinct to the mingled freedom and privations of a solitary life.

AMOS HUMES.

Amos Humes, the father of 'Squire Humes, was a man of independent character, and consequently of considerable influence in town affairs. He held various town offices, and was elected Representative to the General Court several times. In those days it was the custom for the fortunate candidate to "treat" his con-

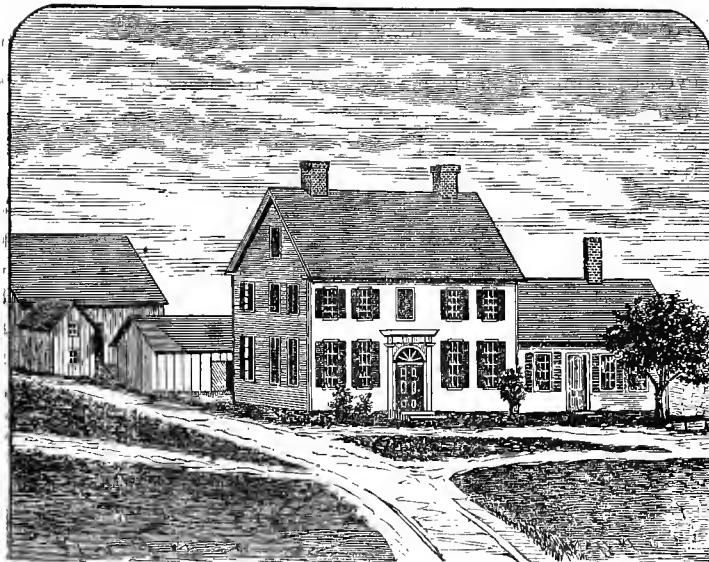
stituents, a custom which, unfortunately, is not yet buried in the oblivion it deserves. At the time he was chosen he proposed in open town-meeting that, instead of treating his neighbors, as the fashion was, he should contribute ten dollars for the benefit of the public schools. A proposition of that kind from Amos Humes was authoritative, the most thirsty among those present not daring to dissent, and the approval of his proposition was immediate and unanimous.

RUSSELL TITUS.

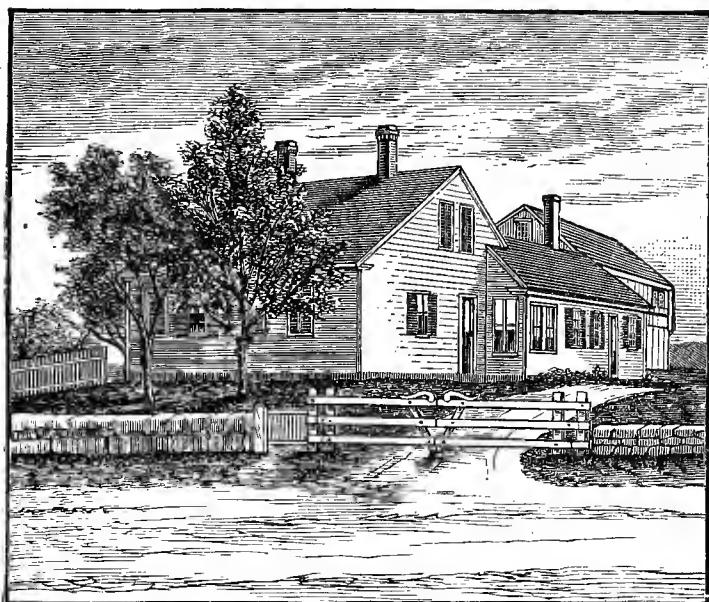
Few men in Douglas were better known while living than was Russell Titus. Eccentric in manners and dress, self-assured without being impudent, he was always conspicuous in any local gathering of a popular character. He was an ardent advocate of temperance, and took prominent parts in the debates at local meetings, conventions, etc., relating to the question. Keenly alive to any real or fancied injury or insult, he was as warmly appreciative of any kindness done him; and it was said that at some time, and in some way or another, he always managed to return a favor. Many can testify to his spontaneous goodness of heart. He died March 11, 1874, in the 60th year of his age.

DUDLEY BALCOME.

There is scarcely a New England town that has not some genial, good-hearted character, a genuine Yankee, who is "hail fellow well met" with everybody. Such a man was Dudley Balcome, for sixty years a useful resident of Douglas. Prominent in town affairs, he occupied various offices of confidence and responsibility, the duties of which he discharged with strict integrity, especially that of town collector, for which position he was always a favorite candidate. Quite an orator, in his way, he was often heard in the lyceum, and at town-meetings generally, on questions where the principles of justice and humanity were involved. Few who were present will ever forget the eloquent and



RESIDENCE OF MOSES H. BALCOME, DOUGLAS CENTER.



RESIDENCE OF D. M. LEE, EAST DOUGLAS.

even touching argument he once made at a town-meeting in favor of measures proposed for protecting birds, "our humble benefactors, that not only save the crops unharmed, but cheer us with their song."

His affection for birds, however, did not extend to foxes. Armed with a long-barreled smooth-bore, "good for any red-coat at fourteen rods," as he used to say, and accompanied by "Old Pomp," the well-known hound, he won quite a reputation as a fox hunter, and loved the sport to the last. He was sympathetic and warm-hearted, generous to a fault, affable and courteous in his demeanor, and the town lost a valued servant by his death, which took place in the latter part of December, 1874.

MR. EZRA JONES

died Dec. 5, 1868, aged 41 years. Mr. Jones came to Douglas in the year 1846. He was variously employed until 1850, when he engaged in the grocery and dry goods business at Manchaug. Several years subsequent to this he carried on business at the store afterwards occupied by J. F. Putnam, in the Arcade building, and was subsequently associated with his brother, A. F. Jones, in Chase's Block, at the same time carrying on the butchering business. He was an invalid for three years, and died of consumption. "He was an industrious, hard-working man, a kind and indulgent husband and father, and an upright, public-spirited, useful citizen."

DEA. WARREN HUNT.

Few names are more familiar, not merely to citizens of Douglas, but among the older business men of other localities, than that of Dea. Warren Hunt, a native and life-long resident of the town. His connection with the Axe Company, its growth and prosperity under his management, the comprehensive character of his plans, the energy he displayed in perfecting them, his shrewdness and foresight, joined with a certain force of will that made him in

his prime a leader among leaders, all combined to secure to him much more than a strictly local reputation. Some men are endowed by nature with intellectual qualities that establish their supremacy at once and without question in any enterprise with which they are connected. Their personal impress is left on everything ; they seem “born to rule.”

Such a man was Deacon Hunt. To good judgment, foresight, and skill in effecting combinations — three qualities essential to a business man — he suited that executive capacity without which these amount to little more than foundations for castles in the air. With him, a scheme once devised, the results were fairly anticipated, and no delay gave time for the seeds of failure to take root. His men, the machinery, the details of the work, went forward seemingly in obedience to his single will, just as the wide belt of the water-wheel is the single source of motion to the intricate shafting of the mill. Quick to discern, prompt to decide, ready to act, he never was guilty of indecision himself, and would hardly tolerate it in others. The breadth of mind that caused him to conceive any new business enterprise in the gross was accompanied with a fortunate readiness in understanding and attending to the minutest details. He would pick out a defective axe from a heap of them with what seemed to his men supernatural discernment. Of course in such a long business career as he led, seeing so much of men, he came to know them and was quick to read them, and perhaps rather unsparing in his exposure of their weaknesses at times ; yet no one knew better than he how to develop latent talent, as well as to place men where they could be employed to the best advantage.

Nor were his ideas and plans, as is too often the case with men submerged in business, narrowed and concentrated upon the mere affairs under his personal charge. In his day and generation he was the leading citizen of Douglas, active in town affairs, interested in public improvements, and prominent in the Church. Generous and public spirited by nature, he was accustomed to look forward to the ultimate results, keeping constantly in view the growth and prosperity of the place, and endeavoring to make them keep pace with its business development, that the one might be the patron rather than the oppressor of the other. Probably he did more than any one to build up the village.

As might be expected from one of such a positive character, his



Warren Hunt.

views upon all general topics were most decided in their character, and always forcibly avowed; but with all his native force of mind and strength of will, however, there was combined a dignity and suavity of manner that was winning in the extreme when he chose to exercise them. It was this that rendered him an excellent presiding officer. More than once has it been said by those competent to judge, and knowing him long and intimately, "we never had a man among us who could conduct a public assembly of any kind with equal tact, dignity and grace."

We might record innumerable instances and incidents that have been preserved, illustrative of his prominent traits. To enumerate them all would fill a volume, and to attempt an adequate and fitting selection from among the number would be difficult, if not impossible. To those who knew him this brief and necessarily imperfect notice will revive recollections that are valuable and imperishable; and to those who did not know him it will at least transmit his memory, and serve to postpone the obliviousness that slowly covers up the pathway of the dead.

DR. WILLIAM JENNISON.

The name of Dr William Jennison, a physician who practiced in Mendon, and also in Douglas in the early history of our town, will be familiar to many who have examined its annals. He was born in 1732, married Mary Staples, of Mendon, and eventually removed to Brookfield, where he died on the 8th of May, 1798. He was the father of Samuel Jennison, a lawyer and graduate of Harvard University, who practiced law in Oxford.

JONATHAN SPRAGUE.

This good man was born in Douglas Oct. 6, 1801. He was brought up under the quiet and subduing influences of the Quakers, and his whole life was one of the most unobtrusive of those so generally characteristic of this estimable class of people. His natural repulsion to anything like conspicuousness led him to shrink from public observation to that degree that probably scarce any of

his more immediate neighbors could be said to have really known him, especially in those details of mind and habit that constitute the man himself. These were open to the observation of his family and most intimate friends only, and to them they were known and read of all.

Nevertheless, on all matters where a thorough conscientiousness in the discharge of his obligations as a citizen were involved, as well as in the retiracy of his family, he was one of the most uncompromising and outspoken, and could never be betrayed into the sacrifice of his honest convictions on any consideration of public expediency or personal favor. This trait, with his well-known generous and sympathizing nature, led him instinctively to espouse the cause of the oppressed, and from the very beginning of the great anti-slavery struggle he was one of its firmest adherents and most steadfast defenders, even though it cost him no small amount of ridicule to stand up well nigh solitary and alone for his principles, as he did in identifying himself early with the old "Lib-

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jonathan Prager". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a large, flowing 'J' at the beginning.

erty party." His indignation at the infamous "Fugitive Slave Law," as it was so justly called, was not a sentiment merely, but an incarnation; and the panting refugee from bondage was never turned from his door, but on repeated occasions, says one who knew him most intimately, these poor men and women were heartily welcomed under his roof in East Douglass, and aided on their flight for freedom by all the means at his command.

He was a man of great vigor and keenness of mind, penetrating intuitively to the very essentials of all the leading questions of the day, never contenting himself with any merely superficial ideas on these subjects. Few men probably were capable of framing a more incisive question on any point which they did not fully grasp than he. Evading the vital issue on such matters was useless when he set himself to "know and understand." He was remarkably well read on all matters affecting the public interest, and especially in the realm of religion. He would state with rare precision the points of difference characterizing the different evangelical

denominations, readily grasping the vulnerable feature in any controversy, with a happy faculty of holding it up to the light both of reason and revelation.

His consistent and reproachless life closed Nov. 2, 1876, when he was suddenly stricken down by apoplexy. Mr. Sprague was married Oct. 26, 1826, to Mary Ann Whipple, daughter of Welcome Whipple, Esq. The fiftieth anniversary of their wedding was celebrated at the church in South Sutton, at which four generations of their family were present to do them honor, together with a large number of invited guests. The address from their son, Col. Homer B. Sprague, contained reminiscences of the past followed by an original poem, which served to make the occasion one of rare and deep interest.

HOMER B. SPRAGUE

spent a portion of his school days in East Douglas. He fitted for college at Leicester Academy, graduated at Yale in the class of 1852, receiving the DeForest prize, a gold medal of the value of one hundred dollars, given for the best written and spoken composition. After studying law at New Haven, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Worcester, but soon after accepted the position of principal of the Worcester High School. From Worcester he went to New Haven and again began the practice of law, continuing there until the breaking out of the rebellion.

During the war he did much to inspire patriotism in others, and himself entered early into the service of his country, enlisting a company of soldiers in New Haven and of which he had been elected Captain. He was afterwards promoted Major, and Nov. 5, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel. His regiment was in several engagements, both in the department of the gulf and with the army of the Shenandoah under General Sheridan.

In the battle of Winchester Colonel Sprague commanded the regiment (Thirteenth Connecticut). In the heat of the contest his horse was shot under him, and he led his regiment on foot. Soon after the Colonel and a few brave men who stood by him were overpowered and captured. After an experience in Libby Prison, and afterwards in Andersonville, he was released and again re-

sumed command of his regiment. Since the war he has been engaged in teaching. In 1867 he was chosen principal of the State Normal School at New Britain, Conn., afterwards professor in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. From there he went to Brooklyn, and became principal of the Adelphi Academy. Resigning this position he entered the lecture-field and soon became one of the most popular lecturers of the day. His lecture entitled "The Bright Side of Life in Confederate Prisons," is replete with incidents and anecdotes showing the sunnier side of prison life, when told by the Colonel in his inimitable style. His other lectures, among which may be mentioned "Milton as an Educator," "Riches, and what Constitutes Them," "Shakespeare's Youth," "Shakespeare's Manhood," and "Oliver Goldsmith," are universally popular, and make the Colonel an established favorite wherever he lectures. He is now principal of the Girls' High School, Boston.

JAMES E. SIMMONS

was born Feb. 20, 1825, at Oakham, Mass. He came to Douglas at an early age, and was for a long time engaged in business in Chase's Block. During a residence in Douglas of more than twenty-six years he was closely identified with the people; in all his business transactions he was kind, courteous and gentlemanly; and in the social circle the ennobling traits of his character were conspicuous. In 1863 he removed to Slatersville, where he engaged in mercantile business, and came to be as universally respected there as in Douglas. He died April 11, 1868, and his remains were brought to Douglas for burial.

MR. FENNER BATCHELLER

was born at Thompson, Conn., in 1807, and was next to the youngest of a family of eleven children. He removed his residence to Douglas in 1826, and for a number of years was employed in the cotton mill of Howe & Co., who were then operating what is

now known as the Lovett mill. After years of faithful service he was promoted to the position of overseer, and for some time was Agent of the mills.

He organized, in 1827, the first Sunday-school ever gathered in this village, at which those who were confined to labor during the week days were instructed in reading, writing and ciphering. In 1841 he represented the town in the General Court, for many years he was postmaster, and during nearly every year of his residence in Douglas he held some town office. He always had a heart and a hand for every good cause, and was ever ready to aid in any

Fenner Batcheller

project tending to elevate the morality and prosperity of the town. His kindness of heart, sterling honesty, and perseverance in whatever he undertook, made him a man whom his townsmen loved to honor.

He was for twenty-three years a director of the Blackstone National Bank, and in this capacity his prompt and sound judgment made him a safe adviser for all who sought his counsel. His consummate honesty and singleness of purpose made him faithful to all the trusts committed to him.

COL. HORACE EMERSON

was born in Uxbridge in 1801, and removed to Douglas when quite young, since then making this place his home. He married Azuba Hill, oldest daughter of Capt. Caleb Hill. Colonel Emerson was passionately fond of military pursuits, and his commanding presence on the muster field made him the subject of admiration. He rose from the rank of Ensign to the Colonely of the Second Regiment of Infantry, holding successively the commissions of Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel.

Before taking the command of his company it was in a badly-demoralized condition. A summons to appear on parade was unheeded by half the members, and those who did appear made it a

complete burlesque by costuming themselves in the most ridiculous manner. Captain Emerson immediately set himself about securing a better state of discipline in the ranks, in which he was seconded by his Orderly Clerk, Fenner Batcheller, Esq. On one occasion, when twenty-eight absentees were reported, he determined to select Alvah Crossman upon whom to apply the test of authority, he being a man of means, and able to bear any fine that might be imposed. The matter was carried into court, and Mr. Crossman employed ex-Governor Davis, of Worcester, as counsel, who came to Douglas to examine the records of the company as preliminary to making an attempt to quash proceedings. After a lengthy search for errors he remarked that it was the only correctly kept military record he had ever seen, and of course Colonel Emerson was sustained. The result was that after this the best of discipline prevailed in the company. This will serve to illustrate the methodicalness and promptitude which characterized his life. Anything entrusted to him was sure of faithful attention.

Colonel Emerson was a member of the Uxbridge Lodge F. & A. M., and held positions of responsibility and honor in the order. He had but little taste for politics, although he kept himself thoroughly acquainted with the questions and issues of the day, and voted as he talked — intelligently and consistently. He was an earnest advocate of woman's suffrage, and hoped to live to see the day when all persons, irrespective of rank, color or sex, should have the same rights at the polls, and the same recognition by the laws of the land. He was a member of the Second Congregational Church in Douglas from its organization, and was a most consistent Christian.

LUTHER STONE

was born Sept. 22, 1801, in the town of Leominster. He went to Fitchburg when quite young, and from there he removed to Douglas, about the year 1820, with his brother Theodore, with whom he was associated in the business of masonry for many years. They built several houses in North Uxbridge, Douglas and surrounding towns, doing the larger part of the brick work. About the year 1850 they gave up working at their trade, and Luther

worked at polishing axes for a while. He was afterwards employed in keeping books for Deacon Hunt. He built the N. W. Preston house, and lived there for a time. In 1858 he removed to Worcester, and of his residence there and of his death the Worcester *Spy* of Friday, Sept. 6, 1878, speaks in the following terms: "We record this morning the decease of this aged and worthy citizen, who was taken with cholera morbus at Scarboro' Beach, where he went some days ago for rest and the improvement of the slender health of his wife. He was brought to his home on Oxford street in a prostrated condition on Tuesday evening, and died Thursday morning, lacking seventeen days of 77 years of age.

Mr. Stone came to Worcester from East Douglas twenty-eight years ago, entering the employ of Henry W. Miller, with whom he remained until his death. In personal habits he was simple and regular, and in business efficient and trustworthy. His native vigor of mind suffered no apparent decline, but kept company with an almost unabated natural force of body. Until seven years ago he was connected with the Old South Church, where, as a teacher and superintendent of its Sunday-school, he rendered acceptable service for many years. In the Plymouth Church, with which he afterwards identified himself, he was universally respected. Always unassuming, his worth was best known to the few who will most sensibly feel his loss."

DR. EZEKIEL WOOD

was a prominent physician in East Douglas. He studied for the medical profession and received his diploma at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1828. He practiced medicine in Douglas from that time until his death, which occurred Nov. 4, 1850.

"It has fallen to the lot of few to gain so wide a reputation and to win so generally the public confidence as did the Doctor." He was a good citizen, a successful physician, a patron of learning, and a supporter of religious society. He was a prominent member of the Odd Fellows, occupying the rank of Noble Grand at the time of his death. His public spiritedness led him to take a deep interest in the cause of education, and whatever tended to promote good morals in the community. At the time of his resi-

denee here the High School was supported by the payment of tuition by those who had children to send. Being few in number, it came heavily upon some, and, not having children of his own, he provided schooling for two or three children, and at his death left \$500 to be used for school purposes. This is now known as the Dr. Wood Fund. In later years the appropriation of a portion of this for repairs on the High School building led to a litigation of the subject in the courts, in which the town as plaintiff was beaten and the trustees sustained.

MR. CHARLES HUTCHINS,

for many years master mechanic of the Douglas Axe Company, was born in Biddeford, Me., June 7, 1814. Without the advantages of an early education, his sterling character was developed and moulded in youth by the influence of a Christian mother, and his subsequent success was attained by integrity and tireless energy. He, like all his brothers, was a natural mechanie. When a lad of ten years his life was saved from drowning by Jarvis Manly, of Pennsylvania, a prominent contractor, and engaged in the building of heavy machinery, and Mr. Manly ever after manifested great interest in him, and subsequently took him under his patronage and into his employ. Mr. Hutchins traveled in all sections of the country, setting up new machinery and starting rolling-mills in different localities. With the assistance of Mr. Manly, who was an educated man, he labored hard and successfully to overcome the defects of his early training, and soon became a master mechanie.

In 183- Mr. Manly visited Douglas for the purpose of adding some improved machinery for cutting bar iron to the Axe Works, and Mr. Hutchins came to set it up. About this time he became acquainted with Harriet N. Hunt, whom he subsequently married, and then removed to Hepburn, Pa., where he operated a nail mill till 1846, when he returned to the employ of the Axe Company as master mechanie, a position he retained until his death.

He was the inventor of several valuable machines, that were not only successfully introduced to the public, but are still in use with

but few improvements, so perfect were the original designs. Upon his machine for making axe polls, an invention by which five men with one machine could accomplish more than twenty men were able to do without it, he spent the best portion of his life, planning, altering and perfecting, with the confidence and patience of a true inventor, and nothing has yet been made that can compete with it successfully.

Mr. Hutchins was a man of great nerve, firm and determined in every undertaking, and unwilling to yield to the difficulties that conquer ordinary men. In private as well as among his friends he was social and fond of pleasantries, and especially a thorough believer in the saying, "there's no place like home." In faith and practice a strong temperance man, he was for many years Secretary of the Sons of Temperance. In 1864 he was elected Representative to the General Court by the Republicans of his district. In the Church he took an active part, engaging in all branches of Christian work, and was connected with the Sabbath-school either as teacher or superintendent as long as he lived. Benevolent, discerning, firm in his convictions yet reserved in the expression of them, he had that native force of character that seemed to win the instinctive confidence of those about him.

His death, which occurred April 10th, 1867, was sudden and painful, and marked by many singular coincidences. While experimenting on a buzz-wheel that revolved with incredible rapidity, a defective welding of the rim caused it to burst, and one of the flying fragments inflicted such severe injuries that he lived but a few hours. The pure example of his life was intensified by the suddenness of his death, and left a deep and salutary impression upon the community.

GARDNER CHASE.

Gardner Chase, for many years a prominent and honored citizen of Douglas, was born in Sutton in October, 1805. When quite young his parents removed from that town to Burrillville, R. I., where he remained till about nineteen years of age, when he came to Uxbridge to attend school under the tuition of "Squire" Jacques. He boarded at Jona. Whipple's, a famous resort for students in those days. He remained in Uxbridge a number of years in the

employ of the Caprons, and then went to Lynn to carry on a dry goods and grocery store in company with another man, but soon sold out his interest and returned to the mills at Uxbridge, where he remained until March, 1839, when he removed to Douglas. Here he purchased the building on Main street opposite the Hunt estate, took the store already established in the same, and continued a successful business for many years. In time the business accumulated to such an extent, and his devotion to it was so complete that his health became impaired, and acting under the advice of his physician, he permanently retired, after having been engaged in it about twenty years. From that time till his death he was a perfect example of incessant industry, being constantly occupied as health permitted in farming and other duties. He was for a long time Chairman of the Selectmen and the Assessors, besides filling other town offices — went one term to the Legislature, and was frequently

Gardner Chase

called upon to settle estates and give advice with reference to the management of private interests. For fifty years he never failed to vote on election day, and the last year of his life, though hardly able, he insisted on being carried to the polls. Scrupulously honest and exact in trifles, he could never tolerate in others that petty carelessness which, to say the least, is closely related to dishonesty. Intelligent in town affairs, practiced in all matters of business, never obtruding himself in public, he always readily consecrated his energies on the side of principle or to the faithful discharge of the duties of any position he was called to fill. Few, if any, enjoyed in a greater degree the confidence and respect of the community. He belonged to the type of exceptional men who live in the memories of people long after others are forgotten, just as some days in the ever-gliding years stand out in bold relief when the months that came with them have gone and left no record.

DR. JOHN TAYLOR.

Dr. Jennison was succeeded in practice by Dr. John Taylor, who moved to Douglas from Lunenburg in 1780. He took the farm then owned by Dr. Jennison, the same now occupied by John Robbins. He in turn was succeeded by his son, Dr. Samuel Taylor. It is evident from the journals of the second Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, which held four sessions between Feb. 1, 1775, and May 29, 1775, that Dr. Taylor was an influential citizen and patriot as well as a good physician, for we find him enrolled among the members of a constant succession of committees, many of them important, throughout this Congress.

SAMUEL LOVETT

was born in Paxtou, Mass., Aug. 7, 1791, and died at the house of his son, Samuel Pike Lovett, in Uxbridge, Oct. 12, 1864, at the ripe age of 73 years. In very early life he removed to Smithfield, R. I., where he was employed as a clerk in the factory store of Samuel Slater, the pioneer cotton manufacturer of America. Here he not only became proficient in mercantile business, but also gained a good insight into the manufacture of cotton cloths as carried on at that day. At this time cloth was woven on hand-looms at the homes of the weavers, and it was a part of Mr. Lovett's business to parcel out the yarns and take account of the cloth when returned.

Here he became acquainted with Miss Lucinda Courtney, who was born in Providence, R. I., April 17, 1797, and to whom he was married in Slatersville, Sept. 17, 1815. Mrs. Lovett was a weaver, and it was the practice of Mr. Lovett to take her place at the loom after the close of his day's labor at the store and factory. By their united industry and prudence they were enabled to accumulate a respectable sum of money for the times in which they lived, and thus lay a foundation for that measure of success which attended their efforts in subsequent life.

About the year 1826 Mr. Lovett left Slatersville and settled in the village of East Douglas, where he engaged in the manufacture of cotton cloth, in company with the late George Howe, of Boston.

This firm was known as the "Douglas Manufacturing Company," and their business was carried on in the old green mill at the Lower Village, as it was formerly called, and in the stone factory which stands nearly opposite the Heath store. After a number of successful years in this business, Mr. Lovett disposed of his interest in the lower mill, and obtained the sole ownership of the upper, or stone mill, where he continued business till about the year 1849, when he sold his establishment to the Douglas Axe Manufacturing Company, and retired from active business life.

Mr. Lovett was a model manufacturer, always giving his personal attention to the details of his business, by which he was enabled to manufacture the best goods of their class. He always regarded the interests of his help with thoughtful solicitude, and there are some still living who remember him with grateful affection. The following extracts from a tribute to his memory by his pastor and friend, the late Rev. Joshua L. Maynard, is well deserved:

"He was one of the kindest of men to all in his employ, often being at pains to minister special help and comfort to such as were in need of them. His family and numerous friends well remember him as a man of clear and discriminating mind, wise in counsel, of an even and amiable disposition, united with force of character, as a good husband and father, and a valuable friend, and (not to be forgotten) a Christian of evangelical views and implicit faith and hope."

Mrs. Lovett outlived her husband seven years, her death occurring at East Douglas June 8, 1871, in the 74th year of her age. In a notice which appeared in the local newspaper soon after her decease, it was said of her that "she was a woman of much more than common ability, possessing unusual energy and decision of character, always industrious, and ever ready to lend a helping hand where her services were needed. In the sick-room her assistance was often required while health lasted, and she was always ready to do what she could. Her interest also in public affairs was noticeable. Whatever tended to elevate and improve society and the community in which she dwelt for so many years received her aid and support. In the religious parish and the Church (Congregational) with which for a number of years she was connected, she felt a deep and lively interest, and many are the works that attest her devotion and attachment to their best

good. When such a person departs, the community, as well as those who are nearest and dearest by the ties of earthly affection, suffer no common bereavement, and all will miss her and mourn her loss."

The remains of each rest in a beautiful lot in Rural Cemetery, Worcester, which Mr. Lovett purchased some years before his decease, and where he erected a massive monument of marble to perpetuate the family name.

Mr. and Mrs. Lovett had the following children: 1. Mary Ann, born at Smithfield, R. I., July 22, 1818, married to Scotto Berry, son of Scotto Berry, of Hardwick; she died at Worcester, November, 1863. 2. Lucinda, born at Smithfield, R. I., May 7, 1821; married at East Douglas to Samuel Elias Staples, Dec. 25, 1844, by Rev. Chauncey D. Rice. 3. Samuel Pike, born at Smithfield, R. I., March 31, 1824; married Sarah Ann, daughter of Job and Sarah Balcome Knapp, of East Douglas. 4. Frances Elizabeth, born in East Douglas Nov. 29, 1826; married Frederick Brigham, of Worcester. 5. Minerva Malvina, born in East Douglas Sept. 16, 1834; married Isaac S. Balcome, formerly of Douglas, now of Brunswick, Maine. 6. Harriet Berry, born in East Douglas May 5, 1839, died September, 1842.

DR. D. P. WHITE.

Dr. D. P. White, a well-known physician of Douglas, was born in the southern part of the town, about the year 1806. He early manifested a strong preference for the medical profession, and although his parents were too poor to give him the necessary education, this inclination was so ardent that he was able to overcome every obstacle. By teaching school in the winter season, and doing various other kinds of both mental and manual work, he struggled bravely in order that he might meet all his expenses. He entered upon the study of medicine in Bellingham with Dr. Thurber, graduated at Pittsfield Medical College, and finally entered upon the practice of his profession, which he followed through a period of forty-three years, thirty of which were spent in Douglas.

While his chief energies centered in his profession, he was interested in all educational matters, was always present at lectures,

literary entertainments, and all exercises of a public character connected with the schools. Though inclined to be conservative, he was by no means averse to new ideas of practical value, but was seldom led astray by popular notions. In politics he was outspoken, regardless of policy. Of a jovial temperament, he could not resist the temptation to give or to take a joke, and his regular appearance in the post-office of a winter evening was the signal to prepare for laughter.

He was in poor health for nearly two years before his death, which took place May 23, 1874, when his son, Dr. Levi White, who had just graduated from Bellevue Medical College, succeeded to his practice.

ARCHELAUS STONE.

Archelans Stone, a carpenter and builder by trade, who was intimately connected with the building interests throughout the southern part of Worcester county, lived on a farm about a mile north of the village of East Douglas. As he became known for skill and industry, work came in from neighboring towns and cities, so that he was eminently successful in business, employing a large number of men. At his death, which occurred Jan. 1, 1856, he left a large family of children, several of whom still live in Douglas.

MILTON D. WHIPPLE.

Milton D. Whipple, first son of Welcome Whipple, Esq., was probably one of the most active and ingenious men that ever lived in Douglas, and he was chiefly known as the originator of several useful inventions. One of them, a machine for cutting files, gave such promise of utility that a stock company was formed to manufacture them for market, in which he owned stock to the amount of \$40,000. The company subsequently failed, and he lost the whole. Although another invention of his, a burring machine used in the manufacture of woolen goods, proved of great practical value, he met the fate of many inventors in failing to reap any substantial benefit from its adoption, and it cost him more to defend his rights than he ever received in consequence of them.

Until his death he was constantly occupied with efforts to utilize "new ideas." He succeeded in perfecting a large number of machines.

CULLEN WHIPPLE,

also son of Welcome Whipple, Esq., a machinist by trade, for several years a resident of Douglas, won some celebrity on account of his successful invention of a machine for the manufacture of gimlet-pointed screws. It was made in the brick house on Main street, now owned by Mr. N. S. Caswell. After this machine was partially perfected Mr. Whipple removed to Providence, R. I., where, in connection with one Hopkins and Philip Stiness, he organized a company for the manufacture of screws, which, as other parties were interested, finally developed into the New England Screw Company. Mr. Whipple obtained a portion of the stock, and a position in the company with a salary of \$2,000 per annum. He sold the renewal of his patent for \$4,000, and finally, after inventing a wool combing machine that promised well, gave up his connection with the Company and went to England, where he sold this last improvement for £2,000.

LYMAN PARSONS.

Among the former postmasters of our town, Lyman Parsons will be remembered by many of our citizens. He was born in Ludlow, but his father soon after moved to Monson, where he spent the early years of his life, and received his education at the

A cursive handwritten signature of "Lyman Parsons" in black ink. The signature is fluid and elegant, with the first name starting with a large 'L' and the last name with a large 'P'.

Monson Academy. He removed in 1831 to Douglas from Whitinsville, where he was employed as a clerk. He taught school for a number of years at the Forge District (now No. 3), and afterwards in a private school. He was for twenty-five years a Justice of the

Peace, a Notary Public, and was in the United States Revenue service as Collector during the war. In 1851 he became agent for the old Worcester Mutual Life Insurance Co. (succeeding Rev. Chauncey D. Rice, who was its first agent in Douglas), and continued in the insurance business until the time of his death, which took place Feb. 12, 1875. He was postmaster for about three years prior to that time, and the last public act of his life was signing his resignation as such.

S. W. HEATH

was born at Marblehead, Mass., in 1805, and learned the paper-maker's trade at Franklin, Mass. The business did not agree with him, and he returned home. He subsequently came to Douglas, and went to work in the store of Job and Moses Knapp, in the old, low buildings now standing on the Knapp place. After Moses Knapp withdrew from the firm Mr. Heath bought a half interest in the establishment. He soon after moved to the store on Main

A cursive signature of "S. W. Heath" in black ink.

street, and became sole proprietor, continuing so for forty years, until his retirement from active business life. During the latter years of his life he was Trial Justice, and filled that office with much acceptability. He had a clear sense of justice, and gave his decisions without regard to outside influences. He was a cautious, far-seeing business man, a man to be trusted in any responsible position, and these qualities fitted him for the town offices he was called upon to fill during so many years.

MR. JEREMIAH B. LUTHER

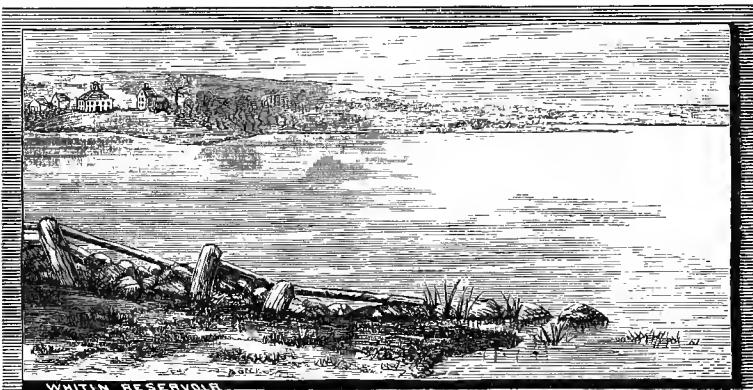
was born Feb. 6, 1805, and came to Douglas at the age of 14. He was a man of few words, but exerted an influence for good wher-

ever he went. He was a constant attendant at church, a teacher in the Sunday-school for many years, where he accomplished much good through his faithful labors in that capacity, as well as by his example. He twice represented the town in the Legislature, and was a most active and useful member of the community, and in his life strictly exemplified his religious principles and profession. He died Aug. 8, 1873.

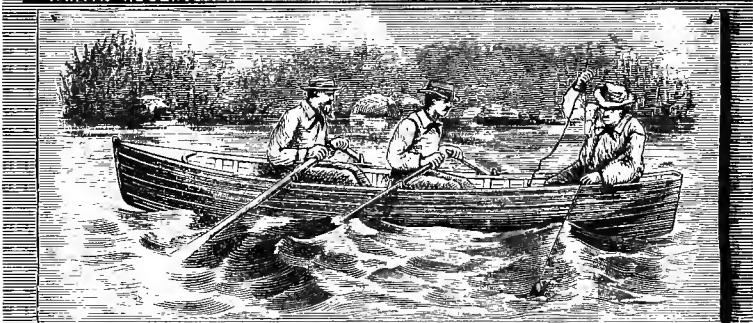
WARREN HUMES, ESQ.,

son of Amos Humes, was born in July, 1802. He possessed to a great degree the native ability which characterized his father. His education was limited, but notwithstanding this lack of early advantages he made his mark in the world, and exerted a powerful influence in local affairs generally. He was endowed with a remarkable memory, being able to retain and correctly impart a vast amount of general information. He commenced surveying at 25 years of age, and was for years considered the best land surveyor in the south part of Worcester county. He was good authority on real estate law, making it a part of his business as surveyor to be thoroughly posted thereon. He was Justice of the Peace, and was largely employed in executing deeds and other legal documents; and so accurately was this business done that little opportunity was afforded the lawyers in detecting errors. As an adviser he was safe to follow, and his statements were always backed by proofs. For about thirty years, at the head of the Democratic party in Douglas, he may be said to have controlled the town in all matters of importance. The question of purchasing a town farm, instead of renting one, as formerly, came up before the town, and encountered his opposition. After a warm and lengthy discussion, in which he did not approve of buying the one suggested, the proposition to purchase succeeded, and the 'Squire failed to carry his point, for the first time, probably, in many years. The significance of this victory may be estimated from the great excitement following, guns being fired and a general jollification taking place.

Many incidents are related showing his rare promptness and accuracy in business. One of the legal hearings in which he was interested came on at Worcester. The counsel needed an accurate



WHITIN RESERVOIR



BASS FISHING AT WALLUM POND.



CLEANING UP AT WALLUM POND

plan of the land in dispute, and supposed as a matter of course that it was quite impossible to get it at that late hour in the trial. On learning what was needed the 'Squire volunteered to furnish it, and left Worcester for his home at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The night was clear and cold, and there was some snow lying on the ground. On reaching his house he took the necessary surveying instruments and proceeded to the land in question, which was near Shockalog Pond, made the survey by the light of tallow candles, returned to his house, made his plan, and presented it in court at 9 o'clock the next morning. It is hardly necessary to add that he won the case.

EUNICE BALCOME,

wife of Ellis Balcome, or "Aunt Eunice," as she was universally known, deserves notice as one of the best and most respected women of Douglas. She was possessed of a mild and gentle disposition, and was characterized by great strength of mind as well as soundness of judgment. She was also blessed with great powers of endurance, and was always ready to be serviceable to those about her, nothing but absolute necessity preventing her from rendering every assistance in her power to the sick and suffering. She was thus by years of self-sacrifice and devotion to others' interests endeared to them by strongest ties of friendship. In all of her intercourse with her neighbors she showed herself a sociable, companionable, warm-hearted friend, and she was often cheered by many tokens of the kindly feeling entertained for her by all. Persons of all ages, and especially the children, greatly loved her society, and she was the recipient of many loving and deeply prized favors during her last days.

MOSES KNAPP, ESQ.,

who died May 29, 1868, was a wealthy and influential citizen of our town. He was for many years Superintendent of the Howe Mills, and was possessed of excellent business talents. He accumulated a handsome property, and on all matters of finance he

was considered good authority, and his advice was often sought. Mr. Knapp married Ola Balcome, daughter of John and Millie Balcome. The following children survive him: William, Fanny, Benjamin, Mary Ann, Edward B., Moses M., Almira M., and Henry H. Mrs. Knapp is still living in East Douglas.

WELCOME WHIPPLE, ESQ.,

born in Smithfield, R. I., Sept. 12, 1772, removed about the year 1800 to Petersham, Mass., and afterwards to Pawtucket, R. I. In the year 1811 he took up his residence in East Douglas, where he engaged in manufacturing, being one of the proprietors in the Douglas Cotton Manufacturing Company.

After the lapse of some fourteen years, he purchased a farm in South Sutton, about a mile south of the famous "Purgatory," where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a short time, after which we find him living again in East Douglas, being drawn thither by the solicitations of his children and grandchildren, with whom he was ever a great favorite. On his death, which occurred Nov. 18th, 1852, his remains were buried in South Sutton.

Mr. Whipple was in early life a Baptist, and as such he contributed largely to the erection of the Baptist church in South Sutton and in support of the gospel there. But his religious sympathies and efforts were by no means limited to the circle of that denomination. About the year 1845 he was mainly instrumental in establishing an Independent Methodist Church in his neighborhood, at South Sutton, erecting a building for it at his own expense, and sustaining its worship for years by his almost unaided liberality.

Mr. Whipple was deservedly held in the highest respect and esteem by all who knew him. Repeatedly he served as Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, member of the Board of Selectmen, Deacon, Justice of the Peace, etc.

He was of a rather delicate organization, nervous temperament, of fine-grained quality, bodily and mentally, a man of taste, and not lacking in culture. In his boyhood he had made considerable progress in preparing for college, and the classical predilections and

acquisitions of his early life were not lost. He read much. The names he gave to his sons indicated his favorite authors, — Milton, Virgil, Dryden, Homer, Justin, Cullen. The sons all showed mechanical ingenuity, and, like their father, they were all musicians. Two of them, Milton and Cullen, were the inventors of valuable machines, as the records of the United States Patent Office at Washington testify. His two daughters, Mary Ann and Ardalissa, were married to Mr. Jonathan Sprague and Mr. B. Norberry, respectively. His wife, whose maiden name was Amy Whipple, and whom he married in Cumberland, R. I., in 1796, was one of the most sweet-souled, blameless, and estimable of women. She died Nov. 18, 1851, and sleeps by his side in the little graveyard at South Sutton.

THEODORE STONE,

for many years a resident of East Douglas, will be remembered as a man of rare financial ability and active business habits. Although not possessing a large fortune, yet during his life-time he did more than any other man to encourage industry by generous financial help. Some of the successful manufacturing enterprises of to-day owe their present success largely to the encouragement they received from Mr. Stone while they were in their infancy and struggling for an existence.

His keen foresight and good judgment made him a safe adviser, and in later years of his life he devoted much of his time to the settlement of estates and the discharge of other important trusts.

Mr. Stone came to Douglas from Leominster about the year 1820, with his brother Luther, remaining until the time of his death.

It is difficult, if not impossible, in a work of this kind to comprise a list of all the names worthy of particular allusion. It *must be* incomplete. “Time would fail us to tell of Gideon, and of Barak, and of Sampson, and of Jephthah; of David also, and Samuel, and of the prophets.” The records of the town are marked throughout with names of men who, in their day, were identified with the interests of the town as officers or faithful citizens. We mention

the following as among those who will be remembered by many now living: —

Nathaniel Fry Morse,	Robert Rogerson,
Samuel Balcome,	Caleb Whiting,
Benjamin Buffum,	Edmund Carpenter,
Jedediah Bigelow,	Samuel Amidon,
Aaron Marsh,	Capt. John Brown,
Dr. Robert P. Church,	Colonel Balcome,
Benjamin Cragin,	Parley Gould,
Stephen Southworth,	Aaron Benson,
Job Knapp,	Nathaniel Carpenter.
John Thayer.	

CHAPTER XVI.

MANUFACTURES.



E have had occasion already to refer to the spirit of enterprise which from the first seemed to distinguish the settlers in “ye four thousand acres of country land,” as the town land grant was styled in the early records. Long prior to the separation from Sherborn this characteristic of the bold adventurers to this region shows itself, if not quite so creditably in all respects, certainly with a good deal of energy, as the following extract from the Sherborn records shows :

“ Large quantities of shingles were manufactured from ye excellent cedar of Badlneck and Wallum Pond cedar swamps, insomuch that ye people of Sherborn, to whom ye inhabitants acknowledged allegiance, were compelled to choose a committee and invest them with power to bring to punishment any persons that shall presume to cut, strip or pillage any wood or timber on said lot without right. Hoops and barrel-staves were also manufactured in considerable quantities by the early settlers, and transported over the Colony Road (which was then the only road through this part of the Province), through the town of Mendon to Boston market. There was also a saw-mill in the easterly section of the town, where boards were manufactured, and the only grain-mill for many miles around was located there.”

One of the first and most imperative demands of a newly-settled country — lumber for building purposes — having been met thus early and profitably, the way was naturally paved for a more systematic development of the manufacturing energy of the people. The result has proved this initial venture to have been one so well

supplemented in the town's history that it has proved a somewhat notable feature in its subsequent career. The following account of some of the earlier enterprises in this line we have taken mainly from the Douglas *Herald* : —

THE WALLIS PLANING-MILL.

About the year 1805 Benjamin Cragin built a saw-mill on the small stream which furnishes power for Wallis's box-mill, at a point about one-fourth of a mile from the turnpike, on a road formerly leading to Manehaug, but since then discontinued. It was afterwards owned by David Wallis. It was torn down in 1844, and another building, intended for an axe shop, was erected on its site by Dr. Ezekiel Wood, Oliver Hunt Lee and Jonathan Sprague. No axes were manufactured there, however, and it was afterwards used for a grist-mill, a saw-mill and a shingle-mill. Subsequently an addition was made to it for the purpose of using it for a woolen mill, and it was then leased to Morton Smith, James Simmons and Eli Darling, for the manufacture of what was called " negro cloth," from which fact the mill became known as the " Negro Mill." In the winter of 1845 it was destroyed by fire, and from that time until 1852 it remained unoccupied, when Joseph T. Wallis and Cole Arnold purchased the privilege and erected a building for a planing-mill. In 1856 they took the contract for making packing boxes for the Douglas Axe Manufacturing Company, since which time the mill has been owned and run by Joseph T. and Ira Wallis. In 1872 they purchased the Morse reservoir for storing a more ample supply of water. In order to furnish power for this mill at the time it was built (about 1849), it was found necessary to conduct the water through a trench excavated around the steep side of a hill, and several feet above its base. When the trench was completed and the water introduced, the soil, being of a sandy nature, absorbed the water to such an extent that the pond was exhausted before the water could reach the mill, and the enterprise was deemed a complete failure ; but after repeated trials the trench was found to answer the purpose for which it had been constructed, and does so at the present day. From this circumstance the privilege was known as the " Sand Bank " for many years.

SAMUEL LEGG'S FULLING-MILL.

In about a year from Mr. Cragin's investment in this direction Mr. Samuel Legg, a cloth dresser, who lived on the farm latterly known as the "Warren Hunt place," erected a small wooden building on the south side of the river, near the upper stone arch bridge, which was used as a fulling-mill. Two years afterwards the building was carried away by a freshet, and Mr. Legg was financially ruined. Not being able to rebuild without assistance, means were furnished him for this purpose by Benjamin Adams, and the new building was erected on the opposite side of the river, on land owned by Benjamin Cragin.

CRAGIN'S SATINET-MILL.

Mr. Cragin subsequently enlarged this building by adding a second story for a wool-carding department. He was the first manufacturer of satinet in Massachusetts. The wool was carded at this mill, the spinning done on hand-spinning frames, and the cloth woven on hand-looms. The warp used was furnished at the Preston factory. In almost every household there was some person who manufactured cloth on hand machines, the wool being carded at Cragin's mill, and the cloth dressed at Legg's fulling-mill.

Benjamin Cragin formerly lived in Uxbridge, moving to Douglas about the year 1797. He married the daughter of Moses Hill, and built the lower part of the Lovell Southwick tenement. This he fitted for a store, remaining there until 1813, when Benjamin Adams was admitted to partnership with him, and the firm was styled Benjamin Cragin & Co. In the same year they built a small factory adjoining Samuel Legg's fulling-mill, directly opposite to the dam now standing, which was designed for the manufacture of both cotton and woolen goods, and contained all the necessary machinery. They also built two of the tenement houses now standing near that place, besides others that have since been removed.

In 1819 Josiah and John Adams were admitted to partnership. The firm was dissolved in April, 1824, by the withdrawal of Mr. Cragin, and was succeeded by J. Adams & Co., the members being Benjamin Adams and his two sons, Josiah and John. One-half of the real estate owned by the old firm was retained by Mr.

Cragin until September, 1826, when it was purchased by J. Adams & Co., giving them the proprietorship of the factory, water privilege, machinery, tenements, etc. The old gentleman was identified with the business and history of his town for many years, possessing wealth, energy and ability. He represented the Worcester South District in the Congress of the United States from 1815 to 1822, and died in March, 1837, honored and respected by every one.

John Adams, the junior member of this firm, came from Uxbridge Nov. 28, 1814, and entered the store of Benjamin Cragin & Co. as a clerk. As manufacturers of cloth, the firm would purchase cotton by the bale and distribute it among families, who were at first obliged to subject the cotton to a whipping process to remove the dirt, when it was picked apart and the seeds separated by hand. After the cotton thus prepared had been spun into yarn at the mill it was again distributed among weavers, who made it into cloth upon hand-looms, which were supplanted eventually by looms operated by water-power.

CASSIMERE FACTORY.

After the firm of J. Adams & Co. was formed they engaged in the manufacture of cassimeres, running two sets of machinery. They also stocked a mill standing near the Baxter Morse place, which was run by Simeon and John Darling, for the manufacture of satinets, furnishing all the wool and receiving the cloth from the looms before dressing. The Darlings owned two small mills, one of which was burned, and the other was afterwards moved away. They operated two sets of machinery.

J. Adams & Co. failed March 17, 1828. During the preceding winter manufacturing business was exceedingly dull. Goods made at their mill were consigned to commission merchants in the principal cities, and advances were made to them to the amount of one half their value. A large quantity of these goods remained unsold in the hands of the merchants, and much difficulty was experienced in raising means to meet pressing obligations. It was finally decided to consult with a personal friend as to the advisability of making an assignment of all their effects and suspending operations. Such a consultation was held, Josiah being necessarily absent, as he was confined to his bed with consumption. The man

thus taken into confidence was shown through the establishment, and the exact condition of the financial affairs of the firm explained to him. He was asked if an assignment had not better be made, and his answer was, "no; there will be no difficulty in getting along." He advised a mortgage of the property, to secure J. Capron & Sons as endorsers at the Blackstone Bank; and such a mortgage was given, as appears by the records of the Registry of Deeds, dated March 3, 1828, for the sum of \$11,771. This was the only incumbrance upon the property, and within ten days it was reduced to less than \$6,000 by selling off a portion of the land and applying the proceeds towards canceling the mortgage.

Josiah Adams died on the 14th of March, and Samuel C., his son, died on the 22d of the same month. On the day of Josiah's funeral (the 17th) a son of the *friend* whose advice had been sought and followed appeared with demands against the firm, and the property was attached. To add to their embarrassment, J. Adams & Co. had endorsed a note for Paul Dudley & Son, which matured about this time, and was protested and sued. The writ was returnable at the March term of the court, and, instead of allowing the case to be defaulted, Mr. Dudley secured a continuation of the suits against himself until June, 1829, which also retarded the disposition of the attachments upon the Adams property. Then the land was set off, in justification of this claim, at an appraised value not exceeding one-half its marketable price eighteen months before; the costs of suits also swallowed up a large sum; the right of redemption of the factory and machinery was sold by sheriff's sale for five dollars; and J. Adams & Co. were bankrupt, with heavy liabilities. It was a time of great financial distress all over the country, and the Messrs. Adams had the poor consolation of knowing, at least, that there were hundreds no better off than themselves.

In course of time the holders of the mortgage sold their interest to Josiah Chapin of Providence, together with an insurance policy for \$7,000. Mr. Chapin in turn sold to Warren Hunt, \$7,000 being the price paid. In the following year the factory was destroyed by fire, and the insurance was paid to Mr. Hunt, just the amount the whole property cost him, and leaving a valuable water privilege and land which cost him nothing. He received an additional sum of \$7,000 from the proprietors of the Hill factory for

the privilege of raising both dams two feet. Thus it will be seen that his clean profit by the transaction was \$7,000, and still he was the possessor of all he had originally purchased, except the factory and contents.

When the Adams mill was burned, Rowland G. Hazard of Peacedale, R. I., occupied it, and was engaged in the manufacture of satinets. His loss included the entire stock, cloth and machinery. In addition to the mill a two-story weaving shop, a two-story wood-house and a blacksmith shop were destroyed by the conflagration. Another building, one hundred feet long, one story high, with basement, was saved. The upper part was used for drying wool, and the basement for tentering cloth. This building was used by the Douglas Axe Company for a hatchet-forging shop until it was also destroyed by fire, together with the building adjoining.

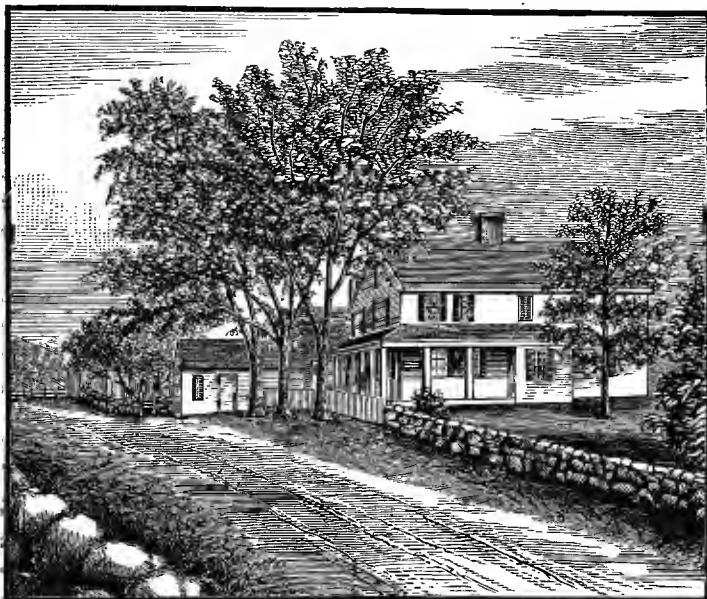
ELLIS BURT'S PLOW MANUFACTORY.

In 1824 Ellis Burt carried on the business of manufacturing the old-fashioned wooden plows in the basement of the brick house opposite the hotel in East Douglas. This was about the time cast-iron plows were being put in the market by Mr. Nourse of Worcester.

EZEKIEL PRESTON'S COTTON FACTORY.

In the year 1808 Col. Ezekiel Preston, Welcome Whipple, Henry Holden, Richard Olney, Joseph Metcalf, Mr. Holman, Benjamin Wallis, and General Martin, from Providence, built a factory at what is now the lower portion of East Douglas village, on the site now occupied by the large stone mill. It was a large wooden building, used for the manufacture of cotton yarn, and a store was kept in the basement. After the building was finished it was known as the "Douglas Factory." At first the work was all performed in families, the weaving being done on hand-looms, and the help paid in yarn. The business was carried on this way during one summer, when hand-looms were introduced at the factory, and men were employed to run them. The mill afterwards passed into the hands of Ziba Angell, who put in thirty-six upright looms, to run by water-power, and other machinery necessary for the production of cotton goods. The bell which called the operatives to work was cast at the Holbrook foundry in Medway, and

bears the date of 1815. Before the bell was procured a tin horn was used instead, the watchman standing in the belfry and sounding a blast that could be heard a very long distance. The factory was standing and in operation until about the year 1841, when it was removed to make room for the present structure. The small building on the opposite side of the river, known as the "handle shop," was built for a machine-shop, and occupied by Nathan



THE MOSES KNAPP PLACE, EAST DOUGLAS.

Sweatland and Ethan Angell, manufacturers of cotton machinery. After a number of years the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Sweatland occupied the building for the manufacture of cut nails for Benjamin Cragin & Co., who carried them weekly to Newton, and returned with material for continued production.

In 1826-7 the building was leased by J. Adams & Co. for the manufacture of power looms. The saw-mill now owned by George Wallis was then owned by this firm, but was sold about this time to Amariah Chapin of Uxbridge. In 1841 the large stone mill took the place of the less pretentious structure, and was started

up with eighty looms, the number being afterwards increased to one hundred and thirty-two. Mr George Howe of Boston was the principal owner. Later he was one of the owners of the Pember-ton mill in Lawrence, and when it fell, a few years ago, he narrowly escaped with his life, having just stepped out of the building when the terrible disaster occurred. Moses Knapp was the Agent, and from the authority delegated to him the mill was generally known as the "Knapp Mill," although he claimed no ownership in it. Fenner Batcheller became Agent in place of Mr. Knapp.

THE LOVETT MILL.

In the year 1814 a forge was standing on the site of the Douglas Axe Company's machine-shop, in the rear of their office, which was owned and operated by a man named Waters of Millbury. The property afterwards came into the possession of Gale & Farewell. The building was of good size, one story in height, but covered considerable surface, in which all kinds of iron work, such as heavy shafting and wrought-iron mill machinery, was carried on. Mr. Farewell occupied the small cottage house on the knoll, corner of Main and Cook streets, and about the year 1820 Mr. Gale erected the two-story building back of the office.

The present factory was built in 1827 by Paris and Micah Hill, who sold it to the Douglas Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Samuel Lovett, one of the firm, soon after disposed of his interest in the Howe Factory and became sole owner in the Lovett mill, continuing in business until 1849, when Warren Hunt purchased the establishment for the Douglas Axe Manufacturing Co. Most of the time when in operation J. B. Whipple was the Agent.

SOUTHWORTH'S GRIST-MILL.

Formerly a grist-mill was standing near Southwick's wheelwright shop, which was owned by Stephen Southworth. It remained there until about 1814, when it disappeared.

CARPENTER'S TANNERY.

For many years there was a tannery at Centerville, built by Edmund Carpenter, Jr., who carried on the business several years. He was succeeded by his son Nathaniel, whose death occurred

bnt a few months afterwards, and the business was again taken by his father, and continued by him until 1836, when the buildings were torn down.

CARPENTER'S SHOE FACTORY.

The shoe business was carried on by Comfort and Seba Carpenter at Centerville prior to 1837, when they commenced the manufacture of sale work, continuing until 1854, employing about sixty workmen. In 1856 the building was taken down, and the frame removed to East Douglas, when it was remodeled into a dwelling-house, which is now owned by Mr. Nelson Jones.

CHAPTER XVII.

AXE MANUFACTURING.

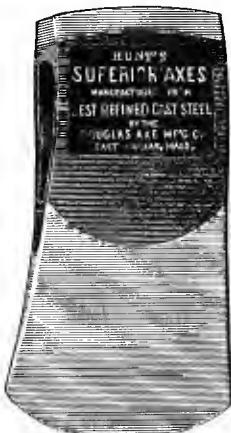


ANUFACTURING edge tools, and axes in particular, has long been a distinguishing feature of manufacturing industry in Douglas. It has not only drawn hither some of the best practical mechanicians of the day, but it has furnished the most uninterrupted employment to a large number of people, the steadily advancing popularity of the axes made by the Douglas Axe Manufacturing Co. keeping their extensive works in full operation often when similar establishments in different parts of the country have been compelled to either shut down or to run on short time. It has come to be well understood that the production of axes is intermittent only when the annual taking account of stock necessitates a stoppage, and then only for the briefest possible interval. Nearly all the available water-power within the limits of the town is utilized by the many wheels driving the machinery of this establishment. A large capital is of course required in the management of a business which has gained such renown, the demand for their tools reaching quite to the limits of civilization.

Like nearly all similar projects, axe-making had an obscure and humble origin. About the year 1798 Joseph and Oliver Hunt built a small wooden shop on the site of the old axe shop lately demolished on Main street in East Douglas in which they carried on the general custom blacksmithing business. The old shop stood near the present residence of Rev. William T. Briggs. It would happen, as a mere matter of course, that among the miscel-

laneous work done at such an establishment a damaged axe would now and then be brought for reparation. Occasionally one of these indispensable implements to the farmer would need remodeling, a job which the Hunt brothers did not hesitate to undertake, and which they accomplished so successfully, making the renewed axe better than when bought, that their work in this line gradually grew on their hands ; and it was not long before axes of their own make became so popular as to require almost their sole attention to meet the demand for them.

After a few years, during which the quality of their tools secured for them great public favor, a second establishment for



MODERN AXE.



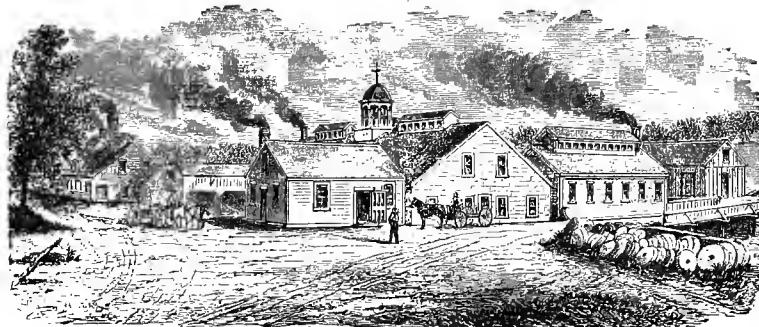
OLD AXE MADE IN 1825.

their production was thought to be needed, and accordingly a new shop was built at the Center, with Oliver Hunt to manage it, Joseph remaining in the business at the old one. But the condition of the business was not quite equal to the capacity furnished by the two shops, and as a result, after a hard struggle against financial difficulties, the proprietors failed. Arrangements were made, however, whereby Joseph retained the old shop at East Douglas, and Oliver went to work for David Dudley, forging axes in the shop which the firm had lately owned. Lindley & Morse then carried on the business for a while, and were succeeded by David Philipps. In 1814 a new partnership was formed by the indefati-

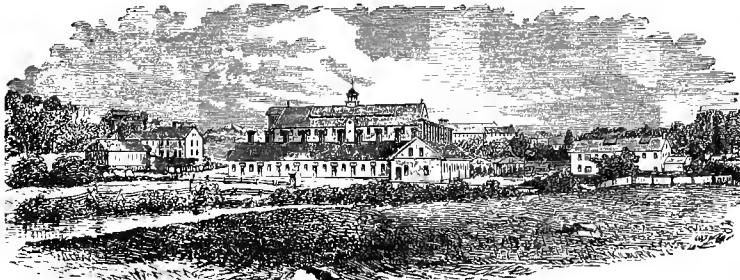
gable brothers, but it continued only for a short time, the property on this failure passing into the hands of Job Knapp and Jesse Balcome, but it was shortly purchased by Oliver Hunt, whose two sons, Warren and Otis, were soon at work again in the old shop with him, the sound of their hammers being heard early and late, and the business soon taking on a new degree of prosperity. A few axes, among the first that they made, were taken to Providence, but they failed to find a sale. Mr. Benjamin Cragin then tried the Boston market, where the reputation of the Hunt tools had probably come to be better known, and through those extensive hardware merchants of that day, Messrs. Charles Scudder and W. T. Eustis, they found ready purchasers, and from this time it rapidly came to be true that neither the makers nor venders of these axes found them a drug either in the general business houses or at the retail stores in the rural districts. Indeed, one of the chief difficulties which had to be encountered, and which was quite inevitable in the then sparsely-settled state of the country, was the lack of ready transportation, not to say anything about its promptness. A forty-mile trip, over rude and rough highways, with only a half ton even of freight, was a very different thing from such a venture to-day. All their tools must be got to market often by ox-teams, and the raw material procured in the same manner. Mr. Asa Thayer relates that when he was about seventeen years of age he and Warren Hunt drove a span of horses to Boston with a load of hatchets. They were all night making the journey, arriving in town at daylight. As they passed along Beacon street numerous purchasers were found, and after considerably reducing the load the balance was disposed of to a merchant in Dock Square. They arrived home in season to take part in a grand muster which occurred on the following day, and which probably fully explained the dispatch characterizing this possibly first *express* trip.

Mr. Cragin's success in selling axes led to an arrangement whereby he was to dispose of all that could be manufactured, and to furnish the iron and steel—an arrangement which was found to be profitable to all parties, and served greatly to increase the business. As often as once a week he carried a load of axes to Boston, and invariably found for them a ready market.

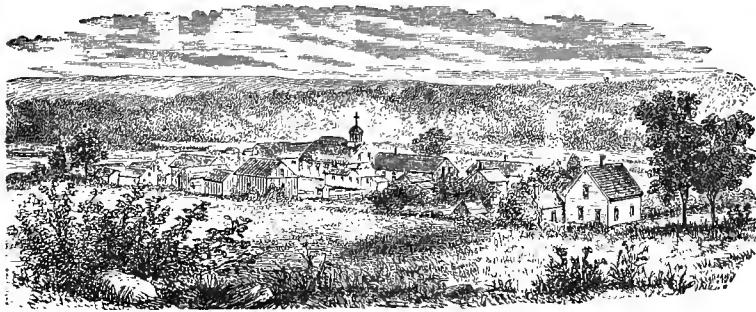
An increase of business necessitated an increase of room and power, and consequently a new shop was built, which was used



UPPER WORKS.



HOWE FACTORY.



GILBOA.

WORKS OF THE DOUGLAS AXE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

for forging and grinding. This building is now standing near the site of the original shop, and is used for an ice-house. About the year 1823 the old shop on Main street was destroyed by fire, and another was erected in its place. After many years of service this was torn down to make way for important improvements on Main street.

The first axe stamp was made with two cold chisels, one of them straight and the other round. The round one was made by punching a hole in the end of a piece of round steel, and then filing the circle to an edge. With these tools the marks made upon the axes were about as follows, which were supposed to stand for "Joseph & Oliver Hunt":—

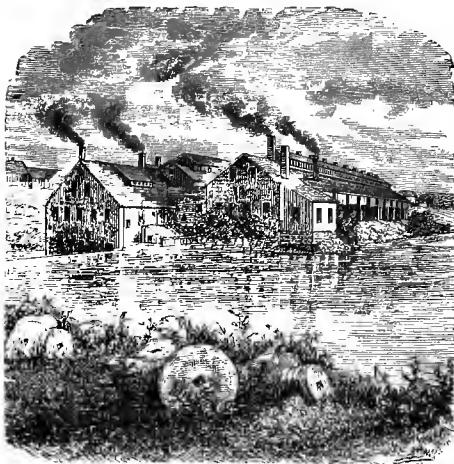
I O H

The improvements made in stamps are no less conspicuous than those which pervade all other departments of the works. Instead of using cold chisels, clean and symmetrical inscriptions are now cut by skilled workmen upon steel, which is afterwards hardened, and these impressions are left upon the axes in well-defined letters, giving all necessary information in regard to the manufacturers, etc. Much of the labor then performed by hand is now accomplished by the introduction of valuable machinery, some of which was invented by men employed by the company, and used in no other manufactory. One of the most important of these machines is called the "rolls," which was invented by Mr. Charles Hutchins, and the patent right is now held by the Company.

Warren Hunt took the management of affairs into his own hands when about eighteen years of age. The first men employed by him were Charles Parish and George Reynolds, who worked in the upper shop, making cast-steel axes. Previous to that time the axe-bits were made of "blister steel," welded on the pattern instead of set into it, as now. Mr. Hunt immediately commenced enlarging the works, and built the "brick shop" on the side of Legg's fulling-mill that had been carried away by a freshet. This building was used for drawing patterns, grinding, polishing, blacking, handling, etc.; and all the boxes for packing were made here besides. Then the stone factory was built, on the opposite side of the river, and the grinding, polishing, and a part of the forging was removed to it. Solid "blind-eyed" hatchets were forged



LOVETT WORKS.



HEAD AND BIT FORGING SHOPS.

WORKS OF THE DOUGLAS AXE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

here, the eyes being drilled out by Aaron M. Hill. The drilling-machine used for this purpose was an invention of Cullen Whipple.

The old hatchet shop was originally a barn, and was used for a forge shop. The tempering shop was built afterwards, and additions were made to each. The shop next to the road was built about 1855. These were all burned by an incendiary fire in October, 1875, and more commodious shops were immediately rebuilt on the site of the old ones.

About the year 1832 a partnership was formed between Warren Hunt and Capt. Alexander Scudder. Captain Scudder was a man of considerable means, having followed the seas for the greater part of his life. His brother (Mr. Charles Scudder of Boston), wishing to induce him to give up that mode of life, and knowing that Warren Hunt was in need of more capital for his increasing business, finally persuaded the Captain to settle down and engage with Mr. Hunt in axe manufacturing. For nearly three years a flourishing business was carried on, during which time Captain Scudder built as a residence the house now owned by Mr. Edwin Moore. Although comfortably situated and prosperous in business, he was not satisfied. His longing for a seafaring life grew upon him, and at last became so strong that he could resist it no longer. He decided to weigh anchor, and sold out his interest to Mr. Hunt, who remained sole proprietor until 1835, when a stock company was formed, under the name of the "Douglas Axe Manufacturing Co.," of which William T. Eustis was President (with the exception of two years, when Mr. Rogers filled the office,) till his death, which occurred May 5th, 1874. L. W. Swett, Esq., was his successor. The present board of officers consists of A. T. Perkins, Esq., President; D. D. Dana, Treasurer; E. Moore, Agent.

The following men were among those employed in axe-making prior to the incorporation of the Axe Company, many of whom are now living, and their names will be at once recognized by our older residents: Otis Hunt, Oliver Hunt, Anderson Hunt, Joseph Hunt, George Reynolds, Jonathan Sprague, Caleb Legg, Solon Tupper, John B. Hunt, Estus Balcove, Frank Marcy, Gird Marey, Thomas Dimsy, Michael Herral, Benjamin Smith, George Wade, Murray Lovett, Luther Stone, and William Hemenway.



MEDALS AWARDED TO DOUGLAS AXE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



THE WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, MEDAL, 1862.



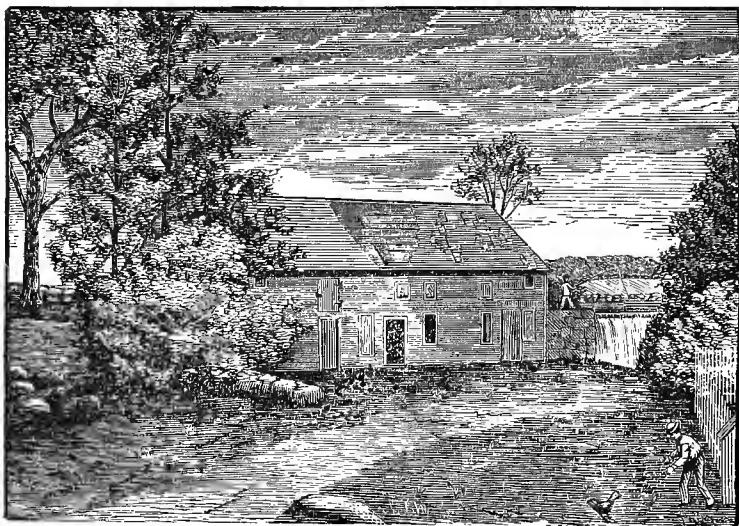
THE VIENNA EXPOSITION MEDAL, 1863.

The year 1847 was a severe one for manufacturing interests generally, and the Company decided to allow Warren Hunt to take the business into his own hands, they furnishing the stock and making an arrangement with him in regard to a percentage on sales. But the market for axes unexpectedly revived, so that the works were taxed to their utmost capacity to supply the demand. The result was that at the end of the year Mr. Hunt's net profits amounted to about \$10,000. In view of these encouraging prospects the Company decided to resume the business permanently, and enlarged their works, as business increased, until they have reached the present proportions.

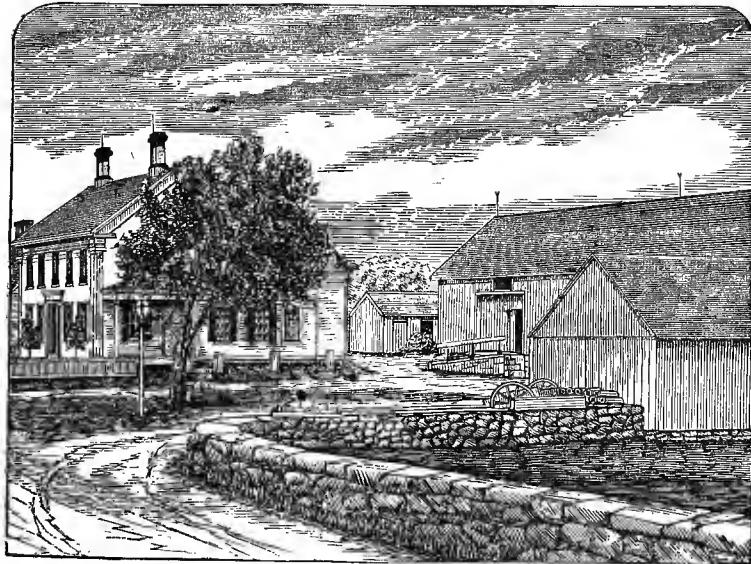
The principal portion of the Company's works at that time were located at Gilboa, which were originally owned by O. Hunt & Brothers and used for the manufacture of scythes. The Axe corporation leased them for the manufacture of axes until the time when they acquired possession of them by purchase, which was in 1854.

For some years subsequent to the time when the shops were built there was no public road leading from East Douglas village to Gilboa, and the water for driving the machinery was supplied by means of a trench. In severely cold weather the water in this trench would become so clogged by the ice that the shops would be obliged to suspend work in consequence. This came at length to be a source of so much trouble that various experiments were tried for its abatement. One of these was to sink a number of junk bottles through holes cut into the ice, first filling them with powder, and then exploding them by the aid of a fuse. This succeeded, so far as shattering the ice was concerned, but the cold quickly congealed the mass of broken ice into a worse condition than before, and the experiment had to be abandoned. It was finally seen that the only effectual plan was to purchase and flow the "Knapp Interval," so-called, which not only broke up the troublesome ice embargo, but also furnished a more reliable supply of water for driving the machinery.

In the old shop, which is now standing below the trench, Mr. Ephraim K. Copeland drew the steel for the axe "bits." The trip-hammers then in use were called "jumpers," and have since gone out of date. A pair of heavy shears for cutting the bars of iron stood in a building which is now used as a shed, west of the



OLD RED SHOP, COTTAGE STREET, 1878.



FARM BUILDINGS OF DOUGLAS AXE MANUFACTURING CO., EAST DOUGLAS.

stone shop. The rolls, invented by Mr. Charles Hutchins, were set up by him, assisted by Mr. Dexter Whipple, in the low stone shop. They were started in 1842 by Mr. Whipple, who has continued to run them ever since. After removing them from the stone shop to the one built of wood, near the road, they were again removed (in 1854) to the new shops then just completed at East Douglas. Another set of rolls was started at the same time, and have since been run by Mr. McDonough Whipple.

In 1858 the Company commenced the manufacture of Spanish machets, cane-knives, etc., at Gilboa, and more than one hundred and fifty patterns of these tools have been made. During the War (in 1862 and '63) swords and sabre bayonets were manufactured. The knife business continued until 1869. Axe-forging and grinding, however, has been carried on there uninterruptedly since the manufacture of scythes was discontinued, and at present the works are used for forging picks, mattocks, bench axes and adzes, grinding all these tools, and for repairing machinery.

The Lovett mill was purchased by the Company in 1854, at the same time of the purchase of the premises at Gilboa; and the Howe factory was bought in 1864, both these establishments being converted into axe shops at the time of changing owners, and additions made to them as required. In the summer of 1869 the upper new shops were enlarged, two additional shops being constructed, one 40x40 in size, and the other 40x60, by which the facilities for manufacturing were increased about one-third.

THAYER'S GRIST AND SAW-MILL.

The mill now owned by A. J. Thayer was built by Moses Knapp, Esq., about the year 1853, and was known as "Knapp's Mill" until 1872, when Mr. Thayer became its proprietor. At that time it consisted of a circular saw-mill and grist-mill, with but one run of granite stones, which were driven by a breast-wheel of the rudest construction. About a year from that date the old machinery was removed, to make way for one of the Lane Improved saw-mills. In 1878 the buildings were greatly enlarged, and the grist-mill facilities more than doubled by the introduction of one of Lane's Monitor turbine wheels of forty-horse power. The mill has now two run of French burr stones, two elevators and a corn cracker, and furnishes storage room for six thousand

bushels of corn, sixteen hundred bushels of oats, one car-load of shorts, and has considerable storage capacity outside of the mill itself.

LOGEE'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

The building owned by S. Logee, and previously occupied for about twenty years by Mr. Logee as a country blacksmithery, Mr. Gleason's wheelwright-shop and Luke S. Keith's paint shop, was destroyed by fire Nov. 16, 1870, but was immediately rebuilt by Mr. Logee, who continued the blacksmith and wheelwright business, W. C. Brown run the shoeing department, Hugh Greene the harness-making business, and E. Burgess, Amasa Buffington, A. N. Bridges and Adelburt Hamar successively occupied the painters' premises. Mr. Logee in 1877 added to his facilities a ten-horse-power engine, together with a band and circular saw and lathe.

WELLMAN'S GRIST-MILL.

During the winter of 1877-78 the steam grist-mill owned and run by William H. Wellman was built. It is favorably situated near the depot, on the line of the New York and New England railroad, from whose cars the grain is unloaded direct. The mill is capable of storing sixty tons of grain, and has one run of French burr stones, which is driven by an eighteen-horse-power engine.

THE LEE & MURDOCK SHODDY-MILL.

In 1863 the large wooden factory now occupied by Lee & Murdock was erected by Dea. Warren Hunt, near the old Eagle-grist-mill, the Mumford river furnishing water-power for fifty-eight looms. It was used by him for the manufacture of cotton goods for nearly a year, when it lay idle until 1867. The property then passed into the hands of Nelson Williams, who at that time operated the Eagle grist-mill near by. On the 30th of September, 1869, the mill, land and machinery was sold at public auction to C. P. Whitin, for \$14,700. A. F. Jones bought thirteen of the looms for \$1,375. In 1870 a portion of the Eagle grist-mill was rented to Lee & Whittemore, who manufactured shoddy for about a year, when they went into bankruptcy. The whole estate was soon purchased by Moses Taft of Uxbridge, and others, and a

copartnership was formed between D. M. Lee of East Douglas, and L. H. Murdock of Uxbridge, who leased the entire estate and commenced the manufacture of shoddy, under the style of Lee & Murdock. They have since increased their facilities from time to time, and at the present time are doing an extensive business.

In 1874 they erected a brick fire-proof picker house, 60x31 in size, and a two-story engine-house in 1875, into which they put an eighty-horse-power engine built by Corliss.

They have now eighteen cards and six pickers in operation. Their work is all done under contract for other parties, and they have the reputation of manufacturing as good all-wool shoddies as any firm in New England, their goods being used in the finest textile fabrics, and the quality and staple being nearly equal to wool. On the 1st of April, 1878, a stock company was incorporated, with a capital of \$50,000, the real estate consisting of the mill, the water-power, and the Preston House, transferred to them. Lee & Murdock still continue the business.

MECHANICS' BLOCK

is a building 28x80 feet in size, two stories high, and situated on the south side of Main street, in the rear of the Methodist church. This block was erected in 1871 by Messrs. Luke S. Keith, Joseph Bowen, George A. Gleason and W. W. Brown. Being unable to lease suitable workshops for their increasing business, and being dependent upon each other in their business relations, they formed themselves into a copartnership on the 9th of June in that year, under the name of the "Mechanics' Association," for the purpose of erecting a building in which they might conduct their business more successfully.

The building is occupied by a wheelwright and undertaker's shop on the first floor, and for sign-painting, carriage-painting and trimming and harness-making above. The land which it occupies was purchased of the Trustees of the Methodist church. To accommodate the carriage business more completely, a piece of land was presented by the Association to Mr. Sypline Rivers, upon which he erected a blacksmith shop, 38x40 feet, which was also completed in 1871, providing facilities for a complete harness and carriage manufactory, and also one for the manufacture and repair-

ing of furniture, not omitting a much-needed equipment with steam power by two of the parties in the building, thus making it a first-class establishment of its kind.

The parties now occupying the building are the following: George A. Gleason, wheelwright shop, furnished with a twelve-horse-power engine, and a circular-saw for heavy work; Joseph Brown, undertaker's shop and cabinet factory, and repair shop, with a two-horse-power engine, circular saw, lathe, and band and jig-sawing machinery; L. S. Keith, carriage and sign-painter; Willard Whipple, successor to W. W. Brown in the harness shop; Sypline Rivers, horse-shoeing and general blacksmithing.

EAGLE GRIST-MILL.

There is now no means of determining when the original Eagle grist-mill was built. It was standing long before the old forge was built, and was then in so dilapidated a condition that it seemed as though it might tumble down at any time. The second one was erected in its place about the year 1795, at which time a new dam was built. It came into the possession of Colonel Preston about 1800, through his wife's father, Timothy Taft, who owned and run it for many years before, and continued to run it till 1827, the time of his death. It was then carried on by Dorris Willard and Frank Taft until the death of Mrs. Preston in 1838, when it passed into their hands, they being heirs of Colonel Preston.

Willard Taft built the present mill, using therefor a portion of the old timber, and putting in an iron wheel. The mill was run by Frank Taft and Justin Whipple, who manufactured plow beams and handles for about a year. It finally came into the hands of Deacon Hunt, who built a new mill, and added to the regular business that of grinding bones and plaster.

CHAPTER XVIII.

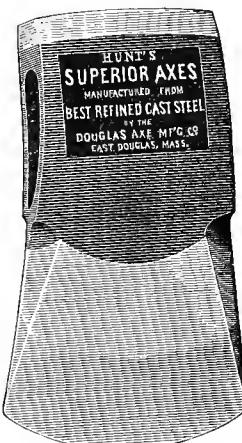
DESCRIPTION OF THE WORKS OF THE DOUGLAS AXE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



HAT an enterprise so apparently unpromising at the start as was that of axe-making in Douglas a half century ago should attain so prominent a rank, and also a celebrity so nearly world-wide in that interval, is rare indeed. Nevertheless, so it has come to pass; and the intrinsic interest involved in this fact would seem of itself to render desirable a general description of a branch of purely American industry so judiciously managed as has been the fact with this, and also as much as practicable of its details. The following slip shows the reputation acquired abroad for this Company's productions: —

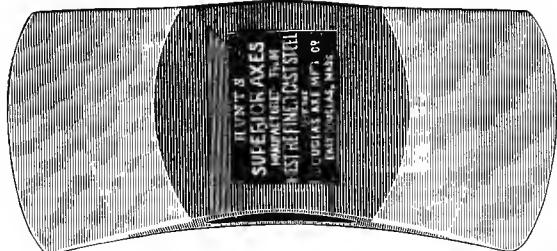
“ Schliemann labored long with Mr. Gladstone before the latter would commit himself to the delicate task of writing a preface for ‘ Mycenæ,’ but a firm at Sheffield, England, which is making American axes, was more fortunate. In a critical review of this useful implement the ex-premier says: ‘ I am very glad you have added that useful article, the American axe, to the list of our home productions; and I thank you for favoring me with a specimen which seems, on as much trial as I have made, to possess all the merits of the original. I find it necessary to study efficiency in proportion and weight, and it is under this issue that I think the American axe comes out well, especially for soft or free-grained woods. The handle is, I think, excellent; but I always wish it were cut straight across at the end, at a right angle to its direction or axis.’ ”

The capital required to conduct the business of the Douglas Axe Manufacturing Company amounts to \$400,000. This is invested mainly in the large number of buildings and mechanical

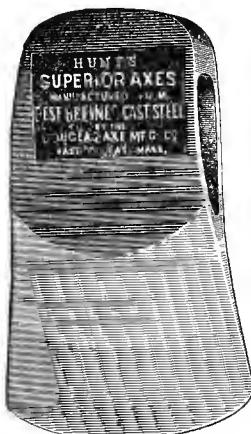


A

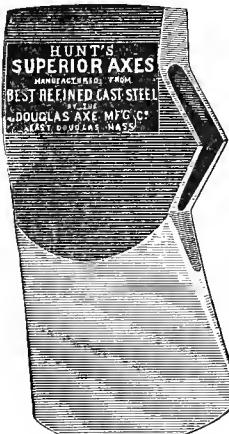
B



C



D



E

PATTERNS OF AXES MADE BY THE DOUGLAS AXE MANUFACTURING CO.

A Ohio, B Yankee Bevel, C Double Bit, D Michigan, E Kentucky.

appliances which extend for a full mile along the banks of the Mumford river, in the central portion of the village of East Douglas.

The departments into which axe-making naturally divides itself are four, each of which requires separate buildings more or less in extent and number. The most diversified of these departments is that in which the forging of the axes is done, which also gives employment to the largest number of workmen; then comes that in which the grinding is performed, four different processes being necessary in this stage of the work; next the tempering of the axe is attended to, and the polishing and grading of the tools come in as a finality.

For the accomplishment of all these features of the business, of which the above is merely an outline, no small amount of motive power must of course be provided. This the unpretentious stream flanking the various laboratories happily supplies, through the numerous water-wheels with which they are equipped. In case this reliance should ever fail, however, a powerful steam-engine is quietly awaiting the summons to duty as a substitute in operating the multitude of trip-hammers, ponderous grindstones, and emery-wheels of all dimensions.

The amount of iron requisite for the average annual production of the establishment reaches twelve hundred tons, into which over three hundred tons of cast-steel are incorporated. The item of coal yearly consumed foots up twenty-five hundred tons; the quantity of grindstones *used* up in the same time amounts to twelve hundred tons, full \$100 worth being ground away during every working day; nearly \$30,000 worth of axe and hatchet handles is required per year; and the monthly pay-roll averages \$13,000.

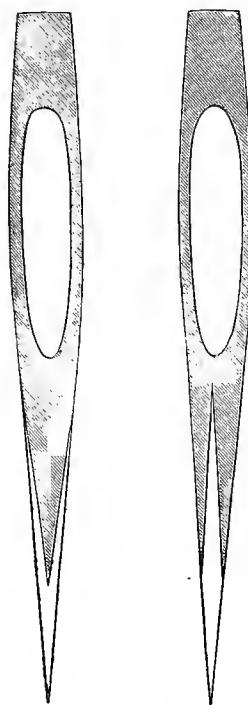
With this general profile of what is requisite for the manufacture of axes, let us now turn our attention to a few of the principal details involved, tracing the process from the long, rough bars of iron at the doors of Shop No. 1 to the tastefully-finished implement awaiting our inspection in the packing-room.

Powerful shears first cut up the iron bars into "blanks" of about six inches in length. A furnace receives these till they are brought to a red heat, when they are run through a set of rolls, which gives to the lurid metal the tolerable appearance of the head and

about half of the blade of an axe. A little further on, after a somewhat lengthy series of hand and trip-hammer manipulations, the embryo axe is completed in form by having added to it nearly a pound of the best of steel for the blade, which is so imbedded in the bitt of the tool, by careful welding and repeated hammering, as to insure a good cutting edge for years of hard usage and

grinding. There may be many brands of axes in the market that can show a greater spread of steel *on the surface* of the blade, but the aim of the Douglas Company is to produce one whose cutting quality is retained as long as there is enough of the implement left to be called an axe. The numerous trip-hammerings as well as hand beatings through which the tool passes is quite as much for the purpose of securing the utmost scientific form and symmetry as to give it complete solidity, since the shape of the tool, as regards the face, edge and sides, has more to do with its efficiency in cutting than a cursory thought would suggest.

And when, at length, the tool drops from the tongs of the last in the list of forgers, it is ready for the next stage, that is, unless the inspector in his inexorable round of duty should chance to condemn it as not being up to standard, either in shape, welding or forging. In this case it goes directly back to the unvary man at whose door the fault lies, since every

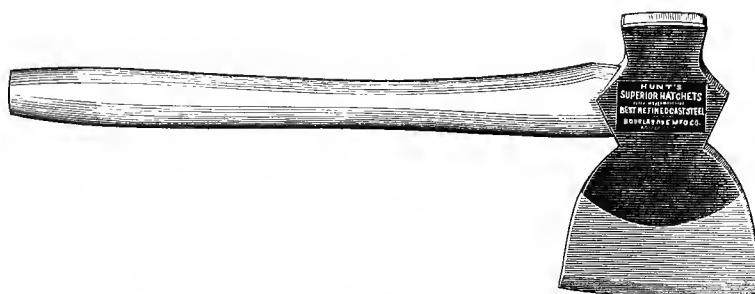


finisher's stamp tells instantly who is to blame. The visitor can hardly fail to be struck with the fact that this is no place for a bungler. He would be kept so constantly at the profitless task of reconstruction that he could not stand it, any more than the Company could afford him shop-room or materials for such a costly experimentation.

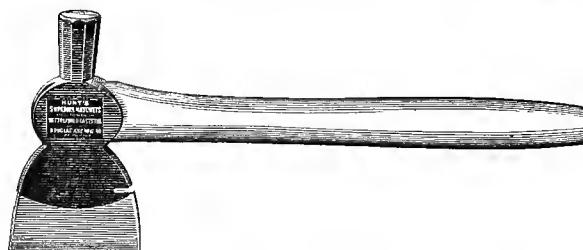
The formative stage is now complete, and the *grinders* next have charge of the axe. It may startle the reader somewhat to

be told that among all the men employed in this division of the establishment not one can be enrolled on any life insurance company's books. But nevertheless such is the case, so perilous to an average length of life is the grinder's task. The huge and rapidly-whirling stones over which they bend in their daily toil not only wear away the hard metal from the axe, but the almost impalpable dust developed in the process, both from the iron and the stone, so pervades the room that its inhalation with almost every breath is inevitable, notwithstanding the stones themselves are constantly dripping with water. The "grinders' consumption" is the doom of only a few years' postponement in most cases. Adding somewhat to the peril, many of the men seem really to be sitting astride their stones, "riding horses" as it is termed, that they may bring their whole avoirdupois to bear upon the tool while grinding, and thus materially expediting the work. The rate at which these huge grindstones are used up is astonishing. One of them measuring full seven feet in diameter will have been so worn away by three weeks' use as to require replacing with a new one. And now and then, but fortunately not often, a stone bursts, in consequence of some imperceptible flaw, or the too great centrifugal force acquired in its rapid motion, when the track of the flying fragments is marked by the fearful mutilation if not the instant death of the man who chances to be grinding probably, but certainly by the terrible shattering of the machinery or building.

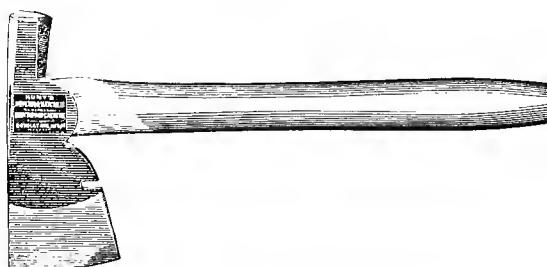
The axe is now ready for the third stage in its progress, and the *temperers* next assume its management. However essential the preceding operations may be regarded, this must be conceded to be of the first importance, since however finely shaped, well forged, or how excellent soever the materials entering into the construction of an axe, without the most skilled attention to the tempering it is just about worthless. The first thing done by the temperer is to make the tool as hard as possible, and this is effected by heating it until it becomes cherry red in color, and then immediately plunging it into a bath of the strongest brine. It is then exposed to the heat of a small coal fire until, from the thin edge to the thickest part of the blade, the precise colors are brought out which indicate the exact temper required, when another cold bath puts it in a permanently serviceable condition, reminding us of the legend of the warrior, who could not wait for



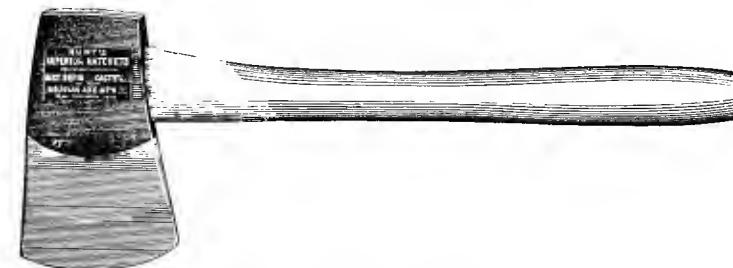
BROAD HATCHET.



SHINGLING HATCHET.



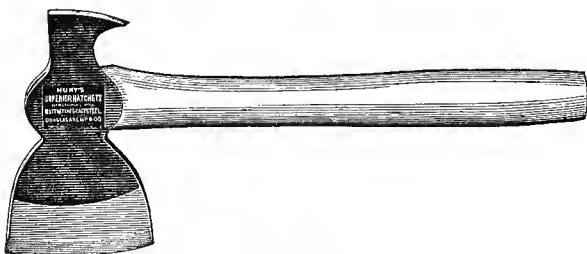
LATHING HATCHET.



AXE PATTERN HATCHET.

PATTERNS OF HATCHETS MADE BY THE DOUGLASS AXE MANUFACTURING CO.,

the finishing of his armor at the forge, but seizing it red hot, rode swiftly forth, and was surprised at finding the cold air had tempered it into an excellent steel weapon. The utmost care is taken in this department, so different from the practice in other establishments, in order that each individual axe may have the same durable quality secured to its entire steel equipment; and the employes here, for that reason, would come under the head of watchmen more strictly than workmen, since only through the most careful observation of the varying color in every tool while under this fiery test can the differing degrees of hardness at the edge and middle of the blade be secured.



CLAW HATCHET.

The finishing up of the axes in the polishing rooms is the last process. This is accomplished by the aid of emery-wheels large and small, coarse and fine, and needs no description from us. It is simply the aesthetical department, where the painstaking artisans may well be pardoned for pausing a little while just to beautify an implement so well cared for by their brother workmen, from first to last, as they send it out to win golden compliments from the great army of "hewers of wood and drawers of —" blood, sometimes, if those who wield a Douglas axe are not as sharp as these tools are capable of being, with fair usage, always and everywhere.

It only remains for us to follow the brightly polished axes to the apartment where, after being separated into the three grades manufactured, they are stamped, bronzed and labeled ready for packing in boxes, some with the helves and handles complete, and the rest in nests of a dozen, for convenience in handling.

CHAPTER XIX.

INCIDENTS.

ROBBERY OF THE AXE COMPANY'S SAFE.



MONG the various incidents connected with the history of the town, none probably have caused so deep an interest as the following, the main particulars of which we transcribe from the columns of the *Douglas Weekly Herald* of May 22, 1869 :

Our usually quiet community was suddenly

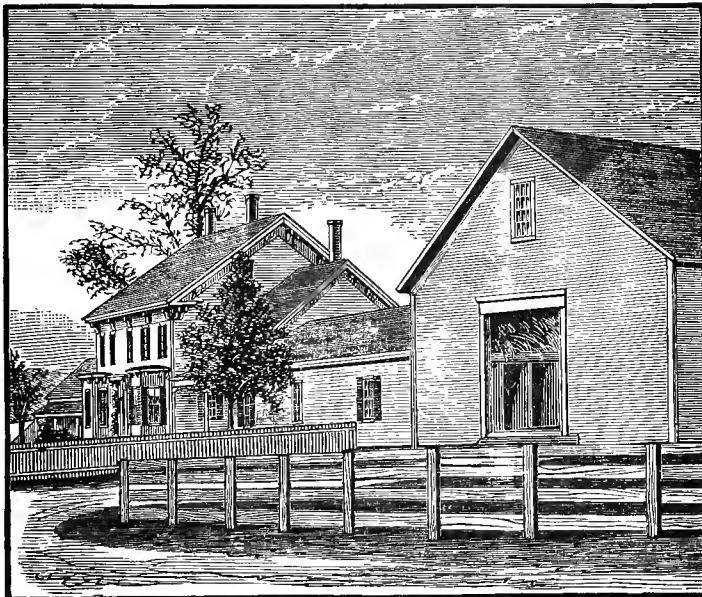
thrown into the wildest excitement last Saturday morning (May 15), by the discovery that the office of the Douglas Axe Manufacturing Co., which is located in a building standing by itself in the very heart of our village, and almost literally surrounded by dwelling-houses, had been during the preceding night made the scene of one of the most daring burglaries. The startling fact was not discovered until after 7 o'clock, when Mr. Charles A. Hunt, one of the clerks, was engaged in opening the office for the day as usual. The Agent, Mr. Edwin Moore, was quickly notified of what had taken place, and himself and the office employes as soon as practicable commenced an investigation as to the extent of the depredations committed.

It was soon ascertained that the burglars effected their entrance to the building through the east outside door, by turning the door-

key which had been left in the lock on closing the office the evening previous. This key was found subsequently on the bridge below the office which leads to the finishing shops. After getting inside the building, the door leading to the counting-room was easily forced open, apparently with one of several jimmies with which the burglars were equipped. The Company's heavy iron safe was situated in the farther corner of a room opening from the counting-room, and this was moved entirely across this room, through the door and into the middle of the counting-room, a distance of nearly fifteen feet. This was done evidently for the purpose of getting the safe as far as possible from the dwellings in the rear of the office, as less likely to expose their operations to be heard. And now, of course, the real work of the gang commenced. Up to this point it had been to them but child's play, and with their accomplished burglars' outfit they attacked the massive safe. Probably its outer door was opened with comparative ease, but the inner door must have given them a good deal of trouble, as they evidently found themselves completely baffled, even after cutting off the hinges of this door, and were at last compelled to abandon their efforts at this point. They then turned their attention to the top of the safe, where they tried the driving of iron wedges into the angle formed by the junction of the front and upper plates of the inside compartment. In this they so far succeeded that, with the aid of a peculiarly-shaped iron hook with which they had come provided, they fished out of the drawers in the upper part of the safe nearly everything of value which they contained, comprising government bonds, certificates of stock, and some \$50 in money. The latter they probably overlooked, and it was found where it had been placed at the close of Friday's business.

This robbery must have been the work of a gang of pretty thoroughly experienced burglars. No two persons could easily have moved the ponderous iron safe for such a distance, besides lifting it over the threshold of the door through which it was taken. An experienced safe manufacturer, after closely examining the matter, pronounced the job skillfully done, the only thing indicating inexperience in the business being the attempt to get at the valuables by cutting the hinges of the inside door. This must have taken them considerable time and hard work to accomplish, and besides it was all labor lost, since when this had been effected

they were not any nearer their object than when they commenced, as the hinges were merely designed for the door to swing upon, and the strong lateral working bolts inside this door effectually resisted all attempts at forcing it open. Their expertness at the desperate business is made still clearer from the fact that when they found themselves foiled at this point, where they evidently expected only a slight obstacle, they directed their efforts to the only remaining vulnerable point in the safe. The edges of the top



RESIDENCE OF A. F. BROWN, ESQ.

and front plates did not overlap each other, but simply met together, leaving just enough of a chink to admit the entering of a sharp wedge, and in this manner the work of distending this small opening sufficiently for their purpose was comparatively an easy task.

The scene presenting itself to the clerk on opening the door of the main office, on that Saturday morning, must have been shocking indeed. Close by the door which he had just opened stood the wreck of what was, on the previous evening, a highly finished and apparently immovable safe. Scattered about the floor, in every

direction, was a perfect medley of burglarious implements, such as jimmies, cold chisels, wedges, hammers, etc., while the fractured lid of the office desk, with the open door of the safe which had been so securely locked the night before, completed the picture of violence and ruin so suddenly and unexpectedly bursting on his astonished vision.

The safe was permitted to remain undisturbed till the following Monday, to enable the officers to make all necessary examinations preparatory to entering upon their search for the perpetrators. Several experienced detectives came from Boston, Providence, and other points, including the chief of police from Boston, and Sheriff Shumway from Webster. A detective from Providence took a description of a couple of suspicious-looking persons who had been seen lurking about town the day previous to the robbery, to see if they could not be identified as a couple of New York roughs who had been "spotted" in that city.

The professional burglar always proceeds systematically about whatever scheme he undertakes, rarely venturing upon the consummation of his plans till they are thoroughly matured, even if to secure this weeks and months of closest watching and plotting are requisite; and that this was true in this instance there is little room to doubt. In the first place the members of the gang were evidently aware of the fact that as a rule the funds for paying off the employes are sent from the Boston office to the resident officers here only on the afternoon prior to pay-day, which comes regularly on the 15th of each month. The works of the Company were now running at nearly or quite their maximum capacity, requiring some \$25,000 monthly for the wages of the men, and no better time for the "planting" of their job, as in burglarious technology the commencement of active operations is styled, would be likely to offer itself. Very fortunately for the Company, however, on this occasion the money was forwarded somewhat later than usual, greatly to the chagrin of the thieves. And then again, the night of Friday chanced to be one of those in which mist and darkness combine to favor such clandestine operations.

Their method of procedure was also quite as characteristic of the profession as the circumstances were seemingly favorable. The task of forcing apart with iron wedges the stout iron front and top of the safe, not to mention that of cutting the solid iron hinges of

the inner door, must apparently have been attended with noise sufficient to awaken the occupants of the closely adjoining houses ; and the only possible reason why all this heavy work failed to arouse the entire neighborhood was that copper sledges were evidently used, thus deadening to a mere thud the blows which otherwise would inevitably have rung out a sharp alarm to the entire neighborhood. As it was, with all these well-planned precautions, Mr. Caouette, one of the nearest residents, twice left his bed during that night, thinking some one was committing depredations around his house. On one of these occasions he threw open a window directly facing the office, and looked carefully around, but seeing nothing to excite any farther suspicions he again retired. Mr. William H. Moore, a son of the Agent, also employed in the office, passed by the building at about 12 o'clock, but neither heard nor saw anything to excite his suspicions. Mr. James Smith also passed the building not far from the same hour, and remembers hearing distinctly a succession of dull, heavy thumps, as of some one pounding, but suspecting nothing wrong he paid no farther attention to them. No light was seen in the building by any one at any time during the night.

During the day previous, as already intimated, suspicious characters were seen lurking about town, and in the evening they engaged a team and driver of Mr. T. H. Baker, livery stable keeper, to go to Worcester, stating that they wanted to take the early morning train for Boston. They seemed to be in a great hurry to reach that place, and when asked why they did not wait till morning, and take the first train direct, as they would get there sooner, they only gave vague answers. These same men stopped at the Bay State House in that city until morning, and were known to have been there as late as 8 o'clock, and it is surmised that they waited for the boat train to New York, which leaves at about 10 o'clock. The Worcester *Gazette* says the names they wrote on the hotel register were of course fictitious, and one of them was the name of a young man employed by the Axe Company, who was at that time in this place. One of the two was marked very conspicuously by a broken nose, and is known to be a noted burglar. There were strong grounds for suspicion that these men were in some way implicated in the robbery, and steps were immediately taken to hunt them up and cause their arrest.

The following is a list of certificates taken from the safe:—

A certificate of ten shares of Axe stock, belonging to the heirs of Charles Hutchins,	\$1,000
A certificate of five shares of stock, belonging to Edwin Moore,	500
Certificate, No. 72, of five shares of Central National Bank stock, Worcester, belonging to Anderson Hunt,	500
A certificate, No. 336, of one share of Central National Bank stock, belonging to Anderson Hunt,	100

LIST OF THE STOLEN BONDS AND THEIR NUMBERS.

Nos.	Amt.	Nos.	Amt.
78,191	\$1,000	28,812	\$50
17,796	100	58,486	50
8,611	50	38,086	500
8,610	50	91,265	500
8,699	50	116,412	50
6,463	100	91,264	500
4,108	50	214,552	100
28,875	500	96,771	1,000
31,993	500	45,013	1,000
17,172	500	28,347	500
110,027	500	6,439	500
25,688	100	24,837	100

The following is a list of the bonds, showing the numbers and amounts, belonging to the heirs of William Kendall:—

6-81s.

87,173	\$1,000	2,375	\$50
87,172	1,000	51,659	1,000
17,740	100	10,006	100
9,392	500	21,768	1,000
9,306	500	12,445	500
80,189	1,000		

5-20s. — 1862.

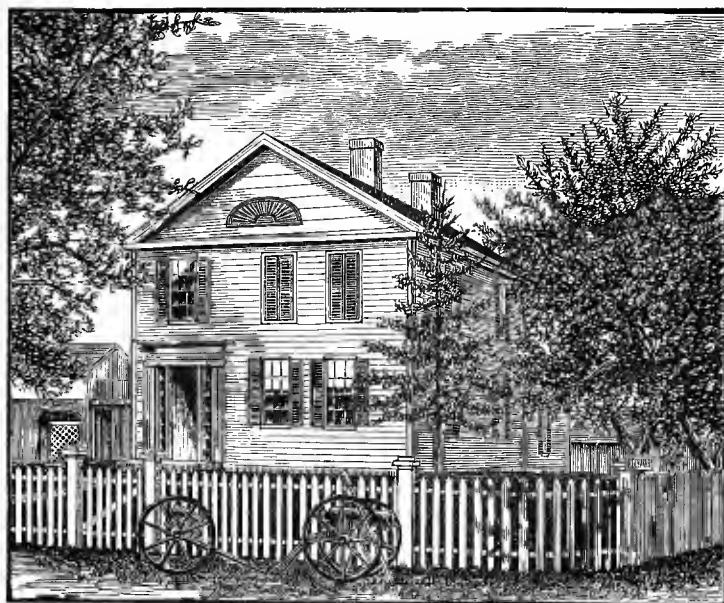
PRINCIPAL LOSERS.

Heirs of Wm. Kendall, about . . .	\$9,000	Edwin Moore, . . .	\$1,500
Royal Keith, . . .	1,250	Heirs of Chas. Hutchins,	2,700
Rev. Wm. T. Briggs, . .	1,700	Anderson Hunt, . .	2,600
		Douglas Axe Co., . . .	500

The entire losses reached the sum of \$20,000."

DAY AFTER THE ROBBERY.

Owing probably more to excitement than any real grounds for suspicion, an itinerant vender of moth powder, who wasted con-



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES HUTCHINS IN 1870.

siderable breath in accusing some of our towns-people who are above suspicion of complicity in the robbery, and made some other bold and improbable statements, was regarded by many as knowing more about the robbery than he wished to acknowledge. His braggart style made the place too warm for him, and he concluded to try his luck at exterminating moths in some other locality.

About the 25th of July a New Yorker named Daniels was also arrested and brought to town, on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery, but no evidence was found corroborative of the suspicion, and he was discharged.

OTHER INCIDENTS.

In 1790 Capt. Benjamin Dudley, Samuel Wallis, Paul Dudley, James Wallis and Ebenezer Curtis went to Boston on snow-shoes, drawing hand-sleds loaded with produce, which they exchanged for such commodities as they were unable to procure at home. At Roxbury they were beset by a party of about forty roughs, who, notwithstanding their numbers, were no match for the strength and prowess of our hearty backwoodsmen. The Douglas boys won a signal victory, and their fame spread far and near.

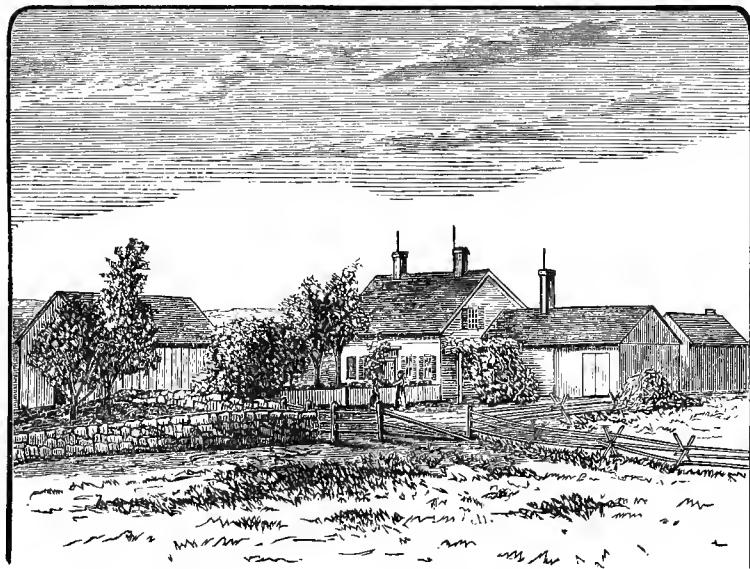
One of the characteristics of the men of that day was a passion for military display, and in the days of trainings and musters some of the best military and cavalry companies in the State had their headquarters in Douglas. Captain Stockwell, in 1820, commanded an organization known as the Douglas Light Infantry, which was presented with a stand of colors by Sarah Titus, a most beautiful and accomplished young lady. It was a gala occasion, which some of the older inhabitants still remember with pride. Oliver Emerson, the ensign of the company, received the colors, and most jealously guarded them while in his keeping.

Capt. Peter Balcome was the commander of a company of cavalry. He is described as a man of imposing presence, and, as he appeared on horseback at the head of his troops, would shout, "*Attention, all God's creation!*"

The large frames, physical strength and endurance characteristic of the early inhabitants of the town was the subject of wonder and admiration far and near. It is related that, when the meeting-house was being built, the workmen by mistake got one of the plates on wrong end to. It was a very heavy piece of timber, and for a long time resisted the efforts of half a dozen strong men to place it in its correct position. Finally Capt. Ben Dudley, a man of herculean strength and enormous frame, said, "stand back,

boys, and I will turn it alone!" And sure enough, he did; but the pressure was so great that both of his heels were forced out through his boots!

Of this singular prodigy of physical strength it is also related that he had a brother who was also noted for his strength, besides being a famous wrestler. His name was Paul Dudley, and he had established his right to the championship by throwing the best men that neighboring towns could pit against him. One day a muscular



RESIDENCE OF JESSE B. SHERMAN.

fellow on horseback rode up to the door of the cottage, and inquired for Mr. Dudley. He was directed to the mill, whither he had gone for a load of cider. Riding off in the direction indicated, he met Mr. Dudley, who was plodding along beside his ox team, and accosted him as follows: "They tell me you are the best wrestler in the world. Have you any objection to testing that point with me?" "Not in the least," replied Mr. Dudley; "but let's have some cider first." While his would-be antagonist was dismounting, Mr. Dudley went to the back of the cart, drew one of the barrels towards him, and after extracting the plug delibe-

rately lifted the barrel by the chimes to his mouth, and drank from the bung-hole. The stranger looked on in blank amazement, and then, without a word, remounted his horse and galloped away.

The forefathers of the town were troubled about idle, hungry, immoral paupers with rich relations, just as their descendants are to-day. Bitter animosities grow out of family broils; religious wars are, of all others, most horrible and wretched; but neither of these evils compare with a contest to settle the abiding-place and continuing city of a vermin-haunted pauper.

As the law then stood, whenever a person who had no residence was likely to become a public charge, the Selectmen issued a warrant warning him to leave the town, which, on being recorded in the town clerk's office, relieved the town of all responsibility. About this time some ugly, misanthropic spinster gave birth to the threadbare saying, "out of the world into Douglas," and as this was repeated from place to place the idea became general among the paupers of the county that the law did not apply to Douglas, and they flocked thither in such numbers that the money spent in testing the law would have comfortably fed and clothed them all.

The Selectmen tried a "little game," and, as is usual in such cases, emptied the town treasury of money, though they amply replaced it with experience. A pauper named Jonathan Stearns, whose lawful residence was unknown, was assisted by the Selectmen, who charged the expense to half a dozen different towns, hoping that in some way or other one of them might acknowledge him as its resident. Of course they all promptly disowned him, and suits were brought, in which the town of Douglas was invariably beaten, until, after having led to costs and correspondence enough to have kept him in food and reading all his days, poor Stearns was finally thrown upon the county. The whole transaction is like the case of greedy heirs-at-law who spend a thousand dollars in litigation to find out which is entitled to a legacy of five hundred.

Minors who became paupers were frequently "bound out" during their minority by the Selectmen. Inventories of their personal effects were filed with the town clerk. It is not every rich maiden of to-day that has "seven shirts" (alias shifts, alias smocks) to her back, as did Mary Aldrich, indentured to Abel

Morse, whose inventory was as follows: "1 green skirt, 1 cheet apron, 2 woolen aprons, 12 handkerchiefs, 5 linen loose gounds, 1 callico gound, 2 woolen loose gounds, 1 cloak, 5 pr. woolen stockings, 5 pr. linnin, 3 petticoats, 7 shirts (alias shifts, alias smocks), 3 pr. shoes, 1 bonnet."

Aunt Eunice B—— was one of those practical persons in whom the useful virtues outshone the ornamental. Ellis, her husband, was seduced by an itinerant pedlar into trading a good proportion of his available property for a watch — a genuine bull's eye, one of those comfortable specimens of antiquity we sometimes see to-day, too large to be carried round without fatigue, and too small for a town clock. Watches were rare in those days. Oppressed with anxiety lest the precious article should be lost or stolen, he asked his wife to find him a safe place to hang it. Without a word she rose, and after lighting a candle, and requesting him to bring a hammer and nail, she led the way down cellar, stopping in front of the *empty* pork barrel. "Drive the nail about three inches from the bottom of that barrel, and hang the watch on it," said she; "there is *room* enough, and *no one will ever think of looking for anything there!*" It is needless to say that the watch was soon exchanged for more productive property.

Fuller M—— was famous for practical joking, and never lost an opportunity to indulge this propensity. Returning from Boston in company with one Peter B—— one day, in the good old times when everybody rode horseback, a venerable Quaker turned in from a cross road, and jogged along the "Hartford pike" just ahead of them. He was mounted on a plump and rather vicious-looking sorrel mare, with small ears and a bob-tail, bounded on either side by capacious saddle-bags, while his grey coat, long neck, thin hair and broad-brim rose above the saddle, with the combined humility and dignity of a veritable Moses. Fuller saw his chance in a moment. Telling Peter to hold up, he galloped forward and overtook the Quaker, and in mysterious tones warned him as a friend to beware of the evil person in their rear, telling him that Peter, if not exactly crazy, was certainly "possessed of a devil," that he was always aronsed by the sight of a stranger, and had been known in such a case to attack the hapless person and rend him limb from limb.

These things so wrought upon the excited Quaker, the effect being heightened by the solemn way in which Fuller had made the startling revelations, that he would have plied whip and spur and fled for his life at once if Fuller had not gravely warned him that this course would be sure to draw on him the immediate vengeance of the hair-brained maniac. He left the Quaker with a final admonition to flee if pursued, and returned to Peter. "Peter," said he, "I'll bet you a 'Douglas bet' (a gallon of rum) that you can't catch that old feller ahead there!" 'Twas done! Peter started, and so did the Quaker. Kicking both feet clear of the stirrups, and wrapping his long legs together under the animal's body, the Quaker lashed his nag till the little mare flew like Tam O'Shanter's when the witches gave chase. One after another the bulky saddle-bags parted and burst asunder on the road; the flap of the broad-brim flared aloft in the wind; the Quaker's long hair streamed in elfin terror; and, looking neither to right nor left, he went ahead like Jehu. The sight was too much even for Peter. He began to laugh. His horse began to run. Finally, an unlucky stumble landed him end over end in the bushes. "Did yer catch him?" meekly inquired Fuller, as he came up. "Catch him!" muttered Peter, "catch lightnin! Yew just set here, an' ef he don't git over his scare he'll go round the world and go by us again in half an hour!" On reaching home Fuller had his laugh, and something more, that lasted through haying.

Another incident connected with the Revolutionary era was pertaining to and illustrative of a military gentleman of those historical days—he who at the age of twenty left the arms of his bride in sunny France, fitted out two vessels with arms and provisions, sailed for Boston, was received by Washington and his army with acclamations, joined the ranks as a volunteer, was wounded in his first action near Philadelphia, and commanded the vanguard of the patriot army at the capture of New York—MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

The illustrious Frenchman was traveling from Boston to New York, over the old Boston and Hartford turnpike. He had break-fasted either at Mendon or Uxbridge, and on reaching Douglas his horses, which had become spiritless by the long journey from Boston, exhibited much fatigue. Lafayette directed his driver to stop at Douglas and obtain a change of horses. Independence Whip-

ple's father then kept the hotel in Douglas. He was asked by the Marquis if he could let him have two fresh horses in exchange for his tired Bayards.

"I have but one suitable for your Excellency," said Jonathan Whipple; "but our minister (we think it was Rev. Mr. Day) has a good horse. I will borrow that." And the minister's and landlord's horses were hitched together, and bore the gallant Marquis to the "land of steady habits." He guaranteed that the horses should be returned within a certain number of days, and a generous sum was to be paid for their use.

The limited time expired, and week after week went by, but the horses of Messrs. Whipple and Day were not returned. The clergyman was sorely vexed. His favorite nag was considered indispensable to the faithful performance of his pastoral duties. The sick were to be visited, the impatient were to be married, and the dead were to be buried. 'T is true other horses were to be had, but they were not *orthodox*! How could a "Presbyterian, true blue," ride a heterodoxical horse? Parson Day might

"Prove his doctrine orthodox
By apostolic bows and knocks,"

but he could not do justice to himself and his parishioners without that horse. He worried Jonathan Whipple, and Jonathan Whipple worried himself concerning the horses and the French Marquis. Finally Mr. Whipple heard that Lafayette was again in Boston. Taking the great mail coach he rode to the tri-mountain city, and anxiously sought an interview with Lafayette. He found him.

"Please, what does Monsieur want?" inquired the polite Frenchman.

"I want my horse," said Mr. Whipple.

"Excuse, Monsieur, but I don't know either you or your horse."

"Well, does your Excellency remember borrowing two horses in Douglas?"

"Exactly, Monsieur; but the horses were returned."

"No, no!" exclaimed Jonathan Whipple, a little excited; "the horses have never come back."

"*Le diable!*" exclaimed Lafayette, and he at once called his secretary.

It turned out that this functionary had failed to order the return of the horses, as directed by Lafayette. The matter was explained

to Mr. Whipple, with many apologies, and he was given a generous sum in gold to cover his expenses to and from Boston, and to pay for the use of the horses. The animals were soon after returned to Douglas, to the great delight of their owners.

DUEL.

In the year 1820 a number of persons arrived at Dudley's tavern, coming by way of Worcester, and meeting an equal number who came by way of the old Boston and Hartford turnpike. They spent the entire night in playing cards. Very early in the morning the teams were ordered, and the party proceeded in company to Rhode Island, first inquiring of the landlord the direction they were to take, and ascertaining from him how far they should drive before reaching the boundary line between the two States. They stopped in a valley surrounded by dense woods in the town of Burrillville, about half a mile west of what is now known as "Cripple Corner," and two miles from the Massachusetts line. A small brook crossed the road near this place. One of the principals was named Babbitt, a Lieutenant in the navy, belonging in Brookfield, but the other was unknown to our informant. Both of them were attended by surgeons, and Dr. Batcheller of Donglas, was called upon to attend and offer such services as might be needed of him.

The particulars of the duel are not known, but pistols were used, and the Lieutenant's opponent was badly wounded. A board covered with blood was found near the brook. When the carriages returned to Dudley's tavern one of them bore unmistakable evidence of a bloody encounter. Both parties left on the following day, leaving the honest people of the place in a state of amazement and wonder.

Among the first men who represented the town in the General Court was Lovell Pulsipher, a genuine backwoodsman, rough in manners and dress, but possessing many elements of statesmanship, including an ambition for political distinction. At that time the town was considerably in debt, and no way could be seen to clear it off except by an abatement of the Province tax. This Mr. Pulsipher pledged himself to accomplish, and, accoutered in an old leather apron that had seen much service at the work-bench

and forge, he made the journey to Boston. He experienced some difficulty in gaining admission at the court-house, owing to his shabby appearance, and to the fact that he neglected to provide himself with proper credentials, but he succeeded finally in gaining his seat, and entered at once upon his mission. He plead for the town well, and succeeded in getting the Province tax abated.

But, notwithstanding the sympathy of his fellow members was enlisted in behalf of his cause, they could not resist the opportunity for a little fun at his expense. In the course of the investigation Pulsipher was asked if there were accommodations in his town for a committee who might find it necessary to go there and inquire more carefully into the matter.

"W-a-l," he replied, in a peculiar drawling tone, "there 's a leetle rye straw down there ye can sleep on!"

"Are there no smarter men in Douglas than you?" asked a bantering member.

"Yes," was the reply, "there 's plenty o' men to home smarter 'n I be, but they *hain't got no close fit tu wear tu the Ginaler Cour!*"

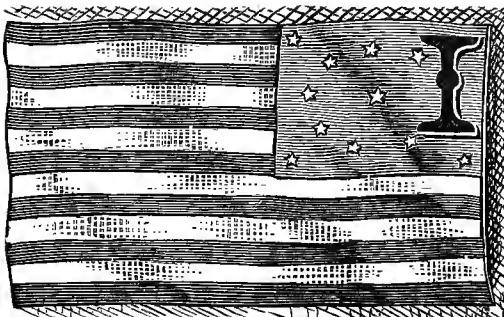
These arguments were sufficient to convince the body that the town was really unable to pay the tax imposed.

Keziah R — and Sybil W —, while visiting an acquaintance in the village, became enthusiastic in praising the fertility of their lands. Keziah boasted that two kinds of mint grew on her farm — spearmint and peppermint.

"Pooh!" said Sybil, "there 's three kinds of mint growin' on our 'n — spearmint, peppermint, and — *yarrer!*"

CHAPTER XX.

THE CENTENNIAL FOURTH OF JULY IN EAST DOUGLAS.



INDIVIDUAL birthdays, as they come and go, will doubtless never lose their interest among any thoughtful people, and the more there is of thoughtfulness characterizing men the more

precious become these annual returns of the natal day, for they are recognized as marking the beginnings of lives invested with the most wonderful of human possibilities. And since, as a matter of fact, these lives are found, in the vast majority of instances, to have been attended with the most thrilling actualities, it is safe to accept the all-prevailing and touching custom of their formal observance as one entirely coinciding with the best of the instinctive convictions of our race. An anonymous writer in the London *Magazine* in the following lines thus beautifully apostrophizes this event of mortal birth:—

“ A life has just begun!
Another soul has won
The glorious spark of being.
Pilgrim of life, all hail!

He who at first called forth
From nothingness the earth,—
Who piled the mighty hills and dug the sea,—
Who gave the stars to gem
Night like a diadem,
Oh, blessed child, made thee, fair creature of the earth,
Heir of immortal life!
Hail! all hail! ”

If what we have said be true in reference to an individual among the millions of beings composing the human race, of whom only an almost insignificant fraction are known outside their family circle, how grand in comparison becomes the birthday of a nation ! So thought our fathers from the first, and naturally " Independence Day " has been the synonym for the wildest and most jubilant ovations in its honor throughout the land, the popular inclination on its annual return being well nigh emancipated from all the usual restraints put upon the demonstrative and boisterous natures of old and young.

But the one-hundredth anniversary of this event is at hand — what shall be done properly to observe the nation's first centennial, was the query among the many in Douglas who felt that they could never have the opportunity to repeat the devoutly patriotic celebration they were planning for this. The question seemed to thrill simultaneously all hearts, and became more emphatic as the mind tried to take in the events transpiring during the hundred years of testing that had intervened. Our nation's twice-repeated victory, made possible by the unnatural attitude of the mother country, stands out sharply in the memory of the aged ones ; the matchless career of prosperity in the history of nations vouchsafed to us by a kind Providence equally challenges the admiration of all — even of the most far-seeing among foreigners ; and the mournful recollection of our people's fratricidal struggle, so recently ended in triumph, in which so many millions of their hard-earned treasure were lost, with many hundreds of thousands of lives as the darkest feature in the melancholy review, — these and kindred thoughts conspired only to intensify the conviction that some specially appropriate service should mark the Centennial Fourth.

And so, by common consent, the good people of Douglas resolved that July 4, 1876, should be really a red-letter day in the history of the town. Indeed, had it been otherwise we should feel that a good portion of the record we have made in these pages touching the loyalty of our fathers must needs be expunged. So general and spontaneous was the interest cherished on this subject by the citizens of all classes that the advent of the day was fore stalled by a general illumination of the public and private buildings, and also by a torchlight procession and band concert on the preceding evening. But for the seeming invidiousness, we should

yield to our inclination to specify some of the residences and grounds which were more profusely arranged for this occasion, the degree to which it was carried being generally in keeping with the ability of the individual proprietors.

The torchlight procession was a marked feature of the occasion, one hundred brilliant torches casting their lurid glare on the buildings and shrubbery along the streets through which the procession moved, while a number of transparencies conspired to heighten very materially the pleasing effect of the novel pageant. The mirth-provoking items in this latter feature of the evening's entertainment were entirely original in their conception. They were admirably carried out as well as planned, being the result of the combined efforts of several local artists. The Calithumpians took up the programme where the torchlights left it, making the balance of the night as redolent of the more demonstrative kind of patriotism as the procession had rendered it enjoyable to all.

The morning's dawn was signalized by the usual sunrise salvo of artillery, mingled with the ringing of the church bells through the town. This over, and the matutinal meal scarcely finished, the festivities were resumed by the introduction of an item not down on the bills of an old-time Fourth, which was, in the opinion of our sires and grandsires, entirely too serious an occasion, and associated with altogether too momentous questions of public polity to admit of much that was either jocose or farcical. But the lovers of fun must have a part in rendering the occasion memorable, so the "Horribles and Antiques" join the trades' turn-out, which commenced forming at the early hour of 8 o'clock, under the command of Wm. H. Moore, as Chief Marshal, who was aided by Assistant Marshals Wm. A. Emerson and Chas. J. Batcheller.

The line was formed at the junction of Main and Cemetery Streets, in order as follows: —

Chief Marshal and Aids.

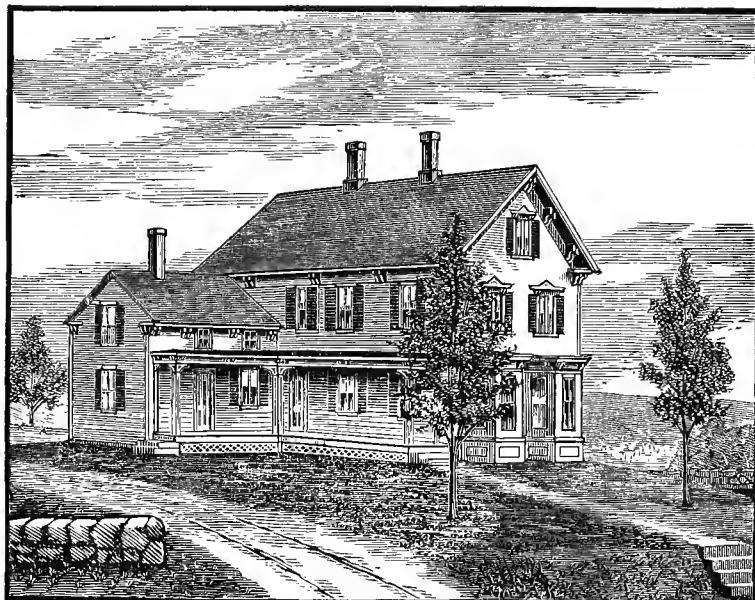
Douglas Brass Band—E. F. Darcey, leader; W. E. Cooke, Drum Major.

Jean Baptiste Society—Joseph Lemay, President.

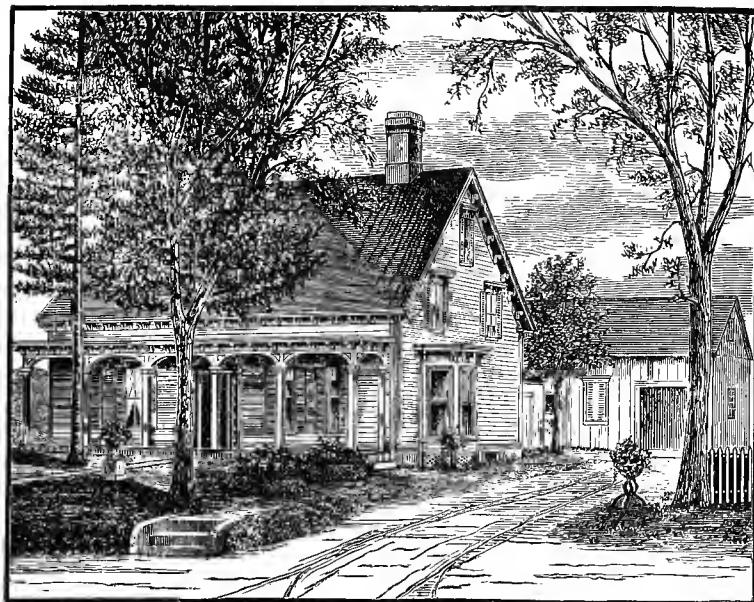
Horribles, Antiques, etc.—Austin Packard, Captain.

Trades' Procession.

Citizens in Carriages.



RESIDENCE OF L. S. WHIPPLE, EAST DOUGLAS.



RESIDENCE OF EDWIN MOORE, EAST DOUGLAS.

The procession made a most imposing appearance, and was greeted by the heartiest demonstrations during its passage through the streets. The whole affair was pronounced the best of anything of the kind, and altogether the most satisfactory ever witnessed in the history of the town. Nearly all the traders were most creditably represented in the procession. Mechanics' Block, with its varied departments of industry, made an excellent and appropriate show on one large wagon. Williams & Hanson displayed their clothing establishment to the best advantage.

The printing office of Charles J. Batcheller, seemingly forgetful of its newly-acquired itinerating character, was throwing off sheets along the route as nicely as if at home. The tinsmithery of W. S. Martin, tired or ashamed of forever waiting at its ordinary place of business for its patrons, was going about town to show how it was done. Harness-making was in full tide of successfnl operation by Hugh Greene. W. A. Willis started and well nigh "topped out" a brick chimney while keeping up with the rest of his fellow tradesmen in the pleasing panorama. Dealers in fish and meats did everything but "catching" and "killing;" and so we might go through the list of representative artisans who took this "lively" way of showing how they appreciated the day, and were willing to do their part towards making the celebration a grand success.

The Antiques and Horribles we must be excused from attempting to portray, since the main effort of the participants evidently was to bid defiance to the pen or pencil of any one but a Hogarth to give them so much even as a fifth-rate setting out. They must needs have been seen to be either appreciated or — identified. One of the best things in the display, however, was the comical affair so ingeniously devised by Henry Hutchins, in the shape of an engine, under the management of the Douglas Fire Department, which afforded an immense amount of amusement to the throng gathered on the Common.

A committee on prizes (Messrs. Wm. Abbott, A. F. Jones and Fenner Batcheller) went through the process of inspecting the grotesque crowd which so well represented Falstaff's regiment, and as the result of their diseriminating labors awarded three prizes, of five, three and two dollars respectively, Larry Desmody taking the first, " Douglas Fire Department " the second, and Miller Hindon the third, when the procession was formally dismissed.

At 11 o'clock the public exercises were held in the Congregational church, in the following order:—

Music by the large choir.

Prayer by Rev. William D. Bridge.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence by Rev. William T. Briggs.

Music by the Band.

Historical Address by A. F. Brown.

Music by the choir.

Oration by William H. Briggs.

Music by the choir.

Mr. Edwin Moore, President of the Day, officiated with the ease and dignity so characteristic of him, and Rev. Mr. Briggs read the Declaration in his usual clear and impressive tone. Of the historical address by Mr. Brown it may be said it was an admirable production, evincing great painstaking by its author in gathering up the interesting and valuable facts it embodied, for which he received the thanks of many as rendering the citizens the most important service yet accomplished towards compiling a history of the town. The oration followed, which was a very fine production indeed—terse, discriminating, and sparkling with brilliant thoughts, and eliciting warmest praise from his deeply-interested auditors. It was loudly applauded at its close. It is not often that a young man, in one year, and that the year of his majority, is admitted to the bar and chosen as the orator of the day on such an occasion by his townsmen, yet just this coincidence occurred in the case of Mr. Briggs, and marks an event in his history of which he may well cherish the pleasantest memory.

At 1 o'clock a clam dinner was served in the orchard at the rear of Hayden's boot and shore store, the Band furnishing music while the hungry crowd were devouring the toothsome bivalves. President Moore called the assembly to order at the close of the dinner, and announced Mr. W. D. Jones as the toast-master for the occasion. As the several sentiments were read the following gentlemen responded, much to the delight of their listeners: Dea. A. Butler, Mr. A. F. Brown, Rev. W. W. Dow, Rev. W. D. Bridge, Dr. White, Rev. W. T. Briggs, Mr. W. H. Briggs and the President of the Day.

In obedience to the terms of President Grant's proclamation, a union prayer service was held, after the exercises at the dinner-table, in the Methodist vestry, continuing for an hour. This meeting was one of much interest, and drew together those who felt that under God only had we as a people attained the eminence we occupy among the nations on this our hundredth birthday.

The balance of the day was given up to a variety of sports and plans for the diversion of the young and old. At 5 o'clock a tub-race was witnessed from the shores of Hunt's Pond, the banks surrounding which were lined with a large crowd of spectators, who greatly enjoyed the scene; and at half-past 6 o'clock there were wheel-barrow, sack, potato and running races on the Common, which created a deal of merriment for another large crowd; and in the evening there was a fine exhibition of fireworks, thus closing up a day replete with interest to the hundreds who were drawn together as witnesses and participants in the rare proceedings. It was repeatedly remarked that the very best order prevailed throughout the day, and no disturbance of any kind has yet been chronicled as marring the occasion from beginning to end.

CHAPTER XXI.

EDUCATIONAL — ADDENDA.



ROM various records and other authentic sources the material for this chapter has been collated, thus completing the educational history of the town — a portion of which was given in a previous chapter, but bringing it down only to about the year 1800.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

From the town records we learn that at a meeting held on the first Monday in April, 1797, it was "voted to accept of the report of a committee, as far as respects the school Districting, which is as follows, viz.: That there be a district on Wallum Pond Hill, including Aaron Jepherson, the Widow Kelley, and all the inhabitants that live west of them, to be called Wallum Pond Hill District.

"And that the Friends' District shall be annihilated, and that they shall be included in the district where they live, and that Thaddeus Thayer District be annihilated, and that Thaddeus Thayer be annexed to Benjamin Walker's District, and that there shall be a District to be called the South District, to include all the inhabitants that are in Douglas that are east of Wallum Pond Hill District, and that are south and west of the following persons and including them, that is, Simeon Harrendon, Daniel Aldrich, Noah Aldrich, Jun'r., Jacob Aldrich, Israel Thayer and Richard Bolster."

On the first day of May of the same year it was voted to divide the school money among the squadrons according to the number of scholars, and the age of the scholars to be from four years

old to twenty-one, and that the return of the scholars shall be made to the Selectmen and assessors by the committee of the squadrons on the first Monday of November annually.

“ Mar. 7, 1808, the sum of forty dollars was appropriated by the town to the South School District, for the purpose of enabling them to rebuild their school-house, which had previously been destroyed by fire.

“ March 10, 1821.—The town appropriated Two Hundred and Seventy-three dollars for the purpose of defraying the expenses of building a School House in the Wallis District (so-called).”

“ Nov. 4 1822.—Paul Dudley, Aaron Wallis, Benjamin Craggin, George Emerson, Willis Walker, Ebenezer Balcome, Prince Parker, and Comfort Martin, Jr., were appointed a committee to define the limits of each school district, which duty they performed to the acceptance of the town.”

“ April 5, 1830.—The Town voted that each School District choose its own Prudential Committee, and in April of the following year voted that each District have the privilege of choosing them in such manner as they may decide.”

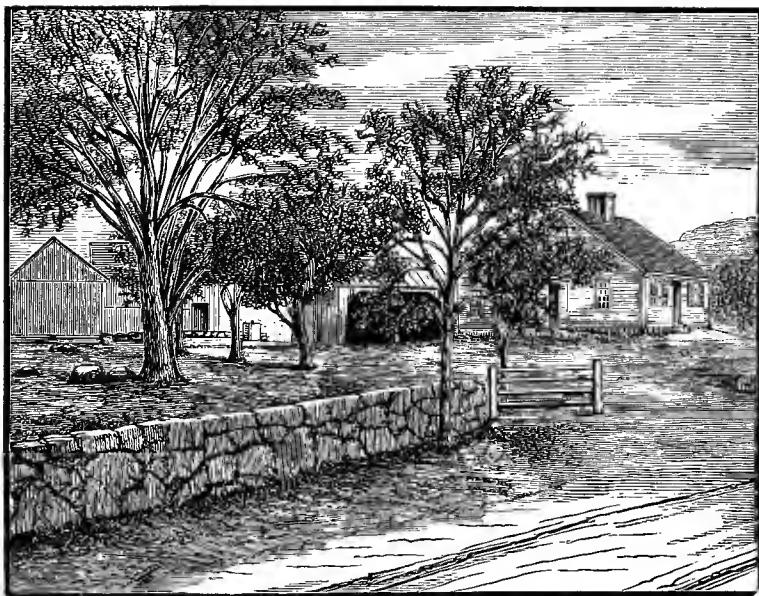
The method of conducting the common schools of the town, adopted at the beginning, and known as the “ School District System,” has been adhered to until the present time, with the exception of the year 1869, at which time the State Legislature passed the following act:—

“ CHAPTER 110.—AN ACT TO ABOLISH THE SCHOOL DISTRICT SYSTEM.

“ *Be it enacted, etc., as follows:—*

“ SECTION 1. The School District System in this Commonwealth is hereby abolished.

“ SEC. 2. Each District in which the district system now exists shall forthwith take possession of all the school-houses, land, apparatus and other property owned and used by the several school districts therein, which said districts might lawfully convey, and shall appraise the same, levy a tax therefor, and remit said tax in the manner provided by section third, chapter thirty-nine



RESIDENCE OF JOHN M. RAWSON.



RESIDENCE OF A. M. HILL, DOUGLAS CENTER.

of the General Statutes ; *provided*, that the appraisal of the school property in any district, or the amount to be remitted, shall not exceed the sum that has been actually raised by taxation in such district for such property ; and *provided further*, that any money or property held in trust by virtue of any gift, devise, or bequest for the benefit of any school district now existing, shall hereafter continue to be held and used in the same manner and for the same purpose according to the terms thereof.

“ SEC. 3. The corporate powers and liabilities of any school district abolished by this act shall continue and remain for the purposes expressed in section six, chapter thirty-nine of the General Statutes.

“ SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

“ SEC. 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage.” (Approved March 24, 1869.)

The following year another act was passed, allowing any town in which the school district system was abolished to re-establish such districts by a two-thirds vote of the legal voters. By virtue of this last act between fifty and sixty towns, including Douglas, voted to “ re-establish the school districts therein.”

During that year, for the purpose of convenience, the several schools were known and designated by the corresponding number of the old school district. In March, 1867, by vote of the town, the school committee were directed to provide suitable school accommodation for the school children of East Douglas. In accordance with these instructions, the school-houses in Districts 3 and 9 were repaired so as to make a suitable recitation room in each for the use of an assistant teacher.

In 1875 the school-house in District No. 9 was thoroughly repaired and reseated, and in 1878 a considerable addition was made to that in District No. 10, besides other necessary repairs, including reseating. The following extracts from the last annual report of the school committee will be invested with some degree of interest from the fact that it shows more fully the condition of the public schools at the present date : —

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF THE TOWN OF DOUGLAS FOR
THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 1, 1878.

STATISTICS.

The whole number of children in town May 1, 1877, be- tween 5 and 15 years of age,	447
Whole number attending school during the year of all ages,	477
Average daily attendance in all the schools,	305+
Whole number attending school under 5 years of age,	6
Whole number attending school over 15 years of age,	41
Aggregate of months all the schools have been kept during the year,	109 $\frac{5}{20}$
Average number of months the schools have been kept during the entire year,	8 $\frac{9}{20}$
Number of male teachers in district schools,	2
Average wages paid male teachers in district schools, per month,	\$32 00
Number of female teachers in district schools,	15
Average wages paid female teachers in district schools, per month,	\$31 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Town appropriation for district schools, March, 1877,	\$2,500 00
Unexpended balance last year,	792 98
Dog fund,	231 68
State school fund,	201 52
Town school fund, interest,	56 48
<hr/>	
Total,	\$3,782 66

EXPENSE OF DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Wages paid teachers,	\$3,163 00
Fuel and care of school-rooms,	286 25
<hr/>	
Total,	\$3,449 25
<hr/>	
Balance unexpended April 1, 1878,	\$333 41

The schools in Districts Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 were under the supervision of A. M. Hill; Nos. 6, 8 and 9 under the supervision

of Levi White, M. D.; Nos. 3, 7 and 10 under the supervision of A. F. Brown; the High School under the general spnervision of all the Superintending Committee.

The School Committee were : —

OLIVER W. ADAMS,	Term expires March, 1879
A. M. HILL,	" " " 1879
A. F. BROWN,	" " " 1879
J. E. CUMMINGS,	" " " 1880
EDWIN ESTEN,	" " " 1880
LEVI WHITE, M. D.,	" " " 1880
A. E. KEMP, M. D.,	" " " 1881
W. D. JONES,	" " " 1881
N. W. PRESTON,	" " " 1881

The Committee organized for the year 1878-9 by choice of

A. F. BROWN, *Chairman.* W. D. JONES, *Secretary..*

A. F. BROWN, }
W. D. JONES, } *Superintending Committee.*

HIGH SCHOOL.

Previous to 1846 there was no established school in town where the higher branchees of learning were taught. The necessity for such a school at last became so apparent that steps were taken to make the necessary provisions. An association of several prominent citizens was formed, and suitable school accommodations provided at East Douglas.

The association was known as the Citizens' Hall Association, and the following is a copy of the original subserption list, which states the purposes of the society and the men who were then prominent in educational affairs : —

EAST DOUGLAS, June 30, 1846.

" We, the undersigned, feeling the importance of affording to our youth in this community greater facilities for the attainment of a higher literary education than can be expected from the public or town school, and, on aecount of the proposed erection of a school-house in District No. 9 in this town, believing the present a favorable time to make an effort to secure the above-named object, do hereby agree to pay for the purpose of adding another

story to the school-house about to be erected in District No. 9, in Douglas, in the county of Worcester in Massachusetts, and for other necessary expenditures connected with the same, the sums hereunto affixed to our names, provided the sum of six hundred dollars be subscribed for the aforementioned object or purpose, and provided the same six hundred dollars or stock be divided into shares of twelve dollars and fifty cents each ; and provided also, when said sum shall have been subscribed, the subscribers are notified to meet for the choice of Directors, who shall be authorized to expend said fund for said purpose : —

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.	SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.
Warren Hunt, \$50 00	Adna Taft, \$12 50
Moses Knapp, 50 00	Jonathan Sprague, . . . 12 50
Otis W. Hunt, 100 00	Dexter Whipple, . . . 12 50
Moses Hill, 12 50	Horace Emerson, . . . 25 00
Oliver Hunt, 37 50	Sumuer Balcome, . . . 12 50
Edward F. Stone, . . . 12 50	Luther Stone, . . . 12 50
Samuel W. Heath, . . . 25 00	Joel Utley, 12 50
Fenner Batcheller, . . . 25 00	Mowrey Prentice, . . . 12 50
Anderson Hunt, 25 00	Chauncey D. Rice, . . . 12 50
Leander B. Hunt, . . . 25 00	Seth Hunt, 12 50
Lyman Parsons, 12 50	Edward F. Stone, . . . 25 00
Albert Butler, 12 50	Simeon and James Smith, 12 50
Artemus Knowlton, . . . 12 50	
Charles Hutchins, . . . 12 50	
Justin B. Whipple, . . . 12 50	
	\$600 00

At a proprietors' meeting, Oct. 20, 1846, the Trustees of the society, Rev. Chauncey D. Rice, Dea. Warren Hunt, and Moses Knapp, Esq., together with Col. Horace Emerson, were chosen a Building Committee, and began the work of building soon after that date.

At a meeting of the proprietors of Citizens' Hall at the hotel of Horace Cummings, April 1, 1847, the Trustees were empowered to procure a teacher and establish a school in the Hall whenever the same should be ready for use.

For several years after the completion of the school-house a High School was thus provided for, and supported by the payment of tu-

ition by those who had children to send, and the Hall was let for other purposes as occasion offered. The school not being largely attended the expense was necessarily borne by a few. With a view of making the burden lighter for those who had children to send, Dr. Ezekiel Wood, not having children of his own, provided schooling for two or three children, and at his death, the year following, left a permanent fund for the benefit of the High School, the following being an exact copy of the note and will:—

NOTE.

\$500.00

DOUGLAS, Nov. 13th, 1849.

“ For value received, I promise and agree shall be paid out of my estate, to the Trustees of the High School in Douglas, or their successors in office, the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, in the following manner, by my Executors or Administrators after my decease, as follows, to wit:— One Hundred Dollars in one year after the appointment of said Executors or Administrators and One Hundred Dollars per annum for the four successive years next thereafter, to be applied by said Trustees to the *advancement of education in said High School*; and in case said School shall not be kept the term of one whole year together during the five years in which said payments are to be made, as aforesaid, then, in that case, this note, promise and agreement is to become null and void, and said payments become forfeited and go into my estate, to be administered by my said Executors or Administrators according to law and my will.”

(Signed) EZEKIEL WOOD.

ATTEST:

WARREN HUMES.

WILL.

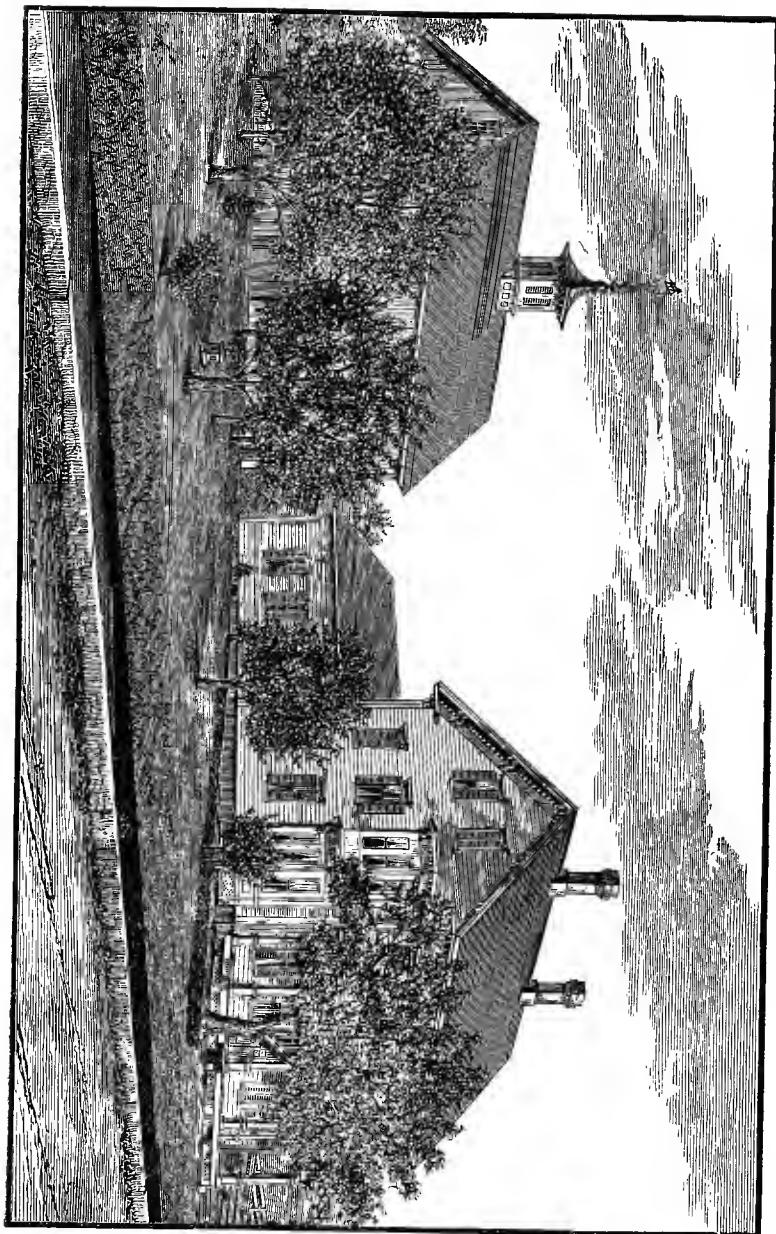
(Only that part is quoted which relates to this bequest.)

DOUGLAS, Nov. 30th, 1849.

“ I have given a certain note to the Trustees of East Douglas High School, in said Douglas, provided the Stockholders and Trustees are entitled thereto by complying with the terms and conditions of said note, and not otherwise.”

(Signed) EZEKIEL WOOD.

RESIDENCE OF IRA WALLS, EAST DOUGLAS.



About the year 1874 the proprietors, in connection with the Committee of District No. 9, made extensive repairs on their school building, and a portion of the Dr. Wood fund was used to help defray the expenses thus incurred. This led to a suit at law, in which the course of the trustees was sustained.

In 1867 a fixed standard was decided upon for pupils entering the High School, and during the three years previous to 1867 this school furnished twelve teachers for Douglas and neighboring towns. Since that time the standard has been gradually raised, and in 1878 the School Committee made several important advances, which are referred to in the following extract from their annual report for 1877, and the plan is now being carried out:—

“ Your committee intend, at the commencement of the next school year, to prescribe a course of study for a three years’ course, requiring all scholars, as far as practicable, to pursue the full course, with the understanding that those who do so successfully shall be entitled to and receive a diploma at the close of the third year. By this means we hope to reduce the number of classes without detriment to the scholars, and to give to each scholar who shall pursue the full course a fair practical education. We also recommend to the town the establishment of a Grammar School — a department between the Intermediate and the High School.”

It is hoped that this plan may be successfully carried out, and the attempt is now being gradually made. With the hearty co-operation of the townspeople much can be accomplished, and our schools advanced to that grade where they will be on a par with the majority of similar institutions in the State.

For two years past the school has been in charge of Ralph H. Bowles, Jr., A. M., under whose thorough instruction the progress has been commendable, and has more than answered the expectations of parents and friends.

In conclusion we desire to make mention of other teachers who in years past rendered efficient service in this school, and became endeared by ties of friendship to many who were associated with them as pupils.

From 1853 to 1861 the school was taught by W. H. Kingsbury, Edward F. Williams, Miss Cook and Miss Susan Wingate; from 1861 to 1864 Charles W. Moore (assisted by his wife during his

absence in the army); from 1864 to 1868 by Thomas H. Tucker. R. M. Streeter, his successor, remained until the fall of 1869, when he went to Toledo, Ohio, to accept an important position there. Since that time the following teachers have been employed: M. R. Chace, Isaiah F. Pray, George F. Stone, Philip Berry, G. Irving Hopkins, L. N. Cummings, and M. R. Hurd.

CHAPTER XXXI.



THE MOSES WALLIS DEVISE.

Y a singularly-drawn will, Moses Wallis, a native of Douglas, bequeathed a certain portion of his estate to the town, for the purpose specified minutely in his will, and for "none other whatsoever." If this document is singular in its tenor, as every one must concede, some might deem it nearly as singular that the town should ever have assumed the obligations imposed by accepting the trust. As will be seen, the fund in the custody of the town *must* remain on interest till Nov. 16, 1901, when the accumulated principal and interest forms a new principal, which "shall forever thereafter be kept on interest, the annual interest" of this new principal, when it reaches \$12,000, and not till then, to be applied to the building of a town hall, etc.

The present status of this devise, after thirty-seven years' investment, will appear by the last report of the town agent, which is as follows:—

Report of the Agent on the Moses Wallis Devise, to Feb. 1, 1878:—

1877.

Feb. 1.	Value of notes drawing interest,	.	.	.	\$10,078	97	
" 1.	Cash in hands of agent,	.	.	.	596	11	
" 1.	Accrued interest, about	.	.	.	675	00	
						\$11,350	08

The Agent has received on Devise, for 1877, as follows:—

April 1.	Principal on Warren B. Thayer's note,	.	.	.	\$200	00
June 8.	Principal on Willard Dodge's note,	250	00			

Sept. 10. Principal on Samuel Balcome's note, 100 00	
Oct. 25. " Abel Parker's note, 200 00	
Interest on notes for 1877,	593 28
Cash from 1876,	596 11—\$1,939 39

The Agent has loaned and paid on Devise as follows:—
1877.

April 12. Loaned Amos A. Humes, . . .	\$350 00
March 22. " John G. Buffum, . . .	375 00
Sept. 22. " J. Elwin Cummings, . . .	500 00
Nov. 9. " Phoebe Young, . . .	300 00
April 5. Paid appraisers,	6 00
" 5. Trip to Worcester to examine titles, 5 00	
" 5. Discharging two deeds,	50
" 5. Recording one deed,	1 10
" 12. Expense to Worcester,	2 50
" 12. Recording one deed,	1 00
" 12. Paid appraisers,	4 50
" 28. Discharging one mortgage,	25
Sept. 20. Paid appraisers,	3 00
" 22. Paid James Daniel for cleaning Moses Wallis' monument,	7 00
Oct. 12. Paid town, county, and State tax, 142 50	
Nov. 9. " Appraisers	4 50
1878.	
Feb. 1. Services for taking care of Devise, for 1877,	60 00—\$1,762 85

1878.

Leaving cash in hands of Agent,	\$176 54
Value of notes drawing interest,	10,853 97
Accrued interest, about	722 70

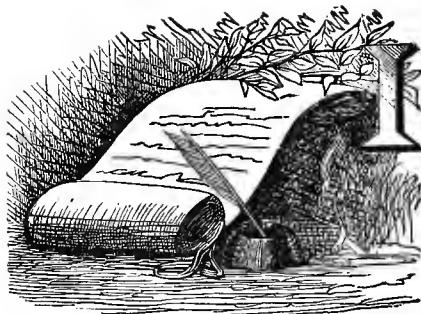
	\$11,753 21

Increase of Devise for 1877, \$403 70

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NELSON POTTER, Agent of said Devise.

MOSES WALLIS' WILL.



MOSES WALLIS, of Douglas, in the county of Worcester, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being in a very infirm health, and sensible too of my liableness to sudden death, at the same time being, in my own apprehension, of a sound mind, do judge it best to make, and accordingly do hereby make this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time heretofore made.

It is my will that all just debts and charges of my funeral be paid and discharged by my Executor, hereinafter named and appointed, out of that part of my estate hereinafter designated for that purpose, as soon as convenient after my decease.

I give, devise and dispose of all my estate, both real and personal (save what shall be necessary for the payment of my just debts, funeral charges, and to procure a set of good marble grave-stones, of the value of not less than fifty dollars, to be procured by my said Executor, and by him erected at my grave as soon as conveniently may be after my decease), in the following manner, to-wit: —

I give to my brother, Peter Wallis, two undivided third parts of all of that part of my Lapham wood lot lying in the westerly part of said Douglas, to hold to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

I give and devise unto my brother, Benjamin Wallis, and his son, Waldo Wallis, my saw-mill and privilege, with all my land lying together and adjoining said saw-mill and saw-mill privilege, with all the residue of my said Lapham wood lot (not hereinbefore devised to said Peter Wallis) lying upon the north and south side of said pond, and all situate in the westerly part of said Douglas, to hold to them, said Benjamin and Waldo, and their heirs and assigns forever, together with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging, and the tools and irons belonging to said saw-mill.

I give and devise unto my brother, Joseph Wallis, all of my Willard Wallis wood lot, so-called, situate in the westerly part of said Douglas, to hold to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

I give and devise unto my brother, Rufus Wallis, all of that mowing lot lying at the north end of the lane (running northerly from said Rufus' cider-mill yard), as the same is enclosed by the fences surrounding it, to hold to him, his heirs and assigns forever.

I give and devise unto my said brother, Joseph Wallis, Peter H. Wallis (son of my brother Peter), Elbridge G. Wallace, and Benjamin Wallis (son of my brother Rufus), all of that part of my real estate lying between the road (leading from the David Walker place in said Douglas to and by the dwelling-house of John Hunt in Sutton,) and the west line of Ezra Morse's land, and said west line continued in the same direction from the N. W. corner of said Ezra's farm (which he purchased of the inhabitants of Douglas) northerly to Sutton south line; bounded east by the east line of a part of the same premises which my father purchased of Elisha Hill, north by Sutton south line, west by said road, and south by the road leading from said Walker place to said Morse's, to hold to them, their heirs and assigns forever.

I hereby order and direct my Executor, hereinafter named, to sell and convey all of my wood lot lying upon the west side of, and adjoining the Oxford and Providence turnpike road, formerly so-called, bounded south by land of said Joseph Wallis, west by land of Aaron Wallis, and north by land of Samuel Dudley, together with all my wood lot lying at the northeast corner of my farm, bounded south by said Ezra Morse's said farm he purchased of said inhabitants, west by that tract of land herein before devised to said Joseph, Peter H., Elbridge G., and Benjamin son of said Rufus, north by Sutton south line, and east by land of the Morses; and I hereby further order and direct my said Executor to sell at Public Auction, and so to dispose of all my movable personal property, including all my hay, grain, farming tools, carts, wagons, neat stock, horse, sheep, swine, household furniture and provisions, etc. Reserving, however, so much of my provisions as shall be necessary to be used in boarding those persons who my said Executor may appoint to take the charge and care of my said personal

property, until he may dispose of the same as aforesaid. Excepting also the following articles of personal property, which I otherwise dispose of, to wit:—

I give to my brother Benjamin my Desk, Chest and small Trunk in said Chest, all my papers and Account Books.

I give to said Waldo Wallis my Bible, Rollin's Ancient History, in two volumes, and McKenzie's Receipts. I give to Prudence Wallis, wife of my brother Joseph, my History of the United States and Barber's Historical Collections, my feather bed, bolsters, pillows, bedstead and cord, in my north Chamber, and my Chest of Drawers which were my mother's. I give to said Elbridge G. Wallace my Book of the United States, Napoleon's Campaigns, Manners and Customs in two volumes, Laws of Massachusetts, Yankee Notions and Daboll's Arithmetic, all my wearing apparel, gun and all my military accoutrements.

I give to my four brothers, Peter, Benjamin, Joseph and Rufus and said Elbridge, all of the residue of my Library, to be equally divided between them. I give to my brothers Peter and Benjamin all my wool not manufactured into yarn. I give to my brother Rufus the chest of drawers which were my grandfather's. I give to my brother Peter my smallest Iron Bar, and the next in size I give to my brother Joseph, and the next in size I give to brother Benjamin, and my largest Iron Bar I give to Brother Rufus: with all my undivided personal property which I hold in common with said Rufus, I give to him.

I give also to said Joseph all my Cooper and Carpenter tools.

It is my desire that all the white and yellow pine plank, door studs, with the arms and boards for the doors belonging to my Parker Barn, be kept and not sold, except with the Real Estate, and it is my desire that my clock shall be sold and go with my dwelling, and that my feather beds, bolsters and pillows be sold by weight, and all my other personal property to be sold, be sold in such a manner as will be most beneficial to all concerned.

I hereby order and direct my said Executor, that out of the proceeds of the sale of my said wood lots hereinbefore directed to be sold, and the proceeds of the sale of my said personal property, together with the amount of all the collections of all my securities, dues and demands owing and due to me at my decease, to pay the following Legacies to the following persons, in one year after my

decease, and interest on the same after payable, to wit: (and after paying my just debts and the charges of my funeral) I give to my sister, Lydia McIntire, the sum of one hundred dollars.

I give to my deceased sister Sarah Dudley's five surviving children as follows:—

To Sarah Dudley, the sum of sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents. To Samuel Dudley, Jr., the sum of sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents. To Benjamin Dudley, the sum of sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents. To Azubah Adams, wife of Oliver W. Adams, the sum of twenty-five dollars. To Nelson Dudley, the sum of twenty-five dollars. And in case there shall be any surplus left of said collections and proceeds of the sale of said personal property, after paying said debts, charges, Legacies, and charges of administration or execution of this my said will, I hereby give unto Julia Ann Scism, wife of Henry Scism, the sum of fifty dollars, or the whole amount of said surplus, provided it does not exceed the sum of fifty dollars, and in case there shall still remain any surplus after paying said legacies, debts and charges, including the legacy to said Julia Ann, it is my will that the same shall be equally divided between Waldo Wallis above named, and Elbridge G. Wallace, after deducting the following Legacy, to wit:—

I give to Elbridge G. Wallace the sum of six hundred dollars.

I give and devise unto the Inhabitants of said town of Douglas and their successors all the rest, residue and remainder of my Real Estate, to hold to them, their successors and assigns forever, for the sole exclusive use and purpose of raising a fund to be applied to and for the express uses and purposes hereinafter named, and none other whatsoever, and said Estate to be managed and disposed of, as well as said fund, in the manner I hereby order and direct, as follows, to wit:—

I hereby order and direct the said inhabitants and their successors (provided they accept of this devise to them in six months after the approval of this my said Will by the Probate Court of said County), by their agent or attorney selected for that purpose, by the legal voters of said Town, in Town meeting legally called for that purpose, to enter in and upon all of said Real Estate devised to said inhabitants, and the same to sell at Public Auction or private sale, in lots or otherwise, as said Inhabitants may deter-

mine would be most for the benefit of said Town, and good and sufficient Deed or Deeds thereof to make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, and so to do, finish and complete within two years after the Probate of this my said will, and the proceeds of said sale of all said Real Estate devised to said Inhabitants and their successors, shall be received by said agent or attorney, or other person duly authorized (by said Inhabitants or their successors for that purpose), and under good and sufficient bonds to said Inhabitants, and approved by the Selectmen for the time being of said Town, and said proceeds so received I order and direct to be put out and secured on interest on good and sufficient title or titles to Real Estate of three times the value of the amount of the sum loaned, said value of said Real Estate mortgaged to secure the sum or sums loaned, to be ascertained and determined by three disinterested freeholders of said Town (having no other interest in the loaning of said sum or sums, or the giving of the title or titles to secure the payment of the sums loaned, than that in common with said Inhabitants under this devise), to be selected for that purpose by the said Inhabitants and their successors at a legal meeting called for that purpose in either of the months of March, April or November in each and every year, so long as there shall be any of said proceeds of said sale or sums growing out of the same from the interest thereof to be loaned, and also as often as it will be necessary to change the security from the foreclosing of the mortgage or mortgages, and selling said mortgaged estates, to the end that said sum or sums shall be on interest for the benefit of said Town, according to the intent and meaning of this devise, and that no one person shall receive by loan as aforesaid a larger sum than five hundred dollars out of said proceeds or the interest which may thereon accrue during the time the said proceeds shall be kept out for the benefit of said town. And the said proceeds, so loaned, put out and secured on interest, I hereby direct shall be so kept on interest, to be paid annually and loaned out on the security aforesaid annually, for the term of sixty years from the time of the sale aforesaid, after deducting from said interest annually, as the same are incurred, the amount of the reasonable charges for taking the charge and care of said fund, of such person or persons as said Town may select for that purpose, including the fee of the

appraisers of the Estate mortgaged. I order and direct that at the expiration of said term of sixty years the said proeeds of said Real Estate, with all the interest and compound interest which may have been collected and secured on interest as aforesaid (after deducting as aforesaid said charges and fee), shall be so forever thereafter kept on interest to be paid annnally, the said annual interest after the expiration of said term shall first be applied to the building of a good and durable town Hall, with galleries upon three sides of it, with a good clock and bell attached to it, and sufficiently large to accommodate said Inhabitants in the transaction of town business, and with the letters M. W. encribed in gilt in some conspicuous place upon the wall at the head of said hall, the whole expense whereof not to exceed twelve thousand dollars, which hall shall at all times be open and free for all Lectures, discourses and discussions upon the subject of politics and religion, not interfering with said Inhabitants in the transaction of any town business.

And after said annual interest shall have paid and discharged the expense of the building of said hall, so much of said interest thereafter accnring as shall be necessary to keep said hall, clock and bell in repair, shall be expended for that purpose so long as said building shall stand (and in case said hall should be destroyed by fire, or otherwise, it is my desire that it be rebnilt out of said annual interest thereafter accruing), and in case there shall be any surplus left of said annual interest, after discharging the expense of building said hall and keeping the same in repair as aforesaid, it is my will that the same shall first be applied for the support of the Paupers of said town, and in case after supporting said Paupers there shall still a surplus remain unexpended, the same shall be applied to the Public Highways of said Town of Douglas, and so forever after the building of said hall, snbject only, in the destruction of the first aforesaid hall, of rebuilding as aforesaid, and the expense of taking the care and charge of said fund, as herein before named, said hall to be located in the most central and convenient place to accommodate said Inhabitants.

And in case said Inhabitants shall, for the space of six months after the approval of this my last will by the Probate Court as aforesaid, neglect or refuse to accept of this devise to them, and do not accept of the same, by a vote taken in Town meeting (to

that effect) and called for that purpose, then this devise to them shall become null and void. Then, in that case, I give and devise the same Real Estate I herein before devised to said Inhabitants unto Elbridge G. Wallace, to hold for and during the term of his natural life. It is my will that said Inhabitants take the profit and income of the Estate devised to them, from my decease until sold as aforesaid, in case they accept of said devise, and not otherwise.

I give and devise unto the male children of my brothers, Peter, Benjamin and Joseph, all the rest, residue and remainder of all the Real Estate above devised to said Elbridge (in case said Inhabitants do not accept of the devise to them as aforesaid), to be equally divided between them, except Dexter Wallis and Mason Wallis, sons of my brother Joseph, who it is my will shall take nothing by this devise. And I hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my brother, Benjamin Wallis, sole Executor of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I, Moses Wallis, have hereunto set my hand and seal, and publish and declare this to be my last will and testament, this sixteenth day of November in A. D. 1841.

The words, "in my north chamber," interlined between the 24th and 25th lines from the top on page 3, and the erasure between the last word on page 4 and the first word "given" on page 5, and the word "s'd," interlined between the 14th and 15th lines from the top on page 6, and the words "no one," interlined between the 26th and 27th lines of page 6, and the erasure directly under said words "no one," in line 27 on page 6, and the erasure of the first word in line 28 of page 6, from the top, were all made before signing and sealing of this instrument.

MOSES WALLIS, (L. s.)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Moses Wallis, as his last will and testament, in the presence of us who, in his presence and at his request, have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

AMOS HUMES,
ELIJAH BIGLOW,
WARREN HUMES.

A copy,

Attest, CHAS. G. PRENTISS, Reg.

APPENDIX.

HAVING already stated the action taken by our town in the suppression of the War of the Rebellion, and placed on record the names of Douglas men who had the courage to fight, and to die if need be, in the defense of their country, it seems but fitting, in a work of this kind, to make a permanent record of their army experiences during the four years' struggle. For this purpose we have gathered and prepared from various sources the following sketches of the several regiments, endeavoring to bring out the prominent points in the history of each, more particularly those in which our town was largely represented.

By way of introduction we will make a brief allusion to the early Massachusetts regiments answering the first call of the President for three months' men, to aid in suppressing the Rebellion. The assault upon Fort Sumpter was made April 12, 1861, and on the 15th of April Governor Andrew received, through Senator Henry Wilson, a telegram from Washington asking for twenty companies of volunteers to be sent on immediately. In the course of the day formal requisitions were received from the Secretary of War and the Adjutant-General of the army for two full regiments, upon receipt of which Governor Andrew caused a special order to be immediately issued by Adjutant-General Schouler requiring the commanding officers of the Third, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Militia to muster the regiments under their command in uniform on Boston Common forthwith, in answer to the call made by the President, the troops to go to Washington.

On the morning of the following day the troops began to arrive in Boston from the towns where they were located in different sections of the State, the Third Regiment coming from New Bedford, the Fourth from Quincy, the Sixth from Pepperell, and the

Eighth from Lynn. Before night every company that had received its orders in time had reported at headquarters for duty.

The question as to who can claim the honor of first reaching Boston has since occasioned some controversy among military men, but is conceded by Adjutant-General Schouler to the three companies of the Eighth Regiment belonging to Marblehead.

While the troops were making their way to Boston, with all possible dispatch, another telegram was received from Senator Wilson, stating that Massachusetts was to furnish *four* regiments. Accordingly the Fifth Regiment was ordered to report, and Brigadier-General Benjamin F. Butler was, on the 17th, detailed to command the troops (which were designated as the Massachusetts-Brigade), and established his temporary headquarters at the State House.

On the afternoon of the 16th the Third, Fourth and Sixth Regiments were ready to proceed, and the following day the Sixth started for Washington, passing through New York on the 18th, and early on the morning of the 19th proceeded in company with a portion of the Seventh Pennsylvania, on that memorable march through the City of Baltimore, in which they were assailed by an infuriated mob of 8,000 people, resulting in the killing of three and wounding of thirty-eight of their number.

On the 3d of May the President issued his first call for volunteers to serve for three years, or during the war. On the 4th of May the Secretary of War issued an order stating the number of regiments to be raised, and the way in which they were to be organized. It was, however, more than a fortnight after the President's call before the necessary authority was granted for mustering them into the service. Nearly ten thousand were already enlisted as militia. At last, on the 22d of May, Governor Andrew received a letter from Secretary Cameron, permitting Massachusetts to furnish six regiments of three years' men.

The plan of organization of regiments, as prescribed in the order issued under this call, was as follows: Each regiment was to be composed of ten companies, each company to have a captain, two lieutenants and ninety-eight enlisted men. The staff and field officers of a regiment were to consist of a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, adjutant, quartermaster, assistant surgeon, sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, commissary-sergeant, hospi-

tal steward, two principal musicians, and a band of twenty-four musicians. This plan of organizing regiments was kept up during the war, excepting that the regimental bands were discontinued.

In order that there might not be a repetition in numbering the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth (three months' regiments) were allowed to retain their own designations, and the next three years' regiment was called the Seventh. It was recruited by Colonel Couch at "Camp Old Colony," near Taunton. The First and Second Regiments were included in the six selected to complete the requisition of the Secretary of War. The First was from Camp Cameron, in North Cambridge, and left for Washington June 15, passing through Baltimore June 17, and was the first three years' regiment that reached Washington.

The Second was recruited by Colonel Gordon and officers under his command, establishing themselves at "Camp Andrew" in West Roxbury, leaving for the seat of war on the 8th of July, 1861.

The Eighth was a three months' regiment, and retained its original number, and the next three years' regiment was called the Ninth. It was composed almost entirely of men of Irish birth, and was recruited by Colonel Thomas Case on Long Island, in Boston harbor, and left for Washington on the twenty-fourth of June.

The Tenth was recruited in the western part of the State, was in camp near Springfield for a time, until completely organized, when it was transferred to Medford, remaining there until July 25, when it was ordered to Washington.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was organized May 9, 1861, at Fort Warren, and mustered into the service of the United States June 13, marched to Camp Cameron, North Cambridge, June 15, and left for Washington June 24. The Eleventh was engaged in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and during the year 1862 at the battles on the Peninsula and before Richmond, second Bull Run, and Fredericksburg. It left the State under the command of Colonel George Clark, Jr., who resigned October 11, 1861, and was succeeded by Colonel William Blaisdell. The following nar-

rative, furnished by Lieutenant-Colonel Tripp, gives a history of its services during the year 1863 : —

“ On the morning of the 11th of December, 1862, in obedience to orders from superior headquarters, our regiment marched towards the Rappahannock river, crossed the river at Franklin’s Crossing on the night of the 12th, and was detailed to guard the pontoon bridge at that point ; performed this duty until the night of the 13th instant, when we were ordered to the front ; remained at the front until the night of the 16th instant, when we recrossed the river, and marched back to the old camp. During this campaign the regiment did not become actively engaged with the enemy ; the only casualties were two men slightly wounded.

“ On the 20th of January, 1863, we again moved, and after marching about six miles in a drenching rain-storm we were compelled to halt, owing to the bad state of the roads, it being found impossible to move the trains. We remained here building and repairing roads until the 23d instant, when we marched back to camp. Nothing of importance transpired until the 5th of February, when we were ordered to support a force of cavalry which was sent to destroy a bridge across the Rappahannock at the station above United States Ford. Marched to United States Ford, a distance of seventeen miles, and after the object for which we were sent out was accomplished we returned to camp, where we arrived on the 7th.

“ We remained in camp until the morning of the 29th of April, when we marched to Franklin’s Crossing, on the Rappahannock, and from there to United States Ford, where we crossed the river and marched to Chancellorsville. The regiment was ordered to report to General Hancock for duty ; reported on the morning of the 2d of May, and were ordered to reconnoitre and feel the enemy’s position on the left of our line of battle, and on the plank road. The regiment became hotly engaged with the enemy early in the day, and though the enemy’s force was greater than ours we succeeded in repulsing them four times from attacks which they made on our position on the plank road. General Hancock thanked the regiment for the gallantry it displayed on that occasion. Next morning at two o’clock joined the division, became hotly engaged with the enemy early on the morning of the 3d instant, suffering considerable loss ; we remained on the south side

of the river until the 6th instant, when we recrossed and proceeded to our old camp. The distance marched during this campaign was about forty-two miles.

Remained in camp until the afternoon of the 11th of June, 1863, when we were ordered to march. Marched to Hartwood Church, and halted for the night. Marched to Beverly Ford on the Rappahannock, and after remaining here one day, and at Gum Springs five days, crossed the Potomac into Maryland at Edward's Ferry. Moved by way of Poolesville, Burkittsville, Middleton, Frederick, Taneytown, and Emmettsburg, reaching Gettysburg on the afternoon of July 1st. Was engaged with the enemy during the 2d and 3d instants, with a very heavy loss (over one-half of what was engaged). Remained at Gettysburg until the morning of the 7th instant, when we took up the line of march towards Williamsport, moving by way of Emmettsburg, Mechanicstown, Frederick, and Middleton. Crossed South Mountain to Antietam Creek near Keedysville, and arrived at Williamsport on the 14th instant. Here we found the enemy had retreated across the river. Started again on the 15th of July, moving in the direction of Harper's Ferry. Crossed the Potomac into Virginia at this point, and moved to Upperville, near Ashby's Gap. Here we remained until the 22d instant, when we again started, and reached Manassas Gap about noon on the 23d instant. Here the enemy was found in force, and dispositions made for a battle. This regiment was held in reserve, and did not become engaged.

During the night the enemy evacuated, and in the morning we were started in pursuit, chasing him as far as Front Royal, where we found he had crossed the river. Marched back through the Gap, and halted for the night at Markham's Station on the Manassas Gap Railroad. Next morning took up the line of march for Warrenton, where we arrived on the 26th instant, and went into camp. Remained here until the morning of the 1st of August, when we marched to Beverly Ford. Arrived there the same night, and went into camp. During this campaign the regiment marched four hundred and ten miles in a hot summer's sun, and participated in one of the hardest contested battles of the war.

Remained in camp near Beverly Ford, furnishing daily details for picket and other duties, until the 15th of September, when we marched to Culpepper, crossing the Rappahannock river at Free-

man's Ford, arriving at Culpepper on the morning of the 17th instant, and went into camp. We remained in this camp until the morning of Oct. 8, when we were ordered to march to James City and support Kilpatrick's cavalry division. Reached cavalry headquarters early in the day, and remained here supporting the cavalry, who had frequent skirmishes with the enemy, until the night of the 10th instant, when we marched back to Culpepper. Left Culpepper next morning, and recrossed the river at Freeman's Ford on the night of the 12th instant. Remained picketing Beverly and other fords on that river till such time as the army had fallen back. The enemy's cavalry made their appearance near Beverly's Ford, but did not attempt to cross. Ordered to join the division on the morning of the 14th instant. After marching all day and night, arrived at Greenwich at 4 o'clock a. m. on the 15th instant. Started again at daybreak, and arrived at Centreville Heights on the night of the 15th instant. Moved to Union Mills, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and went into camp at that place on the afternoon of the 16th instant. Distance marched, since leaving Culpepper, fifty-one miles. Broke up camp at Union Mills on the morning of the 19th of October, and moved up the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Bristow's Station, where we halted for the night. Next morning marched through Greenwich towards Catlett's Station, and halted for the night about four miles from the latter place. Arrived at Catlett's Station on the afternoon of the 21st instant, and went into camp. The regiment was detailed to guard a supply-train to the depot at Bristow's Station and back to camp. Marched twenty-two miles.

Broke camp on the 30th instant, and marched to within three miles of Bealton Station, where we encamped. Remained here until the morning of the 7th of November, when we marched to Kelley's Ford on the Rappahannock. Arrived there about 3 o'clock p. m. Found the First Division of this corps engaged with the enemy. We did not become engaged. Crossed the river and moved to Brandy Station, where we went into camp on the evening of the 8th instant, having marched twenty-three miles since leaving camp near Bealton Station.

Remained in camp near Brandy Station until the morning of the 26th of November, when we marched to Jacob's Mills Ford, on the Rapidan. Crossed the river at this point, and bivouacked

for the night about three miles from the Ford, having marched during the day seventeen miles. Next morning we started (after some delay in finding the right road), and encountered the enemy at a place called Locust Grove. We became engaged with the enemy early in the afternoon, and after a brisk engagement, which lasted till dark, we were relieved by the Third Division, Sixth Corps. Lay on our arms during the night, about fifty yards from the battle-field. Moved next morning to Robinson's Tavern, and the same night moved up to a position near "Mine Run," where the enemy was found in an intrenched position. After marching and countermarching through the woods during the entire day of the 29th instant we went into camp for the night. We were ordered to report to General Warren, on the plank road, at 2 o'clock A. M. the same night. Reported at 4 o'clock A. M., and formed line of battle in front of the enemy's works. We were in the line of stormers that were ordered to charge the enemy's line of fortifications. The project of storming the works was abandoned. On the morning of Dec. 1 we were ordered to join Gregg's cavalry division, and act as rear-guard on the plank road. Performed this duty, and crossed the river, on our way back to camp, near Brandy Station, Dec. 2, 1863. Reached camp on the afternoon of the 3d of December, and at once made preparations for winter quarters.

REPORT OF CASUALTIES.

Battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1862:—

Enlisted men — Wounded, 2

Battle of Chancellorsville, May 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1863:—

Commissioned officers — Killed, 2

Wounded. 5

Enlisted men — Killed, 9

Wounded, 52

Missing, 11

Battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 2 and 3, 1863:—

Commissioned officers—Killed, 1

Wounded, 5

Missing, : : : : : 2

Enlisted men — Killed,	25
Wounded,	88
Missing,	8
Battle of Locust Grove, Va., November 27, 1863 : —	
Commissioned officers — Wounded,	2
Enlisted men — Killed,	4
Wounded,	15
Missing,	8

One commissioned officer and eleven enlisted men died of wounds received in action who are reported wounded in the above report.

In the spring of 1864 General Grant, having been called to the command of the Union forces, and the campaign against Richmond being planned, the Eleventh was again brought into active service, and suffered severely in the bloody battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, before Petersburg, and at Hatches' Run, Va., where the fighting and courage exceeded anything we have recorded in previous campaigns.

On the 1st of January, 1865, the battalion lay in the works in front of Petersburg, attached to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, performing picket and fatigue duty until the 5th of February, when it took part in a movement and action designed to extend the lines. The regiment assisted in the construction of a new line of works, and occupied a portion of them until March 26. On the 29th the regiment made a gallant charge on the enemy's main line of works, in which Captain Bennett and Lieutenant Harrington, with a number of men, becoming separated from the rest of the command, were overpowered and captured.

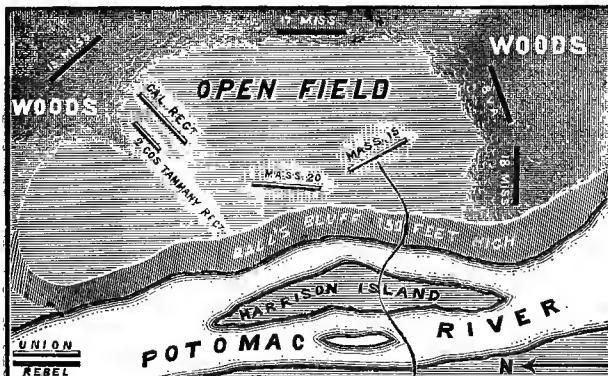
During the retreat of the enemy, which soon followed, the Eleventh took an active part in the capture of their trains and munitions of war, and was in the advance when the formal surrender of the "Army of Northern Virginia" took place. The regiment then moved to the vicinity of Washington, D. C., and performed light guard duty until orders were received for its discharge at Readville, Mass., to which place it was transported and discharged July 14.

The Eleventh took part in the following engagements: First Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Savage Station,

Glendale, Malvern Hill, Bristoe Station, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Poplar Spring Church, and Boydton Road.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was recruited in Worcester county, fourteen of its men being from Douglas. It was mustered into the service of the United States June 12th, 1861, under the command of Col. Charles Devens, Jr. The regiment, during the process of recruiting, organizing and drilling, was encamped at Camp Scott in the



PLAN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD AT BALL'S BLUFF.

city of Worcester, from which place they left for Washington Aug. 8th, 1861. The Fifteenth was first engaged at the battle of Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21st, 1861, which made it one of the marked regiments of Massachusetts. The loss sustained was heavy in killed, wounded and missing. The forces engaged were unskillfully handled, pressed into needless danger, surrounded and slaughtered. The following account of the tragedy is given by one who witnessed the scene, but fortunately escaped by swimming the river after being wounded: —

“ About 1 o'clock on the morning of October 21st Colonel Devens crossed the Potomac river with his regiment to the Virginia shore,

and ascended the heights known as Ball's Bluff, a steep embankment rising nearly a hundred and fifty feet above the river to a level with the adjacent country. By daylight he had formed his men on the summit of the bluff. A company of the Twentieth, under command of Colonel Lee, also crossed and took up its position near by. Scouts were sent out to learn the position of the rebels, but discovered no traces of them. Upon advancing towards Leesburg they were met by a body of rebel infantry, and soon after rebel cavalry appeared in the road leading to Leesburg, whereupon Colonel Devens fell back to the bluff, where he remained until noon. The men were formed in a field of five or six acres, surrounded on three sides by woods, being attacked by the enemy who had stationed themselves in the woods for that purpose. He fell back again to the very edge of the bluff, where he was reinforced by a California regiment, Colonel Baker, who assumed command of the forces, nearly two thousand men in all.

The battle was now fairly begun, and for more than two hours was kept up, our men fighting desperately and with great loss of life by reason of the unprotected position they occupied. About 5 o'clock Colonel Baker fell, shot through the head. His successor, Colonel Cogswell, made an attempt to cut his way through the enemy's lines to Edward's Ferry, where the Union forces were stationed, but was overpowered, and under a most destructive fire retreated down the embankment. The enemy gathered on the bluff, pouring volley after volley into the helpless mass below. Many were shot on the bank, or in the water while attempting to swim across. The boats were overcrowded and sunk, and many were carried down by the current and drowned; others were fortunate enough to escape in the darkness unobserved, and reach the Union lines safely."

It is estimated that at least one-half the men engaged in this battle on the Union side were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners.

The Fifteenth was next engaged at the battles on the Peninsula, and afterwards at Antietam and Fredericksburg. Colonel Devens was promoted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and left the regiment to take command of a brigade at Yorktown. He was succeeded by Colonel (then Lieutenant-Colonel) George H. Ward.

The regiment went into winter quarters near Falmouth, Va., on the same ground occupied by it previous to the battle of Fredericksburg, about the 20th of December, 1862.

On the 5th of February, 1863, Colonel Ward joined the regiment, having been absent (suffering from the loss of a leg) since the battle of Ball's Bluff, October 21st, 1861. The regiment was subjected to a heavy detail for picket duty during the winter and spring, nothing worthy of note occurring until the spring campaign, under General Hooker, commenced.

On the 28th day of April the First and Third Divisions of the Second Corps moved towards Kelly's Ford, leaving the Second Division — of which the Fifteenth regiment formed a part — to picket the line formerly occupied by the corps.

On Saturday, the 2d of May, orders came to the Fifteenth regiment about 12 o'clock (midnight) to move. The regiment marched to the Lacy House, and at a little before sunrise the Second Division crossed the Rappahannock on pontoon bridges — at the same point where the Second Corps crossed in December, 1862 — with little or no opposition, the rebel pickets having been principally withdrawn from the city to the first line of works. The Fifteenth was soon after directed to take a position on the extreme right of the First Brigade, and commenced moving to a point on the right of the city, and at the same moment the enemy's batteries opened from three different points with solid shot and shell, which they kept up while the regiment was going the distance of half a mile. At the same time this movement was going on the enemy were hurrying up their infantry at double-quick, and filling the rifle-pits on the crest of the hill in our front, almost in rifle range. It was our good fortune to have a slight embankment for a cover, where we remained for two hours, until the position known as Mary's Heights, in rear of the famous bank-wall rifle-pit — where so many brave men laid down their lives at the first battle of Fredericksburg — was flanked by General Sedgwick's Sixth Corps, and the enemy in our front began to fall back. A canal, some thirty feet wide, and too deep to ford, prevented our advancing directly in front, and we were obliged to return to the city before doing so. During the time we had remained there the enemy had placed two guns in such a position on the bluff, on the south side of the river, that they had an enfi-

lading fire on our line while returning to the city, but, either through their great haste to join their fleeing comrades, or bad practice, they did us little harm—but two men slightly wounded during the whole shelling. After following up the enemy two miles, the Second Division was ordered back to the city—the Fifteenth to the north bank of the river, supporting battery A, First Rhode Island Artillery, which covered the pontoon bridge, where we remained until the following day about dusk, when companies A, B, E and G moved into the rifle-pits above and below the bridge, to cover its removal.

The regiment camped near the banks of the river until the 8th instant, when we moved half a mile to the rear, to get better ground for camping purposes. Here the regiment remained, doing picket duty along the river, until Sunday, the 14th of June, when it moved, about 9 o'clock P. M., towards Stafford Court-house. After going three miles it countermarched and returned to our old camp, and bivouacked until 3 A. M. of the 15th, when it again started, passing Stafford Court-house about 11 A. M. The day was excessively hot, and the roads dusty, and a great portion of the way leading through valleys shut out from air, and terribly exposed to the hot rays of the sun, which told fearfully on the men. Halted about 6 P. M. for the night.

June 16. Moved about 3 o'clock A. M., passing Dumfries at 8, and arrived at the Occoquan river about sunset—being another sultry and tedious day. Bivouacked for the night. Moved, the 17th, at 8 o'clock, and arrived at Sangster's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, at 2 o'clock P. M. Here the regiment went into camp, and remained until Friday, the 19th. Marched, at half-past 12 P. M. for Centreville, five miles distant, where it arrived at dark.

June 20. The regiment moved to Thoroughfare Gap, a distance of eighteen miles, arriving there about midnight, after a tedious march. It remained there until the 25th. Our forces moved towards the Upper Potomac. The right wing of the regiment was deployed as flankers, covering the line of march, which for a considerable distance was harrassed by the enemy's cavalry and artillery. One man of the regiment was wounded. The bivouack this night was at Gum Springs, fifteen miles from Thoroughfare Gap. A heavy rain rendered the marching very tiresome.

On the morning of the 26th the regiment marched to Edward's Ferry, where, after many wearisome halts, it crossed the Potomac, bivouacking about midnight on the Maryland bank of the river. Distance marched about ten miles.

On the 27th marched about 3 p. m. Bivouacked at 11 p. m., near Sugar-loaf Mountain, after marching a distance of twelve miles. Previous to this march the following order was read to the regiment:—

“ HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND CORPS, }
EDWARD'S. FERRY, Va., June 26th, 1863. }
[GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 105.]

The Fifteenth and Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, for marching to-day in the best and most compact order, and with the least straggling from their ranks, are excused from all picket duty and outside details for four days.

By command of

Brigadier-General GIBBON.

J. P. WOOD, Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.”

June 28. Marched to Frederick City, a distance of eighteen miles.

June 29. Moved at 8 a. m., and bivouacked at 9 p. m. near Uniontown, Md., after accomplishing a march of thirty-three miles. The men were much prostrated by this terrible tax on their endurance.

Tuesday, June 30. The regular muster for pay was made, and the order of General Meade, assuming command of the army, published.

July 1. Started at 8 a. m., and marched to Taneytown. About noon heavy canonading was heard to the northward. The troops were at once put in motion, and marched rapidly towards the Pennsylvania line, under stringent orders to allow no man, for any cause, to fall behind. Bivouacked at night behind a barricade of rails, three miles south of Gettysburg. Distance marched this day seventeen miles.

Thursday, July 2. The regiment started an hour before daylight for the battle-field, and got into position about sunrise, behind Cemetery Ridge, where a large portion of the Second Corps was massed. Though there was constant skirmishing, no demon-

stration of any importance was made from either side until about 1 p. m., when the enemy opened fire with artillery on the Second Corps, bursting their shells with great accuracy over its position. The Fifteenth, with another regiment of the brigade, was now moved out to position full three hundred yards in front of the main line. Here a barricade of rails was hastily thrown up. About sunset the enemy made a furious assault upon our lines. Having driven in the Third Corps, they speedily gained the flank of this advanced detachment of the Second. The batteries on the ridge opened on their advance with grape and case-shot, but through some deplorable mistake most of the shots fell short, and tore with destructive effect through the ranks of the Fifteenth. Exposed thus to a fire in front, flank and rear, the regiment was forced, after considerable loss, to fall back to the position behind the ridge. The regiment bivouacked on the battle-field.

On Friday, July 3, the rebels opened on our lines with over a hundred pieces of artillery, at about 1 p. m. This terrible fire was continued for over two hours, but, though the air seemed filled with the fragments of bursting shells, comparatively little damage was done. At 3 p. m. the rebel infantry moved to the assault. Our men sprang promptly to meet them, glad at a prospect of work—relieving them from their painful reembent position, which a broiling sun rendered the more intolerable. This contest lasted an hour or two, during which both armies showed a determination to hold its ground, regardless of the results. A slight wavering of the rebel line was detected, and, at the suggestion of Colonel Hall, commanding Third Brigade, the colors of the Fifteenth were ordered to advance, when the remnant of the regiment rallied promptly ar'dund them, and the whole line, as if moved by one impulse, rushed forward and carried the position. The regiment was sent out to picket the field, and at daylight on the morning of the 4th skirmishing commenced, and continued until the regiment was relieved, at 8 o'clock. The regiment went into action with 18 officers and 221 enlisted men. During the three days it lost 3 officers (Colonel Ward and Captains Murkland and Jörgensen) killed, and 8 officers wounded, and 19 enlisted men killed and 85 wounded—many of whom have since died. Saturday, July 4, was spent on the field.

At 2 p. m., Sunday, July 5th, the regiment left the battle-

ground and marched to Two Taverns, a distance of six miles, where it remained until the morning of the 7th, when it moved five miles further to Taneytown. Leaving Taneytown on the 8th, in a pouring rain, the march was continued over horrible roads, through Woodsborough to the neighborhood of Frederick City, a distance of eighteen miles. On this march the dispatch announcing the capture of Vicksburg was published to the troops, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

July 9, the march was resumed at an early hour. Crossed South Mountain at Crampton's Gap. Bivouacked at 9 p. m. Distance marched, twenty miles.

July 10, marched to the vicinity of Antietam battle-field, a distance of eight miles.

July 11, moved three or four miles, to a point near Hagerstown.

On the 12th the regiment took its position in the line of the Second Corps in front of the enemy, and built a strong breast-work of earth and logs, behind which it lay until the morning of the 14th, when, the enemy having retreated across the river, our forces moved up and occupied Williamsport.

On the 15th the regiment marched to Sharpsburg, and from thence by the "tow-path" to the vicinity of Sandy Hook, a distance of seventeen miles.

July 16, moved about five miles to Pleasant Valley, and camped until the 18th, when, crossing the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers at Harper's Ferry, the line of march was taken up down Loudon Valley, over the same ground traveled in the fall campaign of the previous year. Distance marched this day ten miles.

July 19, moved about eight miles, to the vicinity of Snicker's Gap.

July 20, moved to Bloomfield, six miles, at which place a halt was made until the 22d, when the march was continued to Ashby's Gap, a distance of eleven miles.

On the 23d moved to Markham Station, on the Manassas Gap Railroad. Here a halt of some hours was made. Meantime a portion of the Third Corps, having become engaged with the enemy at Manassas Gap, the Second Corps was started to their assistance. Hurrying as fast as possible over paths frightfully rough, it reached the scene of conflict about midnight, when the exhausted men were allowed to make coffee and to bivouac for the remainder of the night. Distance marched this day seventeen miles.

On the 24th the rebels having retreated, our forces began to move out of the Gap. The Fifteenth bivouaeked at Markham Station, five miles back.

On the 25th marched to White Plains, a distance of twenty miles, and continuing the march on the 26th, via Warrenton to the Junction, a distance of twenty-three miles, went into camp near the latter place. Here the regiment remained until the 30th. Tents were struck at 6 o'clock p. m., and the corps moved towards Morrisville. Being the rear-guard of trains, our movements were necessarily very slow, making but five miles before 2 o'clock a. m. of the 31st. Bivouacked by the roadside until morning. Moved again about 9 a. m., and reached Morrisville at 5 p. m., and encamped in the woods. Weather very hot.

August 4, moved one mile toward Bealton Station, for the purpose of getting better ground for camping purposes. Weather excessively hot.

August 15, received one hundred and seventy-nine recruits under the "Conscript Act."

August 18, again changed our camping ground by moving about one mile in a northerly direction, these camps being known as "Camp near Morrisville."

August 30, orders came for the regiment to be ready to move at 3 o'clock a. m. of the 31st. The Second Corps marched at that hour toward Falmouth, Virginia, to guard the fords along the Rappahannock, while the cavalry force, with flying artillery under General Kilpatrick, moved farther down, to destroy two small gun-boats in the river, captured by the enemy two days before. The regiment, with the rest of the Second Division, went to Banks' Ford, arriving there about sunset. Distance marched, twenty miles. Remained at this point until September 3d, when, the object of the movement having been successfully accomplished, namely, the destruction of the gunboats, we took up the line of march for our camp at Morrisville, at half-past 6 o'clock p. m., which place was reached at 2 o'clock a. m. of September 4th.

September 12, the regiment broke camp at 10 o'clock a. m., and with the rest of the Second Corps marched to Bealton Station, and bivouaeked near the railroad.

September 13, very rainy in forenoon. The regiment moved at 7 a. m., and crossed the Rappahannock at Rappahannock Sta-

tion, the Second Corps being a support to the cavalry, which was advancing towards Culpepper Court-house, which place we reached at 4 o'clock p. m. Remained here until the 16th, when the regiment moved out through the town one mile and a half in a westerly direction, and was directed to go into camp. All the while rapid cannonading was distinctly heard towards Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan river. The men had scarcely got their tents pitched when orders came to be ready to move at a moment's notice. Every man laid himself down that night with the feeling that he would be called upon to meet the enemy on the anniversary of the bloody battle of Antietam.

September 17, orders came to move at 5 o'clock a. m., when the regiment moved towards Raccoon Ford, where it arrived about noon. The Second Corps relieved the cavalry, and picketed along the river from the Ford to Cedar Mountain, this regiment being situated opposite Robinson's Ford. For several days the enemy kept up a constant fire on our pickets, whenever exposed to view, themselves being concealed among the scrub-oaks on the bluff on the south side of the river. They seemed to take the occasion of our relieving pickets to fire upon us, which compelled our men to deploy and reach their position at the double-quick.

October 5, the Second Corps was relieved by the Sixth Corps, and the regiment marched on the 6th back to Culpepper, and encamped about a mile north of the town.

October 10, orders were received about noon to strike tents immediately, and the regiment had scarcely got packed up when the bugle sounded the "assembly." Lines were formed, and we marched out some four miles west of the ground occupied, and formed a line of battle along a piece of woods, stacked arms, and bivouacked in rear of the stacks.

October 11, turned out at half-past 1 a. m., and moved at 2 o'clock via Brandy Station to Rappahannock Station. Recrossed the river about noon, and moved out one mile north of Bealton Station.

October 12, the regiment received orders at 1 o'clock p. m. to move immediately. Proceeded back to Rappahannock Station, and again crossed the river, and moved in line of battle to within some two miles of Brandy Station. Halted at sunset, and bivouacked. At 12 o'clock (midnight) the regiment received

orders to turn out and move at once. Again marched back to Rappahannock Station, recrossed the river, and took up a line of march via Bealton Station towards Sulphur Springs, where our cavalry had been repulsed the day previous by the enemy's infantry. Arrived within about two miles of that place at 7 o'clock A. M., when the Second Corps was massed by divisions, stacked arms, and rested till about noon, when the regiment, together with the rest of the corps, moved towards Warrenton Junction, which place was reached about dark, and bivouacked for the night, to enable the baggage trains to get well out of the way, that they might not interfere with the march of the troops.

October 14, moved at 5 o'clock A. M. for Manassas Junction. While passing near Auburn the enemy attacked the Third Division of the Second Corps; still the column pressed on, this regiment marching as flankers for the First Brigade, until it reached Catlett's Station. Here a halt was made for coffee, and the column moved on, the cavalry skirmishing with the enemy in the rear. When near Bristow Station the head of the column (this regiment being second in line) was attacked by the enemy's infantry and artillery, and our line of battle formed, under a sharp fire, along the embankment of the railroad. We were hotly engaged for about an hour, repulsing the enemy with heavy loss to them, and comparatively light to this regiment. Its total loss was one officer (Lieutenant Charles H. Stevens) mortally wounded (who has since died), and two enlisted men killed, nine wounded, and two missing. Remained in this position until 9 o'clock P. M., when the regiment moved on via Manassas Junction, fording Bull Run at 3 o'clock A. M. of the 15th. Bivouacked on the north bank until daylight, when the regiment moved to the right, to a point one mile and a half from Centreville, and formed a line of battle. The pickets of the regiment were engaged with those of the enemy for the greater portion of the day, and the regiment exposed to the fire of their batteries, but no casualties occurred. Towards night tents were pitched, and the men directed to make themselves as comfortable as possible.

October 19. The regiment moved at 7 o'clock A. M. via Manassas Junction, and halted about 2 P. M., one and a half miles north of Bristow Station, and bivouacked at night.

Marched at 6 A. M., October 20th, towards Gainesville, fording

Broad Run at two different points, and, later in the day, Muddy Run and Kettle Run. Reached Auburn at sunset, and bivouacked in the woods, near the point where a part of the Second Corps was attacked on the 14th. The regiment pitched tents the day following, and remained here till the 23d. Marched at 7 A. M. to within two miles of Warrenton, and went into camp along the Warrenton Branch Railroad. Here the men commenced building log-houses, and in some cases completed them, but were allowed to enjoy them but a short time, for on the 7th of November the regiment moved at 5 o'clock A. M. via Warrenton Junction and Bealton to Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock. Bivouacked at dark, half a mile from the river. This was one of the hardest marches, for the distance, that the regiment had ever experienced. Many of the men had just drawn clothing, which, together with eight days' rations and rapid marching over a dusty road, told on their strength severely, although the distance marched was but about twenty miles.

November 8. Turned out at 5 o'clock A. M., and crossed the river on pontoon bridges about sunrise. The Second Division advanced in line of battle, by brigade (this regiment being in the second line), about one mile, then moved in a westerly direction some three miles, halting at intervals, while our skirmishers were advancing slowly. At 4 o'clock P. M. pitched tents, and remained here until the 10th, when the regiment moved some two and a half miles west, and occupied the partially-built barracks of the "Stonewall" Brigade of the rebel General Picket's division. This camp was known as "Camp near Brandy Station." Remained here till November 24th. Orders came the night previous to march at 5 A. M. The regiment moved at that hour, and soon after it commenced raining. When about two miles out it rained in torrents, and the troops were ordered back to camp.

November 26. Marching orders were again received, and the regiment moved at 6 o'clock A. M. and proceeded to Germania Ford, on the Rapidan river. Crossed on pontoon bridges at 4 o'clock P. M., and bivouacked two miles from the south bank.

November 27. Turned out at 5 o'clock A. M., and marched at sunrise, making a rapid march to Robertson's Tavern, a distance of six miles, where the Second Brigade of our division was already skirmishing with the enemy. Almost immediately this

regiment was deployed as skirmishers, joining on the right of the Second Brigade. The regiment exchanged but few shots with the enemy for some two hours, when orders came to advance our line, and in so doing the right and center became briskly engaged—the enemy at once throwing forward a line of battle which compelled it to retire to its original position, where, with the help of our supports, we held them in check, and finally drove them back. In this skirmish the regiment lost two officers wounded—one mortally, and one missing (Lieutenant-Colonel Joslin), taken prisoner; nine enlisted men were wounded, and six enlisted men missing. The regiment was again ordered to advance about sunset, supported by a line of battle, to open the road by which General French, of the Third Corps, was expected to arrive, in doing which it received two volleys from the enemy, but owing to the nature of the ground their shots went harmlessly over our heads, and we gained the desired position, where we remained until half-past 9 o'clock P. M., when the regiment was relieved, and bivouacked in the second line of battle.

November 28. A line of battle was formed by divisions, and advanced (this regiment in the front line) about one and a quarter miles through the woods, when we came up to their fortifications. Halted and stacked arms, and remained until the morning of the 29th (bivouacking by the stacks), when the regiment moved to the left, with the rest of the Second Corps, to a point some three miles below White Oak Church. Halted at 3 o'clock P. M., and bivouacked by the roadside.

November 30. Turned out at 2 o'clock A. M., and moved out in front of the fortifications, which the Second and Third Corps, and one division of the Sixth Corps, expected to assault at 8 A. M. The enemy, having anticipated the movement, were reinforced to such an extent, with both artillery and infantry, that the assault was abandoned and the line withdrawn, after dark, about half a mile to the rear.

December 1. The regiment laid in line of battle most of the day, and at 7 P. M. was ordered to relieve another regiment of the brigade in the front line, and at 9 o'clock P. M. were withdrawn and marched to Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, which place was reached about 8 o'clock on December 2d; crossed on pontoon bridge; halted to make coffee at 11 A. M., and moved again

at 1 p. m., and reached our old camp near Brandy Station at 9 o'clock p. m., having been twenty-four hours on the march.

December 5. The regiment moved to a position one mile south of Stevensburg.

December 7. Moved back about one mile north of Stevensburg, camped in the woods, and huilt winter quarters.

In the spring of 1864 the Fifteenth was again called into active service on the ground already made memorable by the events of the last campaign, being engaged in several of the battles between the Rapidan and Richmond.

July 28, 1864. The regiment was mustered out of the service, and those soldiers whose terms of service had not expired were transferred to the Twentieth regiment.

The following is a list of its engagements during the war: Ball's Bluff, Battles of the Peninsula, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristow's Station, Robertson's Tavern, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-house, Cold Harbor, and all other battles from the Rapidan to Petersburg in which the Second Army Corps were engaged.

The casualties to Douglas men belonging to the Fifteenth were as follows: Samuel Sibley, wounded severely in the leg at Ball's Bluff during the early part of the fight and removed in a flat-boat to Harrison Island (which was then occupied by the Union forces, and where a temporary hospital had been established), was soon after removed to Poolesville, on the Maryland side, where he died November 6. Thomas A. Southwick was also wounded in the leg, escaped being captured, was honorably discharged and returned home. Hiram Ward was wounded in the arm, taken prisoner, and confined at Libby Prison, Richmond, four months, when he was exchanged and returned to his regiment. At our request he has furnished a brief account of his experiences while in rebellion.

After being captured at Ball's Bluff he was marched with nearly 500 other Union prisoners to Manassas Junction. While resting from their fatiguing march, a small amount of corn bread and bacon was issued, and the boys, not having tasted food since going into action on the morning of the 21st, made quick work of eating, and were soon ready to go forward.

The trip to Richmond was made in coal cars, and to add to

their other misfortunes it began to rain. Arriving at their destination and leaving the cars, they were marched in a procession through the principal streets of the city to be inspected by the people who turned out in large numbers, crowding the sidewalks and temporary stagings which had been hastily erected.

It soon became evident that the news of their defeat had preceded them. General Evans, commander of the rebel forces at Ball's Bluff, in his dispatches had grossly exaggerated the facts by stating that he had driven *four times* their number from the soil of Virginia, and killed and wounded a larger number than there were men engaged in the fight. In consequence of which the people were inflated with an inordinate conceit of their own bravery and contempt for what they believed to be Yankee cowardice. This popular feeling was openly expressed all along the line of march, until they reached the place selected for their temporary confinement, a large building formerly used as a tobacco warehouse. Here they were confined for a short time and then transferred to Libby Prison, where for two months they were not allowed a change of clothing, and for the first three months slept upon the bare floor without even straw to lie upon. The fourth month straw was provided, which greatly increased their comfort. During this time our informant witnessed the shooting of several prisoners. One moonlight night two men were shot and instantly killed while standing side by side near one of the windows. A New York Zouave also shared a similar fate a few days afterwards. During most of this time the prison was so crowded there was scarcely room for the men to lie down at night, and deaths were of almost daily occurrence.

After being exchanged, Mr. Ward rejoined his regiment and entered upon active service. At the battle of Antietam Sept. 17, 1862, was badly wounded in the right hand; received an honorable discharge Feb. 23, 1863, and returned home.

Benjamin R. Elliott and William Oakes were also wounded at Antietam. Harlan Fairbanks, corporal; acting sergeant, was badly wounded in the leg and foot at the battle of Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, near Richmond; was brought home to Douglas, where he gradually recovered from his wounds. Sylvester Oakes was killed by a cannon-ball at Fredericksburg. His brother, Charles H. Oakes (enlisted from Grafton,) was in the same company and was by his side when he fell.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was from Norfolk, Bristol and Plymouth counties, recruited at "Camp Brigham," Readville, and left for Washington August 24, 1861.

It took part in the following engagements: Battles of the Peninsula, Second Bull Run, Shepardstown, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahanock Station, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Weldon Railroad. The regiment was mustered out of service Sept. 2, 1864. Those soldiers whose term of service had not expired at that date were transferred to the Thirty-second regiment.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

This was known as Senator Wilson's regiment, was organized at "Camp Schouler," Lynnfield, and left the State on the 8th of October, 1861, for Washington. It was recruited under the direction of Hon. Henry Wilson, who was commissioned Colonel. Colonel Wilson having resigned Oct. 29, 1861, he was succeeded by Col. Jesse A. Gove, who was killed before Richmond June 27, 1862. Colonel Gove was succeeded by Col. Charles E. Griswold, who subsequently resigned.

The regiment was engaged in the following battles during the war: Battles before Richmond, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahanock Station, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Jericho Ford, Little River, Tolpotony, Bethesda Church, Shady Grove Church, and Petersburg.

The regiment was mustered out Oct. 17, 1864, with the exception of Company E, which was mustered out Oct. 20, 1864. Those men whose terms of service had not expired were transferred to the Thirty-second regiment.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was known as the "New England Guards Regiment." It was recruited by Col. Thomas G. Stephenson at "Camp Massasoit," Readville, and left for Annapolis on the 9th of November, 1861.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was recruited in Worcester county, the town of Douglas being well represented.

The regiment left the camp in Worcester for Annapolis, Maryland, Oct. 31, 1861, where they joined the Burnside expedition, and proceeded to North Carolina. They took part in all the principal engagements in that State, including Roanoke Island and Newbern. The other engagements in which the Twenty-fifth bore a part were Kingston, Whitehall, Goldsboro', Port Walthal, Arrowfield Church, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and at other battles before Richmond, and Wise's Forks.

The casualties to Douglas men in the Twenty-fifth were as follows: Lambert B. Simmons, died at Newbern, N. C., and was the first soldier brought home and buried with military honors.

Nathaniel C. Putnam died of consumption brought on by exposure.

Joseph Albee died of congestive chills at Newbern, N. C., and Jerrie E. Luther at the same place of congestion of the brain.

Thomas M. Magee, wounded in the side by a grape-shot while charging the enemy at Roanoke Island; re-enlisted in the Third Rhode Island Cavalry.

Timothy Magary killed in the battle before Petersburg. Allen R. Hough, died of typhoid fever. James O. and Nathan S. Bartlett, killed at Cold Harbor. Orlando Carpenter died from wounds received at Cold Harbor, and in the same battle George A. Gleason wounded severely; returned home and gradually recovered.

Adjutant-General Schouler, in his report for 1865, speaks of this regiment as one that has "always and everywhere sustained the high character with which it left the State, and has vindicated the honor of Massachusetts. Its colors have never been yielded to the enemy."

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was raised in the western part of the State, and was mustered into the service of the United States Sept. 20, 1861. They left the State November 2d, same year, and proceeded to Annapolis, where they remained in camp until Jan. 6, 1862, when they sailed for North Carolina as a part of the Burnside expedition. The regiment took part in the principal engagements

in North Carolina, including the capture of Roanoke Island and Newbern, also the battles at Washington, Gum Swamp, Walthal, Arrowfield Church, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, and other battles before Richmond, and Southwest Creek. The main part of the regiment was mustered out at the expiration of their term of service, Sept. 27, 1864, while the balance, composed of re-enlisted men and recruits whose terms had not expired, were retained, and were finally mustered out June 26, 1865.

Dr. Franklin L. Hunt, Assistant Surgeon in the Twenty-seventh, was killed by guerrillas near Little Washington, N. C., Nov. 18, 1862, while riding in a carriage outside the picket lines. Dr. Hunt was the son of Otis W. Hunt, was a native and for several years a resident of Douglas, although credited on the quota of West Boylston.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, composed mostly of men of Irish birth, left Camp Cameron, Massachusetts, Jan. 11, 1862, and proceeded to Fort Columbus, New York Harbor. On the 14th of February they left for Hilton Head, S. C. The regiment was first engaged at Fort Johnson, James Island, S. C. They evacuated James Island July 14. On the 3d of August, 1862, the Twenty-eighth sailed from Hilton Head, and arrived at Aquia Creek August 6, where they joined the army of the Potomac.

They afterwards took part in the following-named engagements: Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe's Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Petersburg, and South Side Railroad.

The five who enlisted from Douglas in the Twenty-eighth were members of the Douglas Band, and enlisted as musicians in the Regimental Band, twenty-four pieces, Samuel Cary, Leader.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was mustered into the service Jan. 4, 1862, and left the State Jan. 18, 1862. It was engaged in the following-named battles: Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Plains Store, Port Hudson, Donaldsonville, Winchester, Cedar Creek, and Fisher's Hill.

This was the last Massachusetts regiment to return from the seat of war.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was mustered into the service of the United States Aug. 13, 1862, and was mustered out June 11, 1865.

It took part in the following-named battles: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and the battles of Sherman's campaign.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was mustered into the service Aug. 30, 1862, and mustered out June 8, 1865.

Its battles were as follows: Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Jackson, Blue Springs, Campbell Station, Siege of Knoxville, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Poplar Spring Church, and Hatcher's Run.

The following were the casualties to Douglas men: Leonard A. Chapman, instantly killed at the battle before Petersburg July 9, 1864. In a battle at the same place Oct. 2d, 1864, Daniel A. Burton was severely wounded by a shell and died of his injuries. In the same battle Matthew Hudson was instantly killed by the bursting of a shell, which also killed three others and wounded William Mowry, another Douglas man. A piece of this same shell struck another man in such a manner as to strip off his coat, tearing it in shreds, but leaving him uninjured.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, commanded by Col. A. B. R. Sprague, was recruited at "Camp Wool," Worcester.

The regiment embarked at Boston on the afternoon of Nov. 25, 1862, on board United States transport steamer Merrimac, with orders to report to Major-General Foster at Newbern, N. C. Went to sea the evening of embarkation, and after a rough voyage arrived at Beaufort, N. C., on the afternoon of Sunday, November 30, and thence by rail to Newbern, and went into quarters in the unfinished barracks on the south side of the Trent river. Upon arrival were assigned to the brigade commanded by Col. T.

J. C. Amory. Commenced the issue of arms and the instruction of the men in their use on the 5th of December.

In obedience to Department General Order No. 77, and Brigade General Order No. 31, the regiment took its place in line at daylight on the morning of December 11, and formed a part of the column in what is known as the expedition to Goldsboro'. For a detailed report of the duties performed during that ten days' march reference may be had to the official report of the commanding officer, as published in the report of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts for the year 1862.

The first death in the regiment occurred on the 11th of January, of the disease known in medical works as "Cerebro Spinal Meningitis." This singularly fatal malady during the two months following consigned to the grave about twenty from among the hardest and best soldiers.

In conformity to Department General Order No. 18, of Jan. 15, 1863, the names "Kinston," "Whitehall" and "Goldsboro'" were inscribed on the colors of the regiment.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT, }
FOSTER BARRACKS, Jan. 21, 1863. }

Lieutenant E. T. Parkinson, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade, Department of North Carolina.

On the 17th inst., in conformity to Special Brigade Order No. 14, joining a portion of the First Brigade, and a detachment of artillery and the Third New York Cavalry, I marched with seven companies of my command (Companies F, E and G being on detached service) by Brice's Creek, and the south side of the Trent river, to Pollockville, about thirteen miles distant. Arrived at 5 P. M., and went into bivouac for the night. On the morning of the 18th two companies, under the command of Major Harkness, marched with the main column towards Trenton, while I was ordered with the five remaining companies and a detachment of cavalry to guard the approaches, and hold Pollockville till the return of the main force. This was successfully accomplished, and upon the return of the main body at noon of the 19th inst. I received instructions to move five companies to Young's Cross-roads, and hold that point till the arrival of the main column. Without a guide we passed the spot known as Young's Cross-roads (about seven miles from Pollockville), and coming suddenly upon White Oak creek my advance guard received the fire of the enemy's outposts on the other side of the river, the bridge having been destroyed and a breastwork of logs formed for their protection. The advance, under the direct command of Lieutenant-Colonel Studley, returned the fire, and the enemy retired. In obedience to in-

structions we bivouacked at the Cross-roads, and at evening were joined by the Third New York Cavalry. Soon after daylight, 20th inst., crossed White Oak river with a detachment, and established an outpost on the Jacksonville road, to guard the approaches while the bridge over the creek was being rebuilt. The main force, under Colonel Amory, arrived, and a portion of the cavalry pressed forward to a point near Jacksonville, and reported the enemy in force at that place. The object of the expedition accomplished, we left "Smith's Mill" on the morning of the 21st, passing through Pollockville, and arrived at Newbern in the evening. A heavy rain during the preceding night made muddy roads and overflowing streams. William P. Kent, of Company I, who marched in apparent good health, was taken suddenly ill, and died in an ambulance on the route.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. B. R. SPRAGUE,
Colonel Fifty-first Massachusetts Regiment.

On the 20th of February, the regiment suffering severely from a steadily increasing sick-list and frequent deaths, six companies were moved from the barracks to Deep Gully, an outpost eight miles out on the Trent road, as a sanitary measure. The weather being unfavorable, and the shelter tents proving quite insufficient for the comfort of men suffering from malaria, the regiment returned to barracks February 27th.

In conformity to Special Order No. 46, "that Colonel Sprague, commanding Fifty-first Massachusetts, with his regiment, relieve the companies stationed at different points along the railroad between Newbern and Morehead City, also those at Morehead City, Beaufort and Evans' Mills," on the 2d and 3d of March the regiment was distributed as follows:—

Company G, Captain T. D. Kimball, remaining at Brice's Ferry. Company K, Captain D. W. Kimball, Evans' Mills. Companies D, Captain Prouty; II, Captain Hobbs; B, Captain Bascom; and I, Captain Thayer, Newport—Lieutenant-Colonel Studley. Companies A, Captain Wood, and C, Captain Goodell, Morehead City. Companies E, Captain Wheeler, and F, Captain Baldwin, Beaufort; headquarters at Beaufort. Major E. A. Harkness was designated as Provost-Marshal of Beaufort and Morehead City.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT, }
BEAUFORT, N. C., May 11, 1863. }

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions from Department Headquarters I left Newport Barracks on the morning of the 7th instant, with

Companies B, C, D, H and I of my regiment, a section of Lee's Battery, Lieutenant Cady, and Captain Moshelle's company Third New York Cavalry. Passing through the "pecosin" around the head of Big Broad Creek, we arrived at Cedar Point opposite Swansboro', some eighteen miles from Newport, about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th. The steamer Wilson did not make her appearance at the mouth of White Oak river as arranged, and, as no other transportation could be procured to cross the river, about one and one-half miles wide at this place, the troops encamped in the woods at Cedar Point.

On the morning of the 8th, the Wilson not having arrived, I accompanied Captain Moshelle's company of cavalry on a reconnoisance up the east side of White Oak river, to a point called Dorton's Ferry (about sixteen miles from Cedar Point by road), about six miles from Smith's Mills or Young's. We returned to Cedar Point, reaching camp soon after dark.

On the morning of the 9th communicated with Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis, who had reached Swansboro', coming down the other side of the river with a detachment of Third New York Cavalry.

At 6 o'clock A. M., 10th instant, left Cedar Point and returned to Newport barracks. I saw nothing of the enemy during our advance and absence, and am convinced that they do not cross White Oak river in force, and that Swansboro' has only been occupied by some fifteen or twenty of the enemy as an outpost.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. R. SPRAGUE,

Colonel Fifty-first Massachusetts Regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Hoffman, Assistant Adjutant-General, Eighteenth Army Corps.

March 25th Lieutenant Sanderson and twenty-two men were ordered to man the gunboat Hussar, lying in Beaufort Harbor, and were instructed in naval gunnery.

By Special Order No. 93, from Department Headquarters, dated March 30th, in addition to his other duties, Colonel Sprague assumed command of the post of Fort Macon, and Company C, Captain Goodell, was added to the garrison, one company of the Forty-fifth Massachusetts being relieved. On the 4th of May the regiment returned to Newbern, greatly improved in health, and reoccupied their old quarters in Foster barracks on the Trent. The regiment left the barracks on the 22d of May, and selecting a spot near the junction of the Trent and Neuse, it was designated Camp Wellington.

Some misapprehensions having arisen concerning the time of the expiration of the term of service of the nine months' men, the

commissary of musters for the Eighteenth Corps issued a circular, and after stating the rule adopted by the government concludes as follows: " Its fairness and liberality can hardly be questioned by any, save those whose patriotism is of so weak a nature as to begrudge to their country a short period additional to their specified nine months. In order, however, that no possible ground of complaint may exist, the General commanding authorizes me to state that any company in this department will, on application of its captain, approved by the Colonel commanding the regiment, be furnished with transportation, and allowed to proceed home in time to reach it in nine months from the time of its muster into service."

This circular was read to the regiment at the evening parade of the 10th of June, together with the following:—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT,
CAMP WELLINGTON, NEWBERN, N. C., June 10, 1863. }

I have caused to be read to the whole command a circular which was drawn out by dissatisfaction with the direction of the War Department, in regard to the time of mustering out the nine months' men.

Without entering upon an argument in regard to the justice or equity of this decision of the War Department, I rely upon the good judgment, the patriotism and intelligence of the officers and soldiers of this regiment who entered the service, and have stood together unflinchingly in the line of duty, to take no action which will compromise them in the eyes of the country and their friends. Rather let us be overzealous in the service than be relieved one moment too soon by our own action.

A. B. R. SPRAGUE,
Colonel Fifty-first Massachusetts.

No company of the regiment signified a desire to avail themselves of the offer in the foregoing circular.

It being understood that while the rebel army under Lee was pressing northward into Maryland and Pennsylvania General Dix would move upon Richmond by way of White House, on the Pamunky, this regiment, together with others, was offered to General Dix, and on the 24th of June received orders from Major-General Foster to report at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and with the exception of one hundred and eighty-three sick men, who remained behind, on the afternoon of that day embarked on steamer Thomas Collyer and schooner A. P. Howe. Arrived at

Fortress Monroe on the morning of the 27th, the commanding officer reported to the senior officer at that post, who directed the regiment to proceed to Cumberland, Virginia, on the Pamnnky. Leaving the sick and all surplns baggage at the fortress, all embarked on the Collyer and proceeded up the York river. While en route received orders to proceed to White House, and arrived about midnight.

Early on the morning of the 28th reported to General Dix, whose whole force was in camp at White House. Upon learning that the regiment was in light marching order, without camp equipage, and the term of service of the regiment having nearly expired, General Dix ordered that the regiment return to Fortress Monroe, and there make requisition upon the quartermaster for transportation to Massachusetts, to be mnstered out of service.

Arrived back at Fortress Monroe evening of the 28th, and while awaiting transportation learning the critical condition of affairs in Pennsylvania and Maryland, the colonel commanding authorized General Naglee to offer the service of the regiment for the emergency, and after communicating with Washington by telegraph they were accepted, and orders received from General Halleck for the regiment to report to General Schenck at Baltimore, who was in command of the Middle Department. Arrived in Baltimore on the 1st of July, and were ordered to occupy Belger barracks, near the line of defenses of Baltimore, in process of construction, where they remained till the 6th of July. Sunday, 5th July, six companies, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Studley, were detailed to escort two thousand three hundred rebel prisoners, taken at Gettysburg, from the railroad station to Fort McHenry.

On the 4th of July the regiment received the honor of being detailed to search the houses of the citizens of Baltimore for arms, in conjunction with the city police, and successfully and creditably performed this delicate duty. Thousands of arms of various kinds were seized, and deposited at the office of the city marshal.

In obedience to orders, at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant, the regiment in light marching order reported to Brigadier-General Briggs, to whose brigade it had temporarily been assigned, at the depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with three days' rations and sixty rounds of cartridges. Proceeded as far as Monocacy Junction, where the regiment remained in the

cars till the morning of the 7th. Late in the afternoon of this day arrived at Sandy Hook, Maryland, from whence the rebels had just fled, but still held Harper's Ferry and the opposite bank of the Potomac. About 9 o'clock p. m. were ordered to proceed to Maryland Heights. The rain was steadily falling, and the night was dark. The Eighth, Forty-sixth and Fifty-first Massachusetts regiments, with a Pennsylvania battery, all under command of Colonel Sprague, of the Fifty-first, commenced the ascent. After hours of delay and weary marching the column arrived at Fort Duncan, on the heights, about 4 o'clock, morning of the 8th.

The regiment here remained doing outpost duty on the Potomac and on the Sharpsburg road till the 12th of July, when orders were received "to procure three days' rations and proceed to Boonsboro', Maryland, to join the army of the Potomac," which was in that vicinity endeavoring to intercept the retreat of the rebel General Lee.

The brigade of General Briggs, consisting of the Eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-sixth and Fifty-first Massachusetts regiments, left Maryland Heights by Sharpsburg road at 9 o'clock p. m. Sunday, July 12th, marching all night. Arrived at the front about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th, having marched about twenty-seven miles.

Surcharged with malaria contracted in the swamps of North Carolina, without camp equipage, kettles, or a change of clothing in wet weather, the men were poorly prepared to endure the fatigue, and large numbers became sick, and were sent back to Baltimore from Sandy Hook and Maryland Heights, so that when it arrived at the front there was present for duty an aggregate of only two hundred and seventy-five men. The brigade was immediately assigned to the Second Division, First Corps, of the Army of the Potomac, and second line of battle.

The enemy disappeared from our front during the night, and on the morning of the 14th the army was in motion in pursuit of the retiring rebels. The Fifty-first marched with the main body, and proceeded to Williamsport, where it was evident the enemy had effected a crossing.

Encamped at Williamsport, and 15th instant marched back through Funkstown and Antietam to a point near Berlin, Maryland, where a pontoon across the Potomac had been thrown for the passage of our troops into Virginia.

The enemy having disappeared from our front, recrossed the Potomac, and in full retreat, the regiment received orders from Corps Headquarters, on the 17th of July, to return to Massachusetts, to be mustered out of the service of the United States. Reached Baltimore on the morning of the 18th, and arrived at Worcester, Massachusetts, on the 21st day of July.

A furlough was granted to the men until the 27th instant, when they were mustered out of service by Captain Lawrence of the Fourth Infantry, U. S. A., having served nearly ten months.

The sick left at Newbern at the departure of the regiment under charge of Assistant-Surgeon Garvin arrived home before the regiment, and were mustered out with the rest at Worcester, Massachusetts.

Company I of this regiment was composed largely of men from Douglas and the neighboring town of Upton. Its officers were William Hunt, captain ; Harrison F. Bradish, of Upton, first lieutenant ; Lucius M. Thayer second lieutenant, and Ezekiel Packard first sergeant.

Upon the resignation of Captain Hunt Feb. 7, 1863, Lucius M. Thayer was promoted captain, and Ezekiel Packard second lieutenant. May 23, 1863, Lieutenant Bradish resigned and Ezekiel Packard succeeded him as first lieutenant ; Charles W. Moore was commissioned second lieutenant.

The casualties to Douglas men were as follows : Marcus M. Mitchell (a Douglas man, enlisted in Milford,) died at Newbern, N. C., Jan. 28, 1863. Francis L. Moore also died in hospital at Newbern, and John N. Gaskell killed near Spottsylvania Court-house, Va. Philetus Buffum was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service ; died July 3, 1867, and was buried in the East Douglas cemetery. The name of Dr. J. Homer Darling, assistant surgeon of the Fifty-first regiment, was omitted from the list on page 117. He was enlisted at Douglas and returned home, at the expiration of his term of service, July 27, 1863.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment left the State April 18, 1864, and was mustered out July 30, 1865. During its term of service it took part in the following-named engagements : Wilderness, Spottsylvania,

North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, and Hatcher's Run.

Of the five who enlisted in the Fifty-seventh from the town of Douglas but one returned. Henry Glover was killed at Cold Harbor, John N. Gaskell at Spottsylvania, David B. Curtis and Abner A. Lealand in the battle before Petersburg. Lewis Mountain was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, July 30, 1865.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The organization of eight companies of this regiment was completed April 25, 1864, and they left the State April 28. The remaining two companies were afterwards recruited and sent forward to join the regiment. It took part in the engagements at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersbnrg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Fort Sedgwick, and Fort Mahone, and was mustered out July 14, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

This regiment was mustered into the United States service Nov. 1, 1861. The First Battalion left the State Dec. 25, the Second Dec. 27, and the Third Dec. 29, 1861. The Third Battalion was detached from the regiment Aug. 4, 1863, and subsequently became a part of the Fourth Regiment of Cavalry, and a new battalion was recruited to fill its place. The following are the battles this regiment were engaged in: Poolsville, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Brandy Station, Aldie, Upperville, Gettysburg, Williamsport, Culpepper, Auburn, Todd's Tavern, fortifications of Richmond, Vaughn Road, St. Mary's Church, Cold Harbor, and Bellefield.

THIRD REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

This regiment was recruited and originally went into the service as the Forty-first regiment of infantry. It was mustered into the service Nov. 1, 1862, and left the State November 15.

In June, 1863, the regiment was changed to a cavalry organization, and the first, second and third unattached companies of cavalry were consolidated with them, and became a part of the organization. It was mustered out Sept. 28, 1865.

It was in the following battles: Irish Bend, Henderson Hill, Cane River, Port Hudson, Sabine Cross-roads, Muddy Bayou, Piney Woods, Red River campaign, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Snag Point, Winchester, and Cedar Creek.

FOURTH REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY.

This regiment was composed of the Independent Battalion, formerly Third Battalion, First Regiment of Cavalry, and two new battalions recruited in Massachusetts. At the time the regiment was organized the First Battalion, Major Stephens, was stationed at South Carolina. The Second Battalion left the State March 20, 1864, and the Third April 23, 1864. It took part in the battles of Gainesville, Florida, Drury's Bluff, and in several of the engagements before Petersburg and Richmond.

In the desperate engagement at High Bridge on Thursday, the 6th of April, 1865, this regiment, under command of the brave and gallant Frank Washburn of Worcester, bore an honorable part, their bravery and daring challenging the admiration of both armies. While endeavoring to hold the High Bridge, over which it was feared Lee's army might escape, they were surrounded and overpowered by two divisions of Lee's cavalry. After having made two charges through the rebel lines the Colonel might at either of these times have passed on with his cavalry and escaped, but refusing to leave the infantry while there remained the slightest chance of rescuing them, and although the odds were eight men to one, he made his third charge, and in this, while crossing sabres with a rebel officer whom he had nearly disarmed, he was shot through the head by another, and *after he had fallen* received a sabre cut upon the skull which completely disabled him. He was two days a prisoner, during which time, notwithstanding the gallantry he had displayed, they did nothing for his wounds, and relieved him of his horse, his sword and his money. Upon being released he was brought home, and died the day following his arrival at Worcester, at the house of his brother, Mr. J. D. Washburn.

The following testimonial from a rebel Colonel, Inspector-General on General Lee's staff, corroborates what has been said of the Fourth and its brave commander. In speaking of the battle of High Bridge, he says: "So fierce were the charges of Colonel

Washburn and his men, and so determined their fighting, that General Lee received the impression that they must be supported by a large part of the army, and that his retreat was cut off."

General Grant, as soon as the intelligence of the death of Colonel Washburn was received, paused amidst his vast labors to write with his own hands a letter to the family of the deceased, expressing his sympathy in their loss, and admiration for his gallant and heroic conduct.

FIRST MASSACHUSETTS HEAVY ARTILLERY.

This regiment was organized as the Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, and was mustered into the service July 5, 1861. The organization was changed to a heavy artillery regiment Jan. 1, 1862. The three men who enlisted in this regiment on the Douglas quota were not from this town.

SECOND REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The companies composing this regiment were mustered into service at different dates. Four companies left the State Nov. 4, 1863. Two companies left Nov. 6, 1863, and the balance (six companies) left Jan. 8, 1864.

The regiment was stationed in North Carolina and Virginia during its full term of service. Companies G and H were captured in April, 1864, at Plymouth. They were then 275 strong. In the spring of 1865 the remnant of them rejoined the regiment, thirty-five in number, a sad commentary on the starving system of Andersonville. The principal part of the regiment were in few battles, but were detailed to garrison forts and to do skirmish duty. Companies B, C, F, I and M participated with honor in the battle of Kingston.

SIXTEENTH (UNATTACHED) COMPANY HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The Third Regiment Massachusetts Heavy Artillery was composed of the Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth (unattached) companies of heavy artillery, and with the exception

of one company, which was on detached duty, was employed in the coast defenses of the State and at Washington, D. C.

FIRST REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

This three months' regiment left Providence for the seat of war in two detachments—the first on the 20th of April, under command of Col. A. E. Burnside, and the second April 24th, under Lieut. Col. Joseph S. Pitman. The regiment was accompanied throughout the campaign by the Providence American Brass Band. It took part in the battle of Bull Run with honor to itself, and returned to Providence July 28th, 1861, its time of service having expired.

SECOND REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS

was recruited at "Camp Burnside," on the Dexter Training Ground in Providence. Major John S. Slocum of the First Regiment was appointed Colonel. While making preparation to leave for Washington the regiment received many tokens of interest and regard from friends. The firm of A. & W. Sprague presented them with one thousand rubber blankets. The citizens of Lonsdale made a generous donation to the hospital department, and many of the officers received for themselves and for their companies several expressions of interest and good-will in the form of useful articles designed for their comfort and convenience. The regiment was also presented with an elegant stand of colors by the ladies of Providence, through Col. Jabez C. Knight, Paymaster-General.

June 19, the regiment embarked on board the steamer "State of Maine" for Washington, and entered upon active service.

During the war the Second took part in the following engagements: Bull Run, Williamsburg, White House, Mechanicsville, Seven Pines, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, and Chancellorsville. At the battle of Bull Run the regiment suffered severely. Its loss was twenty-eight killed, fifty-six wounded, and thirty missing. It was in this disastrous battle that Colonel Slocum, Major Ballou, Captain Tower, and Captain Smith were killed. The colors of the regiment were completely riddled by balls, but the standard-bearer, Sergeant John M. Durfee, stood by them and brought them from the field.

It was a remarkable fact in the history of this regiment that from the first battle of Bull Run to that of Chancellorsville it met the same rebel regiments in the field and on picket. So familiar were the relations established between the men on both sides that on the appearance of the Second Rhode Island at their post the rebel pickets would leave their rifle-pits, stack arms and enter into friendly conversation, often inquiring with apparent interest for members of the regiment who were absent. Throughout their term of service the regiment bore a uniform character for bravery and efficiency.

FOURTH REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment left "Camp Greene," in Providence, for Washington Oct. 2, 1861. Like the regiments preceding it, the members of the Fourth were made the recipients of many useful gifts, including a stand of colors presented by the ladies of Providence.

This regiment was identified with the army of North Carolina, under General Burnside, and took part in the battles of Roanoke Island, Newbern, and Fort Macon, after which they joined McClellan's forces, and were engaged in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and two skirmishes on the Nansemond river, and two at Suffolk.

SEVENTH REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS

was organized May 22, 1862, at "Camp Bliss," South Providence, and left for Washington September 10, under command of Col. Zenas R. Bliss. Joining the army of the Potomac in November, it took part in the battle of Fredericksburg; was afterwards assigned to the Department of the Ohio, where they did valuable skirmish service, in which several of its officers and soldiers were killed. Its losses during the campaign were thirty-five by death.

FIRST REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY

was organized as the First New England Cavalry, in the autumn of 1861, and passed the winter in camp at Pawtucket, R. I. On the 12th of March, 1862, a battalion under Major Sanford left the State for Washington, and in a few days the rest of the regiment followed. Uniting there, the regiment proceeded to "Camp

Mud," Warrenton Junction. Shortly after a battalion of one hundred men from this regiment was sent forward to Port Royal to save bridges and do any other necessary work. They entered Port Royal just as the enemy was setting fire to the bridge from the opposite side. Putting spurs to their horses, the cavalry dashed across the bridge and upon the enemy with irresistible force, capturing one hundred and seventeen prisoners, and rescuing twenty men and two officers of the First Vermont Cavalry, who were being held as prisoners by the rebels. The loss in this brief but decisive action was seven killed and seven wounded, including Capt. William P. Ainsworth, a brave and dashing officer, who was highly esteemed by his men.

The other battles in which the First was engaged were: Cedar Mountain, Groveton, Bull Run, Chantilly, Leesburg, Beverly Ford, Kelly's Ford, Middleburg, and Deep Bottom. It also took part in General Sheridan's last raid, which forced Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court-house.

Sylvester Chase, a musician in the First, from this town, relates that he saw the last rebel cannon fired at Generals Sheridan and Wright and their body-guards and staffs.

The casualties to Douglas men were as follows: George Snow, severely wounded in the leg at Kelly's Ford March 17, 1863, afterwards discharged and re-enlisted. In a severe engagement at Middleburg, Va., June 17, 1863, Lieut. Simeon Brown was wounded; Charles E. Gould, M. Leach, and Albert A. Greene were captured by the enemy, and William Lyon not accounted for, supposed to have been captured. Alfred P. Palmer, wounded and missing at the battle of Middleburg, paroled and enlisted as veteran volunteer. Isaac King, Quartermaster-Sergeant, was seriously injured by a fall from his horse while practicing a cavalry charge. Mr. King was active in securing the enlistment of Douglas men in his regiment, but through an unintentional oversight his name was omitted from the list on page 118, as also the names of Joseph and Josiah Hough and Alfred Snow, who were enlisted at the same time.

SECOND REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY

was a three years' regiment. It was enlisted in Providence, and was ordered to join the forces of General Banks at New Orleans,

arriving in season to take part in the first advance on Port Hudson, March 14, 1863. It was also a part of the force engaged in the Teche expedition, taking an active part in the engagements at Bisland and Franklin. The expedition proceeded to Alexandria, La., and then to Port Hudson, where it was actively employed in scouting and foraging. On the 20th of June it was sent with other regiments to protect a forage train between Clinton and Jackson, La. They were attacked by a large force, composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery. Colonel Corliss of the Second was in advance, and held the enemy in check while he sent three times for the artillery to come up. He then went and brought it up himself, and used it with such effect as to result in killing one and wounding seven. Four prisoners were also captured.

At Springfield Landing the regiment lost one man killed, four wounded, and thirteen prisoners taken.

At Brashear City the rebels captured Major Anthony of the Second, and twenty of his men. The regiment became reduced in numbers by hardm arches and skirmishes, so that in July, 1863, it was consolidated into one battalion of four companies, and united with the First Louisiana Cavalry. The officers retained were Captains William J. McCall, Henry C. Fitts, George W. Beach, E. A. Hardy; First Lieutenants J. N. Whitney, Charles W. Turner, John D. Hanning, Walter M. Jackson, and Second Lieutenant Frank Hays.

This battalion was afterwards united with the Third Rhode Island Cavalry at New Orleans, the names of its members from this town appearing in the Third Rhode Island Cavalry list, page 118. Nearly all the Douglas men in this regiment were enlisted by Captain Henry C. Fitts, who was also a resident of Douglas.

Captain Fitts was a thorough soldier, early evincing a fondness for military pursuits, entering the service when quite young. After one term of service as a musician he was commissioned a Captain in the Second Rhode Island Cavalry, remaining in that position until his death, which occurred Dec. 19, 1864, at Donaldsonville, La. Through all the excitement and danger incident to the cavalry service, he showed his efficiency as a commander, was ever ready to lead and prompt to act, yet cared for the interests of his men, and never exposed them to needless danger. He had, to a re-

markable degree, the respect and good wishes of both officers and men. His fine social qualities and generous nature made him exceedingly popular with all who knew him, and his unexpected decease, after a brief illness, carried sadness to many hearts. No officer in the regiment could have been more sincerely mourned or more affectionately remembered.

The following were the casualties to Douglas men: Joseph Hough, captured while bearing dispatches, afterwards paroled and returned home. Daniel E. Gould, captured while on a scouting expedition, and died from exposure. David L. Thomas was captured while on a skirmishing expedition; after five months in rebel prisons was exchanged and returned home. His name should appear in the list on page 118. William H. Wilcox, Thomas Magee, and Eugene H. Gould served until the expiration of their term of enlistments, were discharged, and while returning home were lost on the steamer "North America," which was wrecked off the coast of Cape Hatteras, and all on board perished.

THIRD REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY

was recruited at Providence. Enlistments commenced as early as July, 1863. A camp was first established at Mashapaug, but in August the recruits were transferred to "Camp Meade," on Conanicut Island. On the 24th of December 376 men had been enlisted. In the latter part of December embarked for New Orleans to join the forces of General Banks.

SEVENTH SQUADRON RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY

was composed of 165 men, enlisted for three months' service in the early part of the war. It was composed of a company recruited from Dartmouth College and Norwich University, and one company enlisted in Providence and left the State June 28, 1862. Its principal service was reconnoitering and scout duty in the vicinity of Winchester and Harper's Ferry. It was mustered out of the service Sept. 28, 1862, at Providence.

The names of George Packard and Charles A. Phillips should appear in the list of Seventh Rhode Island Cavalrymen from Douglas, page 118.

THIRD REGIMENT RHODE ISLAND HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Four Douglas men served in this regiment, enlisting in September, 1861. The last three in the list — Cyrus, George and James Jepherson — were brothers. George Jepherson died at McDougal Hospital in New York, and Corporal Peter Balcome was wounded at the battle of James Island June 16, 1862.

THIRTEENTH, EIGHTEENTH, AND TWENTY-SIXTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Newell J. Lee was a Sergeant in the Thirteenth Connecticut, enlisting from the town of Putnam. He served four years, procured an honorable discharge, and returned home; afterwards died at the residence of Mr. Andrew Wallis, in East Douglas, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

Walter Ward enlisted from Thompson, Conn., in the Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers; at the expiration of his term of service was honorably discharged, returned home, and is still living.

Myron Starrett, son of Mrs. Adaline Starrett, enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Connecticut regiment from the city of Norwich. On the first day's battle at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863, he was reported missing, and nothing further was learned by his friends regarding his fate until the return of his regiment at the close of the war. The Captain of his company and the Colonel of the regiment both witnessed his bravery during the action, and made the following statement, which establishes beyond doubt the fact of his death at that time: Before going into the fight a call was made for volunteer sharp-shooters, and Myron Starrett was of the number who responded, and at the close of the unsuccessful charge on the enemy's works was the only man in the regiment not accounted for.

Upon the surrender of Port Hudson, a few days after, it was ascertained from rebel officers that on the evening of the 27th, after the engagement was ended, they took several wounded men into the fort, and among the number was one of the Twenty-sixth Connecticut men, who was wounded above the hip, died before morning, and was buried inside the fort.

ENGINEER, SIGNAL AND VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

The men whose names are recorded in these branches of the service were nearly all non-residents, who enlisted upon the quota of Douglas.

UNITED STATES NAVY, ETC.

James Wilson, the first man to enlist in the United States Navy on the quota of Douglas, was mustered into the service June 19, 1864, Edgar P. Barton July 16, 1864, and John Norton Sept. 2, 1864. James L. Mannahan, a native of Douglas, also enlisted in the navy, but was not credited on the Douglas quota.

Henry Hutchins served in the Fifth Maine regiment, afterwards in the Fourteenth Maine.

Charles A. Andrews, Sergeant in the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, was a resident of Douglas, although credited to the city of Boston.

Capt. George H. Amidon, of the Fourth Vermont Volunteers, was a son of William B. Amidon of Douglas.

Captain Amidon was a promising young officer, a true patriot and brave soldier. At the battle of the Wilderness, while leading his men, he was severely wounded in the thigh, and was obliged to return home. On partially recovering he returned to his regiment, and at Cedar Creek, Oct. 17, 1864, was again severely wounded in the thigh, and died. His sufferings, although very great, were borne with remarkable firmness and fortitude. It was purely for the love of his country that he had enlisted in its service, and his life was offered a willing sacrifice in its defense.

